THE PRICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN NEW YORK CITY, WEEK DAYS, IS TWO CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder today and Tuesday; fresh to strong north winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,926. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1918.—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICANS UNDER HEAVY FIRE ON SECTOR THEY NOW HOLD ON THE LORRAINE FRONT; TWO KILLED, 9 WOUNDED IN LAST ATTACK

GERMANS SHELL VILLAGES

Concentrate Fire Upon Those Thought to Harbor Americans.

RESPECT RED CROSS FLAG

Slacken Attack as a Wounded American Is Carried Over the Parapet.

FRENCH LAUD OUR GUNNERS

Veteran of Verdun Says Their Work at the Front Is "Almost Perfect."

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 3, (Associated Press.)—A German barrage fire at sundown last night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, [on the Lorraine front,] the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometers of the front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded in the course of the bombardment, and one suffered shell shock.

It was ascertained today that the American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first-line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them Sunday.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune from enemy fire.

After the bombardment a wounded American soldier was discovered in a position where it was necessary to carry him over a trench top to a field dressing station. A Medical Corps man displayed the Red Cross and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

Censor Authorises Announcement.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 2, (Delayed.)—[Associated Press.]—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The correspondents permanently accredited to the American Army have been informed that they may proceed to virtually any point within the zone of fire, except the trenches, without escort and without special permission. Arrangements were made today whereby newspaper men may go to any brigade headquarters a few kilometers behind the trenches, after first reporting their presence within the zone to the headquarters of the division of which the brigade is a part. Unless there is some occurrence which makes it inadvisable, in the opinion of the brigade commander, for correspondents to move nearer the front, they may walk from his headquarters to regimental headquarters behind the lines.

Since all roads immediately behind the front are within easy German gun range and under German observation, not more than two correspondents may move forward together. They must wear helmets and carry gas masks ready for use. Newspaper men must obtain special permission to visit the trenches, and must be accompanied by an escorting officer.

Guns Busy On Our Whole Front.

The whole American sector is resounding with the boom of guns. Airmen have become exceedingly active. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans slightly early this morning.

A shift of the wind today cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. Several battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes early this afternoon. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German fliers to cross behind the American trenches.

The artillery and snipers have also become increasingly active. American 75s are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

French Praise of Our Gunners.

The French commander of a sausage balloon squadron, who was an artillery officer at Verdun during the heaviest fighting and also participated in the

Continued on Page Three.

Zimbalist Tonight at 8, Carnegie Hall. See advertisement, Page 7.—Advt.

Eight Captured Americans Are Located In the Prison Camp at Tuchel, Germany

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Six of the twelve American soldiers reported missing after the German trench raid on Nov. 13 have been located by the Red Cross in a prison camp at Tuchel, West Prussia, according to General Pershing's report to the War Department tonight. They were captured in the first assault launched by the Germans on an American sector.

The six prisoners, with two others taken in subsequent actions, are:

DECKER, HOYT D., private; Vincennes, Ind.
GALLAGHER, DANIEL B., private; Blocton, Ala.
GODFREY, HERSCHEL, private; 709 Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago.
GRIMSLEY, CLYDE I., private; Stockton, Kan.
HALYBURTON, EDGAR W., Sergeant; Stony Point, N. C.
KENDALL, VERNON M., private; Roll, Okla.
LESTER, JOHN P., private; Tutwiler, Miss.
LOUGHMAN, HARRY R., private; 461 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago.

WAR CABINET FIGHT NEARING A CLIMAX

Battle to be Renewed Today, with Hitchcock Supporting Measure in Senate Speech.

BAKER TO TESTIFY AGAIN

Military Committee to Cross-Examine Him Tomorrow—Plan to Speed Up Bills.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Little of the long and growing program of war legislation has been enacted since Congress convened two months ago today and Capitol leaders plan attempts to speed up this week. Important railroad and financial measures are to be brought before both Senate and House during the week, with the prospect that they will occupy the centre of interest for many days to come.

Contention over the Senate Military Committee bills for a War Cabinet and Munitions Director, which President Wilson is vigorously opposing, will be renewed in the Senate tomorrow when advocates of the legislation will begin what they call a campaign of education. Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, will speak tomorrow in support of the bills, and will be followed on Tuesday by Senator Wadsworth, a Republican member of the Military Committee. Replies are planned by Administration leaders. Tuesday Secretary Baker will be recalled before the Senate Committee for cross-examination regarding his recent statement of army achievements. Later in the week he will appear before the House Committee. Afterward Administration leaders hope to minimize agitation for the bills, and they are confident of preventing their consideration in either house.

The Railroad bill, as revised by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, will be reported to the Senate tomorrow, and late in the week the House committee will present its draft. Capitol leaders say the bill will be passed during the present month.

War Finance Bill Ready.

Another important Administration measure, which will be introduced simultaneously tomorrow in the Senate and House, is the War Finance Corporation bill, providing $500,000,000 in capital and also authority to issue $4,000,000,000 in one to five year notes, for financing private industries.

With minor amendment, the House Soldiers and Sailors Civil Rights bill is to be reported to the Senate tomorrow, and it probably will be considered after the railroad legislation. As re-named by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the civil "relief" bill proposes suspension of mortgage foreclosure and other debt processes against men absent in military service. It was passed by the House without objection last September, but questions of constitutionality have held it up so far in the Senate.

War Department bills to extend the draft law, providing for registration of youths reaching 21 years; basing draft quotas on the number of men in Class 1 instead of on State populations, and empowering the President to draft skilled industrial or agricultural experts for military service, are to be reported in a few days to the Senate by the Military Committee and pressed for prompt disposal.

The Chamberlain alien draft resolution will be taken up by the House again on Wednesday.

All Congressional investigations of war operations are nearing an end. The army inquiry may be finished this week by the Senate Military Committee. The House Naval Committee's inquiry into navy affairs virtually is closed, and only a few more witnesses are to be heard in the Senate Commerce Committee's investigation of shipbuilding tomorrow. Later the committee will hear more testimony about the Hog Island shipyard at Philadelphia. The Senate Manufactures Sub-Committee which investigated sugar and coal shortages plans this week to begin drafting a report on the coal situation.

To Consider War Aims.

Next Wednesday the Senate Foreign Relations Committee plans to consider various war aims or peace resolutions in considering a composite draft for emphasizing America's aims.

Appropriation bills are being rapidly disposed of by the House, which passed the agricultural measure last week and plans to pass the diplomatic supply measure and possibly a huge Deficiency

Continued on Page Three.

GERMAN PLOT WON THEIR ENEMIES' AID

Hugo Schmidt's Secret Papers Show Raw Materials Came from Great Britain.

USED BANKS IN LONDON

Some Supplies Went Through Italy, but Scandinavian Countries Helped Most.

In the first few weeks of the European war the German Government realized that as the war progressed and the British blockade was tightened it was going to need all the wool, cotton, jute, resin, and other raw materials it could possibly smuggle past the allied navies. The result was the formation of a great secret organization, principally of banks, to go out into the world's markets and buy these materials and then get them into Germany. The men charged with getting the raw materials were told to go into all countries, enemy as well as neutral, and buy everything in sight, and when necessary to pay with drafts on banks in enemy lands.

For over two years the plan worked almost to perfection and Germany was able to get millions of dollars' worth of sorely needed supplies, especially cotton, wool, and jute. The cotton she obtained in the United States, the wool in this country and in British South Africa, and the jute in India. And all the time that the big foreign purchasing machine was functioning there was locked up in the safe of Hugo Schmidt, the agent in New York of the Deutsche Bank, an almost complete history of all the German transactions in enemy and neutral countries, and had Bolo Pacha remained away from the United States those documents would probably still be in the possession of Schmidt, or some other trusted agent of the German Government.

But Bolo Pacha came to New York in 1916 and entered into negotiations with Ambassador von Bernstorff, the head of German secret activities in the United States, to get financial backing for a plot the purpose of which was to debauch the French press in favor of a separate peace on pro-German lines.

Bolo, with one Adolph Pavenstedt acting as the go-between and Hugo Schmidt as the paymaster, obtained from the German Government, through Bernstorff, more than $1,700,000, and then returned to France. On his return he found that the French authorities had grown suspicious and had requested the Governor of New York to investigate his activities during the period he was plotting with Bernstorff in New York and Washington. In the course of this investigation Attorney General Lewis seized all the papers in the possession of Hugo Schmidt, and it was as a result of the close examination of those papers that the story of how Germany got wool and jute from British firms and cotton and other things from the United States came to light.

Bought Even from British.

Last night a TIMES reporter was permitted by the Attorney General to look over some of these papers, which Schmidt, who is now interned in a Georgia prison camp, forgot to destroy, and it was from those documents that the facts on which this story is based were taken.

These papers show that in 1914, in the first few weeks of the war, there arrived in New York one Eugen Schwerdt, who had been an agent in Belgium for Alfred Everitt, an exporter of Cape wool, with headquarters offices in East London and King William's Town, South Africa. The papers indicate that Schwerdt suggested to Schmidt that it might be possible to get some of the wool needed in Germany from South Africa. Schmidt then started negotiations for the utilization of the wool supply controlled by Everitt, and in December, 1914, he wrote to the Deutsche Bank in Berlin regarding the

Continued on Page Three.

Zimbalist Tonight at 8, Carnegie Hall. See advertisement, Page 7.—Advt.

The New York Times and All Other New York Morning Newspapers Are On Sale—

In Manhattan and the Bronx
At all subway and elevated news stands.
At all hotels.
At The New York Times offices:—
Times Building,
229 West Forty-third Street,
7 Beekman Street,
2,109 Seventh Ave., near 125th St.
2,914 Third Avenue,
3,525 Broadway.
At branch offices of all New York newspapers.

In Brooklyn
At all subway and elevated news stands.
At the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company:—
1,007½ Flatbush Avenue,
12 Belvidere Street,
7,003 Third Avenue,
Myrtle Avenue & Stephens Street.

Residents of apartments in Manhattan may arrange for delivery of The New York Times or any other New York morning newspaper by requesting the superintendent of the apartment house to telephone

Columbus 7000
Or Bryant 1000

giving the names and numbers of papers desired.

GIRL DETECTIVE FINDS ROSNER GIRL

Discovers Kidnapped Child with Strange Woman in Brooklyn Lodging House.

RESTORED TO HER PARENTS

Accused Woman Tells Many Conflicting Stories, Indicating Quarrel with Relatives.

A 20-year old girl restored Lillian Rosner to her parents yesterday after the Police Department had expended its best efforts for five days to find the child who disappeared from in front of her home, at 52 Lenox Avenue, last Tuesday afternoon. As the result of the cleverness of Miss Marie Fay of 101 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, the 3-year-old baby spent last night at home, and Mrs. Sophie Berg spent the night at Police Headquarters, where she is held on a charge of kidnapping. The child was found in her possession in a Brooklyn rooming house.

Mrs. Berg told a number of varying stories last night, and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Hirsch of 51 West 112th Street, near the Rosner home, were taken to Police Headquarters to be questioned after one of the stories told by Mrs. Berg had implicated them. They were quickly exonorated and released.

Just before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Fay, with Dora Davis of 806 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, a friend, went to the Rosner home and were met at the door by Mrs. Samuel Rosner, mother of the missing child.

"I live with my aunt, Mrs. Delia Gilbert, at 101 Bergen Street, in Brooklyn," Miss Fay told Mrs. Rosner. "My aunt takes roomers, and last Tuesday a Mrs. Greene came there and took a room. She had with her a little girl.

"This morning, while Mrs. Greene was out I was talking to the little girl, who began to cry. I told her not to cry, that her mother would be back soon. 'That isn't my mother at all,' she said. 'I live a long ways off, and I want to see Jackie, and Sylvia, and Ettie, and——"

"That's my child," exclaimed the mother.

Miss Fay had given the pet names of the other three Rosner children. Mrs. Rosner called her husband, who notified Detective Sergeant Gegan of what Miss Fay had said. In an automobile Miss Fay, her girl friend, Mr. Rosner, Gegan, and two other detectives started for Brooklyn. On the way Miss Fay said that after the child had told her that "Mrs. Greene" was not her mother she went to confide in her friend, Miss Davis, and the two, recalling the newspaper stories of Lillian Rosner's disappearance, went to a delicatessen store, where a police poster picture of Lillian proved they had found the missing child. The two girls went back to tell Mrs. Gilbert and started for Manhattan before "Mrs. Greene" returned to the house.

Child Recognises Father.

When the automobile reached the Bergen Street house the party went to the back apartment on the second floor and found Mrs. Gilbert with "Mrs. Greene." When the child saw Mr. Rosner she ran to "Papa" with open arms. The detectives arrested "Mrs. Greene," who declared that the child had been stolen for her brother-in-law, Nathan Shapiro, and that she loved the little girl. She showed new clothes she had

Continued on Page Five.

AMAZING RUSH FOR SUNDAY PAPERS

New York Turned Out En Masse and Swept the Newsstands Bare.

THE TIMES AT A PREMIUM

15,000 Sold at Grand Central Station Alone—6,000 Buyers Came to The Times Office.

New York City awoke yesterday morning and realized that, because of the newsdealers' strike, it would be difficult in many cases to get a Sunday paper. With this thought came the realization of how much the newspaper has come to be a feature of the Sunday holiday, so that when the newspaper they were accustomed to read failed to arrive before breakfast thousands of persons started out immediately after the meal to obtain a copy of their favorite paper, regardless of cost and of the trouble it took.

From Yonkers to the Battery and from Jersey City to the Borough of Queens came persons by the hundreds and thousands seeking newspapers. The newspaper offices were besieged, as were the news stands in the subway and various railway terminals. In some instances the police had to be called upon to handle the crowds, who were almost ready to mob the fortunate possessor of a Sunday paper.

The result of the unprecedented demand for papers was that by nightfall New York, for the first time in its history, had suffered from a newspaper famine. Sunday morning newspapers were as scarce throughout the city as gold nuggets, and, judging from the prices newsdealers were offered by disappointed persons, a newspaper at 6 o'clock would have fetched almost the price of a gold nugget.

Old hands in the business of distributing newspapers said last night that New York, accustomed to its Sunday newspapers at breakfast and finding time heavy on its hands without them, had "gone crazy" to get them, and it really looked like that. When first attempts failed the zest of the chase seized the would-be buyers, and many of them went from stand to stand until they found one that had not sold out, the pursuit sometimes occupying hours and carrying them far from home, often all the way to the main offices of the newspapers. The demand was plainly far in excess of that of any ordinary Sunday.

The newspaper publishers made strenuous efforts to meet the demand, and so long as any office had a copy of a paper it was ready to meet calls for assistance from those selling papers in the Bronx, Harlem, or in any part of Brooklyn. Taxicabs were utilized to carry the papers on hurry calls to the various distributing points. Taxicabs were also sent to dealers in several outlying sections of the city where there were a few unsold copies. These papers were brought at full speed back to points where the newspaper shortage was sending thousands away in disappointment.

Last night THE TIMES office was still receiving anxious queries as to whether there were not "just a few papers left." About 7:30 o'clock in the evening 8,000 extra copies were discovered in a downtown office that had been overlooked. These papers were sent out in taxicab loads, 500 to a load. They were

Continued on Page Four.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. Today, 25c to $1. Biggest Success in N.Y.—Advt.

ALLIED COUNCIL REJECTS FOE'S OFFER; WILL PUSH WAR WITH UTMOST VIGOR; BERLIN THREATENS DEATH TO STRIKERS

Decision of the Allies to Continue the War Until Enemy Powers Have Been Brought to Reason

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Supreme War Council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German Chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's speeches to the terms of the Entente Allies, and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war. A summary of the official report of the Versailles War Council, issued tonight, says:

> The Council was unable to find in von Hertling's and Czernin's recent utterances any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies' Governments. Under the circumstances, the Council decided that the only task before it to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort produced a change of temper in the enemy Governments justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice, and respect for international law.
>
> The Council arrived at a complete unanimity of policy on measures for the prosecution of the war.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS CALL FOOD STRIKE

Want All Work to Cease Today as a Protest Against People's Distress.

DEMAND STOPPING EXPORTS

Angered at Sending Supplies to Germany While People at Home Suffer.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—Holland is to be the next country involved in the Continental strike epidemic. It is quite possible that events here during the next few days will be of a serious nature.

The revolutionary Socialist Party, supported by various trade union and other organizations, has proclaimed a general strike for tomorrow. The workers are invited to strike for twenty-four hours, and an interesting question discussed here is whether they will be able to draw back after such action.

The party of the revolutionary Socialists is not a very strong organization numerically, having roughly 5,000 members in the whole country. In Amsterdam they are supported by the trade union council of the city, but a much larger body, the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, has declared against the strike and appealed to its members to remain at work.

Rotterdam workers are most likely to join the strike to much the same extent as here in Amsterdam.

At The Hague the revolutionary Socialists have the support of The Hague Trade Union Committee, which includes twenty-three unions, and of the Socialist Women's Club. Many thousands of workers are expected to strike there in order, as one of the leaflets distributed says, to bring the hungering of the people to the notice of the criminal capitalist classes and of the Government, and so to show that the workers refuse to be starved any longer to the advantage of the war profiteers.

The demands of the strikers are:

1. Prohibition of the export of food supplies.
2. Seizure and distribution of the existing stocks.

There can be no doubt whatever that very bitter need is driving a large number of Dutch workers to serious action. The food problem has become one of acute difficulty, and prices are soaring in an alarming way. Potatoes, perhaps more important as an article of food in Holland than in Ireland, can certainly be had in fair quantities, but there is practically no fat. There is bread but no margarine, not to speak of butter. The workers find their clothing wearing out, and the prices of new articles are so high as to be beyond the reach of most working-class families.

The Government is criticised on all hands for having failed to tackle the food problem seriously. It is declared that the supply of fats, if not large, is yet adequate, and that proper distribution would put matters on a fairly satisfactory footing. The same applies to meat, in which a shortage is threatened.

It is impossible not to note the very determined spirit among the working classes, who feel that their wrongs must be righted, and there are stories flying about regarding the distribution of firearms. One thing which especially angers the Dutchman is that, while he finds the greatest difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of food, large quantities are still being sent to Germany. That appears to be the main thing he is determined to end.

BRITISH BOMB AIRDROME.

Make Successful Attack in Belgium —German Flier Downed.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Admiralty gave out the following today:

"Naval aircraft bombed the Varssenaere airdrome (Belgium) on Saturday morning. Fire was caused by a direct hit. An enemy machine engaged in photographic reconnoissance was attacked and destroyed. All our machines returned safely."

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (via London.)—"There was lively artillery firing on the Asiago Plateau," says this afternoon's report from Army Headquarters.

WORK OR BE SHOT, STRIKERS' CHOICE

Berlin Commander Proclaims Quick Death for Failure to Resume Labor.

DITTMANN'S TRIAL BEGINS

Deputy Accused of Treason—Strike Is Collapsing, Says Semi-Official Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—General von Kessel, military commandant of Brandenburg Province, in which Berlin is situated, threatens summary punishment of strikers who fail to obey his order that they resume work on Monday morning. An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says the proclamation set 7 o'clock as the hour at which they must return to work, adding:

"Employes failing to resume work will be tried by court-martial, which is authorized to impose sentence of death, execution to take place within twenty-four hours of the time the sentence is imposed."

An Amsterdam dispatch says that the ending of the strike in Germany on Monday is predicted in a semi-official statement issued in Berlin Saturday evening. It follows:

"The strike everywhere is on the wane. Many factories are now working with full staffs, and it is assumed that the strike will be ended entirely on Monday. This opinion is confirmed by reports from all parts of the country."

Other semi-official dispatches admit that the breaking of the strike was obtained by military measures and threats to draft recalcitrants into the army. Very little news, except of a semi-official nature, has come through from Germany today.

According to the Socialist paper Vorwärts, the trial of the Socialist Deputy, Wilhelm Dittmann, has already opened before an extraordinary court-martial. He is charged with inciting to high treason, resistance to public authority, and transgression of the prohibition against participating in the direction of the strike. The Lokal-Anzeiger says that he urged in his speech to workers, for which he was arrested, that the strike must be maintained.

The commander of the Brandenburg district threatens imprisonment up to one year for further participation in the direction of the strikers.

After more than half the shipyard workers at Hamburg had resumed work the strikers' committee there resolved to call the workmen out again Saturday, according to a copy of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger of that day received in Amsterdam.

Saturday's Berlin newspapers reaching Holland and Denmark failed to throw additional light on actual happenings in Germany. The most interesting item appeared in the Vorwaerts, in the form of a notice to its readers.

"Through the force of circumstances," said this notice, "it is at present impossible for us to give news of many events which would especially interest our readers. We ask our readers not to regard these omissions as an attempt on our part to kill events by silence."

Rotterdam dispatches told of the resumption Saturday of negotiations between Count von Gertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, and the Social Democratic members of the Reichstag, which ended, however, without the Chancellor agreeing to meet the leaders of the strike movement.

Reports reaching Amsterdam yesterday said that the total number of arrests during the week in Berlin was 160. The ditpatch added that quiet prevailed in the capital Saturday.

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Copenhagen says a meeting of the Central Committee of the railway workers of all Germany took place Sunday in Breslau, Silesia.

A Trieste dispatch, received by way of Berlin, reports that a general strike, including the shipyard workers, was declared there. A deputation of the strikers interviewed the Governor, demanding peace and food. After hearing the Governor's reply, which dwelt especial-

Continued on Page Two.

TEUTON TERMS IMPOSSIBLE

Do Not Approximate Those the Entente Nations Are Fighting For.

COMPLETE UNITY ATTAINED

Policy and Measures for Prosecuting the War to a Finish Decided Upon.

NO SURPRISE FELT HERE

Outcome of Momentous Conference at Versailles Only What Had Been Expected.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Announcement was made tonight of the decision of the Supreme War Council of the Entente Allies, which met at Versailles, to devote all its energy to prosecution of the war, finding no basis of peace in the Teutonic offers.

The text of the official statement on the conference follows:

"Meetings of the third session of the Supreme War Council held at Versailles, Jan. 30 and 31, Feb. 1 and 2:

"In addition to the members of the Supreme War Council itself, namely, Messieurs Clemenceau and Pichon for France, Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Milner for Great Britain, Professor Orlando and Baron Sonnino for Italy, and the military representatives of the Supreme War Council, Generals Weygand, Wilson, Cadorna, and Bliss, there were also present for the greater part of the purely military discussions the French and British Chiefs of General Staff, Generals Foch and Robertson, the Italian Minister of War, General Alfieri, and the Commanders in Chief of the Western front, Petain, Haig, and Pershing.

"R. A. H. Frazier, First Secretary of th eUnited States Embassy at Paris, was present during the political discussions.

"The decisions taken by the Supreme War Council in pursuance of this contingent embrace not only a general military policy to be carried out by the Allies in all the principal theatres of the war, but, more particularly, a closer and more effective co-ordination, under the council, of all the efforts of the Powers engaged in the struggle against the Central Empires.

"The functions of the Council itself were enlarged, and the principles of unity of policy and action initiated at Rapallo in November last, received still further concrete and practical development. On all these questions a complete agreement was arrived at after the fullest discussion, with regard to both the policy to be pursued and to the measures for its execution.

"Under the circumstances the Supreme War Council decided that the only immediate task before them lay in the prosecution of the war with the utmost vigor and the closest and most effective co-operation of the military effort of the Allies until such time as the pressure of that effort shall have brought about in the enemy governments and peoples a change of temper which would justify the hope of the conclusion of peace on terms which would not involve the abandonment, in the face of an aggressive and unrepentant militarism, of all the principles of freedom, justice, and respect for the law of nations which the Allies are resolved to vindicate.

"The Supreme War Council gave the most careful consideration to the recent utterances of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was unable to find in them any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by all the Allied Governments. This conviction was only deepened by the impression made by the contrast between the professed idealistic aims with which the Central Powers entered upon the present negotiations at Brest-Litovsk and their now openly disclosed plans of conquest and spoliation.

"The Allies are united in heart and will, not by any hidden designs but by their open resolve to defend civilization against an unscrupulous and brutal attempt at domination. This unanimity is confirmed by a unanimity no less complete both as regards the military policy to be pursued and as regards measures needed for its execution which will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset with firm and quiet confidence, with the utmost energy and with the knowledge that neither their strength nor their steadfastness can be shaken.

"The splendid soldiers of our free democracies have won their place in history by their immeasurable valor, and their magnificent heroism and the no less noble endurance with which our civilian populations are bearing their daily burden of trial and suffering testity to the strength of those principles of freedom which will crown the military success of the Allies with the glory of a great moral triumph."

Washington Expected It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—No surprise is felt in Washington over the declaration of the Interallied War Council meeting at Versailles rejecting the principles laid down by Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in their responses to the statements of the war aims of the Allies made by President Wilson in an address to Congress and by Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, in a speech to the British labor conference.

Apparently there was a feeling in both Germany and Austria-Hungary that the responses of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs would lay the foundation for exchanges between the Central Powers and the allied Governments that would lead to negotiations. That feeling seems to have been shared to some extent by optimistic persons in the United States. In the quarters where such optimism prevailed, however, there was deep disappointment when Count von Hertling's address was read.

No Basis for Peace Seen.

The optimists found a little more ground for hope in the sentiments expressed by Count Czernin, but not enough to justify any belief that the beginnings of peace were in sight. The Government of the United States, and this takes in both the White House and the State Department, has refrained from making any authoritative expression concerning the declarations of the German Chancellor and the Austrian Foreign Minister, but it was apparent from what was said in an informal way by officials of the Government that neither Count von Hertling nor Count Czernin had established any basis for bringing about an ending of the war by agreement.

It may be said that this Government is entirely dissatisfied with the attitude of both Germany and Austria as expressed by their official spokesmen, and the determination of the Interallied War Council at Versailles that the war must go on is certain to meet with the thorough approval of President Wilson and his advisers, even if they have not given it, in advance of the Interallied Council's statement.

President Wilson adopted in effect all the war aims outlined by Lloyd George in his address to the labor conference. He even went a step further in certain directions, particularly with reference to Alsace-Lorraine, for the President made somewhat clearer than had the British Prime Minister that the Allies, including the United States, were determined that the war could not be satisfactorily ended until the wrong done to France by Germany through the seizure of the two provinces had been righted. In his war aims address to the Congress, President Wilson adopted for the United States the principle for which France has contended ever since her provinces were lost to her.

No declaration made by the President in that address was greeted with such prolonged and enthusiastic applause as was that which pertained to Alsace-Lorraine.

It was evident from the moment that he made this notable utterance that he had behind him the Senate and the House of Representatives in his determination to help France in her effort to overcome the wrong that had been done her.

Count von Hertling rejected outright the declarations of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George concerning Alsace-Lorraine. In this he was supported by the great majority of German newspapers. A strong opinion exists in some observant quarters, however, that if the tide turned hard against Germany she would come forward with peace proposals that would include a suggestion that Alsace-Lorraine be freed from German rule in consideration of the return of the lost German colonies.

While there is still some suspicion among officials in Washington that the reports of the anti-Government demonstrations in Germany are exaggerated, and even a suspicion that these reports have been put out from Berlin for the purpose of lulling the Allies into the belief that a revolution was imminent in the German Empire, the more general feeling in Washington is that the German internal situation will have a very marked bearing on the progress of the war. It is pointed out here that Germany has kept the national spirit alive by promises of victory, and has usually succeeded in convincing the people that the German armed forces were invincible. The successes in the Balkan States, the more recent victories in Italy, the collapse of Russia, and the promise of a successful drive against the allied armies on the western front all had their effect of preserving confidence in Germany that the Central Powers would be the ultimate victors in the great struggle. Recently, however, there have been signs that the German people are losing confidence in the promises of their leaders. They are now beginning to realize that the ruthless submarine warfare will not accomplish what was intended when the announcement was made by the Berlin Government a year ago that it would bring the Allies to their knees in three months.

There has been plenty of evidence that the German people were led to hope that their Government had reached the point where it would be willing to attempt to bring about peace by understanding. Count von Hertling's response to President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, and the duplicity of the German Government in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, dashed this hope to the ground.

As the German internal situation is viewed here the Kaiser's subjects came to a realization that those in authority had determined to fight on in the hope of gaining conquests at the expense of their adversaries. That this was a distinct disappointment has been attested, it is thought, by the demands of the German strikers that the Imperial Government should undertake negotiations with the Allies for bringing about a peace by understanding.

The Inter-allied War Council, by its declaration at Versailles, has sustained the worst fears of those German workers who are protesting through strikes and demonstrations against the attitude of their Imperial masters. In the face of this declaration, neither the German nor the Austrian Government can claim that victory against the Allies is certain, or, on the other hand, make it appear, as statesmen in Austria have attempted to make it appear, that there was an opportunity for entering into peace negotiations with the Entente through the medium of the United States. It is believed that the Inter-allied Council's declaration will have some bearing on the internal situations in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Supreme War Council was convened last Tuesday at Versailles, France, under the Chairmanship of Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier, and ended Saturday. It had been forecast that the Council would be an important one, and that momentous decisions would be reached, both as regarded the prosecution of the war and the possibilities of peace.

The United States was represented in the council by General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American Army; for Great Britain the representatives were Premier Lloyd George and Major Gen. Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, sub-Chief of the British General Staff; for Italy, Premier Orlando, Foreign Minister Sonnino and General Cadorna, and for France, Foreign Minister Pichon, General Ferdinand Foch, Chief of Staff of the Ministry of War, and General Maximo Weygand.

SAYS OTHER NATIONS MUST RUN RUSSIA

American Business Man from There Suggests an International Commission.

CANNOT GOVERN HERSELF

Faces Disintegration or Ruthless Exploitation by German Capitalists, Arthur E. Sproul Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Russia will need to be taken in hand by an international commission for a number of years before she recovers, in the opinion of Arthur Eliot Sproul, Vice President of Herman & Herman, dye stuff manufacturers, of New York, who has just arrived here from Petrograd. He was in Russia for a year during two revolutions, but is emphatic that he has left for business reasons, not "as a man fleeing from a burning building." Discussing the country's future with THE NEW YORK TIMES representative he said:

"Two great dangers face Russia—disintegration until she presents a new Balkan problem, and exploitation by the Germans. It is perfectly plain that the Russians at present cannot govern themselves. I believe the solution of the problem would be the appointment of an international commission from the large creditor nations to reorganize and develop her."

Mr. Sproul laid stress on the necessity of making it clear to the Russians that this commission intended merely to nurse them until they could get on their feet again. He had, he said, no objection to Germany participating in Russian trade, for in her vast area was room for all, but he dreaded the ruthless exploitation of practically a virgin country by German capitalists.

He thought such a commission as he had in mind might need a certain amount of armed force at first in order to enforce its policy, but it must from the first disclaim any intention of doing more than acting as guardian for the country during its period of reconstruction. He suggested that fifteen men of high character and distinguished business ability could be found among the interested nations, and that the Russians, if approached in a proper way, would be willing to receive them.

Thinks Bolshevist Power Waning.

The Bolsheviki, Mr. Sproul thinks, have passed the zenith of their power and that undoubtedly one element of the population would be glad to see the Germans arrive for the sake of the order they would enforce. German commercial agents are already common, and he could best describe the attitude of the Bolsheviki to them as complaisant.

"As for business," he went on "one cannot build a house without foundations, and there can be no business without a government. One of the funniest books in the world would be a collection of laws passed by the Smolny Institute concerning business and industry. But despite all I am an optimist about Russia. Its 180,000,000 people are drunk with freedom, and one should regard them as one regards a child in its tantrums."

Mr. Sproul describes life in Petrograd as bearable as long as one looks after oneself. It is comparatively safe to go downtown to business as long as one goes in daylight by the main streets, but if one happens to be wearing a good overcoat a Russian soldier may accost one and ask for it. He will be fairly polite, but he will take the overcoat all the same.

Tenants in apartment houses band together to provide their own guards, and a common precaution is to arrange the electric bells of the different apartments so that they ring simultaneously. The trouble is, when a soldier is discovered trying to rob an apartment, there are no police to whom to give him. He can be kicked out, and that is all.

Food in even the first-class hotels is of doubtful quantity. Every now and then the hotel will produce excellent steaks and chops because it has happened to hit on an unexpected supply. The next day it will have nothing but fish. The black bread is sour and badly baked.

"I got along largely on large cakes of chocolate and tinned goods like sardines," he explained. "A friend sent me a loaf of white bread, and it was like a jewel to me. But one could always get plenty of tea."

Germans Cannot Get Supplies.

Asked about the possibility of the Germans getting supplies of wheat from Russia, Mr. Sproul was very certain they could not. He doubted the existence of great stores in any part of the country, and declared the peasants were refusing to till the fields and keeping what they did raise for themselves. Moreover, the difficulties of transportation were insuperable.

The railroads were in a pitiable condition, with pitiable rolling stock and pitiable crews, he said. As they were State-owned, the only wonder was that they ran at all.

The journey from Moscow to Petrograd takes double the ordinary time, and despite booking seats in first class cars it is a fight from beginning to end. At any moment soldiers may arrive and turn one out from a sleeping berth already paid for and take whatever part of one's baggage pleases their fancy.

In Petrograd the street car fares have been quadrupled, and the passengers cling on outsides wherever they can get toehold.

Mr. Sproul sees little hope in the church aiding in the regeneration of Russia. Although the outward forms are still observed, it is evident from the marks of machine gun fire that the churches have been in Petrograd the special objects of revolutionary hate.

"But Russia," he adds, "for the first time has the freedom to think for herself, and after all she has done a great thing in adding so many millions to those who are free. The first revolution was carried out with the most admirable order, and I sat for two days watching streets full of soldiers, without arms, marching in procession singing the Marseillaise. Americans, perhaps remembering our own history, may take a more hopeful view than Europeans of the future of the country, but I am sure that if we help her now she will soon recover."

BOLSHEVIKI STILL STRONG IN THE SADDLE

Marked Discipline of Party Shown at Third All-Russian Congress of Councils.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1, (Delayed.)—This morning the third All-Russian Conference of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates came to an enthusiastic end. The upshot of the conference is that it is believed the Bolsheviki are practically certain to retain power, at any rate until the next conference three months ahead.

The opposition to the Bolsheviki was weak, both in quality and quantity. The heterogeneous anti-Government bloc boasted fewer than sixty delegates, these representing parties which in the calmer days of the Provisional Government fought one another fiercely, as they now fight the Bolsheviki.

Of the remaining delegates some two-thirds were Bolsheviki and the remainder Social Revolutionaries and their allies. The discipline inside these two partes is strong. For example, a few days ago a Bolshevist caucus was formed to discuss Trotzky's instructions for the Brest-Litovsk peace palaver. Here a bitter controversy raged.

Many speakers, especially the Petrograd delegates, urged virtual acceptance of Germany's peace terms. The Moscow representatives, on the other hand, are not so impressed by the nearness of the Germans to the rival metropolis of Petrograd, and, so the Muscovites urged that the war should be continued at all costs until more reasonable terms could be obtained. In spite of this sharp difference of opinion, the Bolsheviki voted as one man later on when the conference came to the point of voting on resolution for the peace negotiations.

Russia today is more than ever a strange place. Even necessaries are now likely to be mislaid. A friend of mine engaged in the Food Ministry discovered the other day the unsuspected existence of 1,500,000 American scythes at Archangel, where they had been unloaded and stored and then entirely forgotten.

FINNISH LOYAL TROOPS CLOSING ON ULEABORG

Bolsheviki Slaying and Plundering in Helsingfors—Trotzky Reported to Be There.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3.—Troops of the Finnish Government under General Mannerheim appear to be closing in on the revolutionary Red Guards at Uleaborg, on the Gulf of Bothnia, according to news reaching Haparanda. A dispatch from that point to the Aftonbladet says the Red Guards in Uleaborg sent a delegation to General Mannerheim for the purpose of reaching an agreement with them, but that the General declined to deal with the rebels, and arrested the members of the delegation as bandits.

Two hundred of the Red Guard who left Tornea on Friday to reinforce the revolutionists at Uleaborg found that the railway had been torn up a few miles south of Tornea and that Government troops had taken up positions between Tornea and Kemi. Government forces also are reported to be approaching Uleaborg from the south.

A number of Russian officers have made their escape from Kemi over the ice to Haparanda. They say the soldiers attempted to lynch them and their commander, whose house was fired. The commander escaped.

The situation at Helsingfors is increasingly serious. The Red Guard appears to be entirely in control. It is reported that the Bolsheviki are sending a large body of troops from Petrograd to Helsingfors. The telegraph wires between those cities have been cut.

A telegram from Helsingfors reports the assassination in prison of Deputy Emikkola, a leading member of the Diet, and hints at further cases of the same kind. The Red Guard and their Russian helpers are reported to be murdering and plundering. Thirty bodies are in the city morgue. The Scandinavians in Helsingfors are leaving the city. Two trains have already departed for a port where four Swedish steamers are awaiting the arrival of the refugees.

The Bank of Finland's gold reserve is reported to be safe in the hands of the Government forces.

A delegation of prominent Swedish editors held a meeting in Stockholm and later called on Professor Eden, the Swedish Premier, and Dr. Hellner, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and declared their intention of aiding the forces of law in Finland in their struggle against anarchism and barbarism. The Ministers expressed warm sympathy for Finland, but said that no official intervention could be expected.

The Svenska Dagbladet in a leading article openly advocates assistance for the troops of the Finnish Government in the way of arms and ammunition. Apart from an unimportant group of Swedish Left Socialists, the country's sympathies are strongly with the Finnish Government, but there is little sentiment in favor of active intervention.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Leon Trotzky, the Russian Foreign Minister, is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen to have arrived at Helsingfors, capital of Finland, which is in the hands of the revolutionaries. He made a speech from the portico of a Government building, the dispatch says, and advised the people to follow Russia's example, in which case they would be rewarded by full support from Russia.

Red Guards yesterday attempted to search the house of General Silverhjelm, 80 years old. He held them off with a revolver, killing several of them and then committed suicide.

Trotzky has been head of the Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk, whither he went last week, according to an Amsterdam dispatch on Wednesday, for resumption of the peace negotiations. This is the first intimation that he has left Brest-Litovsk.

WHOLE GERMAN POST CAPTURED BY FRENCH

Raiders on the Aisne Take 30 Prisoners—British Repulse Trench Raids.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—A French detachment, in an attack on a German post on the Aisne front this morning, captured the whole garrison of thirty men, returning with them to the French lines. The night official report, which chronicles this exploit, reads as follows:

> One of our detachments this morning carried out in the sector northwest of Courteçon, in the region of the Ailette, an attack on a small German post, which it brought back in its entirety to our lines, taking thirty prisoners and capturing material.
>
> Supplementary reports show that the enemy attack repulsed by us last night north of Bures was carried out by a detachment of about 1,200 men. The enemy losses were particularly heavy.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters tonight says:

> A hostile raiding party was driven off with loss early last night east of Polygon Wood, [Ypres sector.] We had no casualties.
>
> Hostile artillery firing was active today southeast of Epehy in the neighborhood of the Arras-Cambrai Road, south of Armentières and in the Ypres sector.

Following is the report from the War Office this morning:

> In addition to the raid reported in last night's communiqué, a second raid, attempted by the enemy yesterday morning in the Poelcappelle sector, was repulsed by machine gun fire.
>
> During the night patrol encounters took place to our advantage in the neighborhood of Méricourt and south of Lens. The hostile artillery has shown some activity in the neighborhood of La Vacquerie and south of Lens.

BERLIN, Feb. 3, (via London.)—Artillery activity over a considerable extent of the western front and the repulse of French and British raids are reported in this afternoon's communication from Army Headquarters, the text of which follows:

> There was a lively artillery duel on the Flanders front, between Houthhulst Wood and the Lys. Artillery exchanges also occurred in the region of Lens, on both sides of the scorpe and west of Cambrai. A strong reconnoitring thrust by the British near Monchy was repulsed.

SAYS GERMANS HAVE 1,800,000 IN WEST

British Observer Estimates Their Minimum Strength at That Figure.

DISCUSSES ALLIED DEFENSE

Suggests Copying Foe's Policy Till His New Forces Show Signs of Weakness.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Feb. 2.—I am able to state that the number of German divisions on the Western front is now between 180 and 190, and of these 115 are in the line and sixty-five to seventy-five in reserve.

These figures are of great importance. The fact that such statistics are often used and always need scrupulous handling does not in the least invalidate what are in fact the necessary bases of all the calculations and plans of all the high commands. In themselves these figures may be accepted as acurate, and, if they do not bear certain recently published estimates, so much the wore for the latter.

The accession of German strength in the West, due mainly to the downfall of Russia's military power and now in small measure also to the return of troops from the Italian front, must neither be understated nor exaggerated. Never was there greater need of exact knowledge and cool consideration. Absolute exactitude even as to the present situation, indeed, can hardly be expected, and there are many doubtful elements in the war map of the early future.

If speculation cannot altogether be avoided, at least we can severely limit it. Evidently there are divisions and divisions. It would certainly be fallacious to compare these German units with British, French, or American units carrying the same name. With the development of new methods of attack and defense in warfare of positions it has been found useful to reduce the old-time divisional establishment; but the reduction has been much larger on the German side than among the Allies. During the last year the numerical strength of the German division fell considerably.

German Division Has About 10,000.

"As I showed a month ago, however, th etransfer of troops from Russia during the late Summer and Autumn is used in large part not to provide complete divisions for the West, but to bring worn units up to the level of strength which have been previously declared to be the necessary minimum. In the Spring of last year this necessary level amounted to about 7,500 infantry (three regiments of three battalions of four companies, 2,000 gunners (nine to twelve batteries,) and pioneers, machine gunners, cavalry, and service, bringing the division to a total of rather more than 10,000 combatants.

At that time, the beginning of April last year, the number of enemy divisions on the west front was 143. A few days later, immediately before the Allied offensive, it was increased to 147, of which 105 were on the fighting line forty-two in reserve. By the middle of June it was increased to 155, but by the beginning of October there was a relapse to 149.

Approximately we may say that there are now before the French, British, Belgian and American forces in the West from thirty-five to forty divisions more than there was before the French, British and Belgions at the beginning of active operations last year, ten of these added divisions being already in the line, and twenty-five or thirty being in reserve, scattered nearly equally among the enemy bases at the rear.

From this point we are in the domain of speculation. Two months may pass before weather conditions permit the beginning of grand operations. Can more units be gathered from Russia and the German depots to increase the striking force? That depends upon the course of events in Russia and other fields.

At the beginning of last October there were eighty-three divisions on the Russian front, a month ago there may have remained the skeletons of some seventy-five of these, but the great mass of young and robust men has been brought back. Inferior material cannot be used in the western offensive, and the German divisions in the west were in much need of reinforcement in quality as in numbers when the transfers from Russia began last Summer. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the Russian front can now in any case add greatly to the seventy divisions of Germans.

The outlook certainly demands every precautionary measure. In particular it suggests a close study of the defensive methods which the enemy himself successively tried during the last year's campaign.

For a short spell perhaps the two rôles may be reversed, and much may depend on how well they resume the offensive, if they attempt to do so, and how well we resume the defensive if we must, turning back when the moment of the enemy's exhaustion comes.

There may be surprises in store, but there can be no such strain as England had to bear in the first defense of Ypres or France in the great defense of Verdun. When I recall that before Verdun alone twenty-four German divisions were used up in relatively small attacks in two months of last Autumn, and that the Summer offensive of 1916 cost the enemy seventy-six divisions, it will be seen that the figures of the present reserves are not calculatd to frighn the Allies.

WORK OR BE SHOT, STRIKERS' CHOICE

Continued from Page One.

ly on the recent speech of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, the strikers held a further meeting and decided to resume work. This they have already done.

STRIKERS FORCED TO SILENCE.

Berlin's Vigorous Repression Is Paralyzing Workers' Efforts.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—Is the German strike definitely collapsing? For a week now it has been going on behind a veil of silence and secrecy and yesterday's Berlin papers, as usual, contained little that shed light on the situation.

It is clear that the censorship is working with a sternness never before known in Germany. Vorwärts, for instance, contains nothing from which a picture of the position can be drawn, the censor having obviously put an almost complete ban on all information as to the movement, save the barest statements regarding its progression or otherwise in various centres.

On the whole, one gains the impression from a study of the latest papers, that the strike is dying down everywhere. The fact that trade unions are paying out no strike money is bound to have an important effect.

In Hamburg, the provincial region where the strike assumed its most considerable proportions, large numbers of the workers appear to be going back, doubtless under the influence of the threat that they will be called up for military service. In addition, the strike committee there issued a statement that a political strike can naturally be kept up only for a limited period.

In Bremen, too, the strike appears to be ending, and the local paper there, the Weser Zeitung, declares that the movement has been completely unsuccessful. A majority of other messages from the provinces report the strikers as returning.

As for Berlin, Vorwärts preserves complete silence regarding the extent of the strike, though practically all the other papers report it as rapidly ebbing. It is said that there was again some disorder on Friday night, but reports of disturbances ought to be received with reserve. They are given out for the obvious purpose of furnishing Pan German papers with political capital against the Socialist parties, and every possible use is being made of this.

It is unlikely that the Reichstag will be called together in plenary sitting to discuss the situation, as the Government appears to believe that this would merely give the Socialists the opportunity to ventilate views which would have the effect of encouraging the strikers and causing the movement to spread.

The Government's policy is one of reducing the strikers to complete silence. They may not hold meetings, their council may not meet, they may not express their views in the press or in Parliament. In that inarticulate condition and without strike pay they are placed under military pressure to return to work.

So, as far as can be seen, the movement appears to be threatened with failure. Tomorrow, when the military order to return to work comes into effect in Berlin and other places, will likely be the deciding day.

BLAME SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Pan German Press Seizes Opportunity to Demand New Bloc.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3.—"The fault of the Social Democrats"—thus the annexationist Rhenish Gazette and the whole Pan German press brand the Social Democrats after the military authorities having, if not deliberately provoked a strike, at least allowed an immature outburst to start in order to prevent a more serious one.

It is interesting to note what capital the conservative press is already making out of the movement and out of the rôle the Social Democrat Deputies played on the Strike Committee. This rôle has been anything but clear up to the present, and comments in the papers of all shades have only served to complicate it.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the truth must be known, as certain circles are already clamoring for a new bloc and the exclusion of the Social Democrats for their share in the strikes, and the Pan Germans naturally are urging this with all their might and using all their influence, in the hope of breaking up the much hated majority party. The Frankfurter Zeitung's explanation is that the Social Democrats neither approved nor incited strikes, but that Deputies Ebert, Scheidemann, and Braun consented to become members of the Strike Committee in the hope of negotiating with and influencing the workmen and stemming the tide. The paper says the majority party must have been informed of what was at stake, and expresses the hope that Vice President von Payer's return to the political arena will help in clearing up and elucidating matters.

The Frankfurter Zeitung then calls attention to the articles appearing in the conservative press making propaganda out of the strikes, making Scheidemann bear the full responsibility and also taking the strike as an excuse for further postponing the already long postponed electoral reforms. The Deutsches Zeitung, for instance, points out that it would only be pouring water on the strikers' mill wheels to give the people equal suffrage.

The Frankfurter Zeitung deplores the lack of any political steps during the first days, and then the stringent military measure, which the paper asserts only served to incite the mob more.

Doubtless the military authorities were only too delighted at the opportunity to arrest the well-known and too-influential Minority Socialist Leader Dittman [a second Liebknecht] who, with Haase, played such an important rôle in the von Cappelle crisis. According to reports many other important personages were arrested all over the country.

The latest reports say the Social Democrats' demand for the assembly of the Reichstag may be granted, although the conservative parties object to the Social Democrats being given an opportunity to explain and, as they state, make further propaganda for strikes.

ANGRY AT WILD PLOT TALE.

Reventlow Writes of Alleged Committee Operating Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3.—Count zu Reventlow has found a topic near his heart in the alleged Anglo-American committee operating in Washington, whose purpose is to incite revolution among the peoples of the Central Powers.

In an article in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, headlined in true Reventlow style, "Spreading Sedition Among the Central Powers," Reventlow says that news from Washington reports that this is President Wilson's hope. He enlarges the "deadly work of the enemy" as seen in the statement that the President will earnestly discuss Count Czernin's peace proposal and not entirely reject it. The article says it is comprehensible how welcome this proposition was not only to the President, but also to the Entente, which knows how to gauge movements and undercurrents, and which has been endeavoring to influence them, as the present strike movements in Germany and Austria testify.

Reventlow continues that the Entente is trying to create an armistice by one method or another, because it fears the massed German forces in the West, and that the English hand is to be seen even in the Bolshevist movement. The strike movement, he says, was incited by "Pharisees" and money. In Washington and London, he asserts, it is believed that the war is now at an end. Reventlow continues:

"Wilson, Lloyd George, and Asquith, from the beginning of the war, with deliberation and psychological reckoning, have shaped their messages and speeches with a view to influencing the German Social Democrats and the spread of democracy."

Reventlow admits that at one time President Wilson had an influence on the German people, but says that today this is no longer the case. He says that even Scheidemann declared in the Reichstag Main Committee that Wilson spoke as if he advised the hunger peace policy.

President Wilson's action today, Reventlow proceeds to say, is not merely to be discussed by way of criticism, but of actually influencing political events, and that by his alleged compliant answer to Czernin's proposal he is supporting the German strike movement and weakening Germany's fighting force. The article says it is hardly necessary to explain that the idea is to convey to the Social Democracy the impression that Wilson is ready for peace. It says that an issue of a Viennese paper depicts an insinuating caricature of General Hoffman and a picture of Czernin and Wilson mutually at work preparing peace and destroying hate—"a striking picture which we Germans can only regard with bitterness on our side and with astonishment at the German Government for allowing things to go to such lengths."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the strike, says that if England, America and Trotzky are rejoicing over the idea that this is the end of Germany they will be disappointed. It continues: "Our enemies' agents, who, as it is now learned, are paid by money from the Washington committee, must have realized yesterday that life in the capital [Berlin] was calm as ever."

All the German papers announce with interest that another Wilson message is to be expected shortly.

GERMAN BANKNOTES RIDICULE FATHERLAND

Marginal Decoration of Eatables with Humorous Wording Leads to Designer's Arrest.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—The artist who designed paper money of the denomination of 50 pfennigs which is now being circulated in several rural towns of Prussia has been arrested at Nieberlahnstein on the charge of holding up the Fatherland to ridicule. His offense lay, according to the Maasbode of Rotterdam, in the ornamentation on the margin of the bills.

After the money had been in circulation for some time it was discovered that the marginal decorations consisted mostly of drawings of articles of food. Above a picture of a ham the artist inscribed in microscopic letters: "A tender memory and a fond hope." Over a design of three turnips he wrote: "This is how the Germans live."

GERARD DOUBTS STRIKE'S VIGOR

Magnified to Hold Up Our War Preparations, He Suggests.

Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard said last night in the course of a lecture at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on the subject of his diplomatic experiences in Germany, that the Central Powers were encouraging and magnifying the reports of strikes and internal troubles there for the purpose of holding up American war preparations.

"I have little faith in the public reports of big strikes and internal troubles in Germany," said he. "It seems as if the news of these occurrences is too easily obtained. Knowing the German people as I do, it appears as if they are sending out these reports for the purpose of holding up our war preparations.

"We can never win the war by starving Germany. Nor can we win by a revolution in Germany. There is no chance of a revolution there until the end of the war.

"Germany will manage to feed her soldiers and her young, and, if necessary to accomplish this, she will let her old people die of starvation. But at the end of the war Germany's armies of 12,000,000 will have something to say about the Government. They will probably say that the Government has been a failure, and that it will have to be overthrown."

Mr. Gerard told his audience of 3,500 persons that he had decided to accept no part of the proceeds of his lecture, but would give the money to either the Y. M. C. A. or to the recreation work for soldiers' camps. He requested the audience to appropriate the funds, and a vote was taken in favor of applying them to the Y. M. C. A.

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CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

Of the many interesting features in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, "The Taking of Jerusalem" is probably the one that will be read by the largest public. This historic episode is described in detail by W. T. Nassey, an eye-witness, with the rejoicing of the inhabitants and the generous treatment accorded all residents by General Allenby. Published by The New York Times, 25c. a copy; $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. On stands Tuesday, Feb. 5.—Advt.

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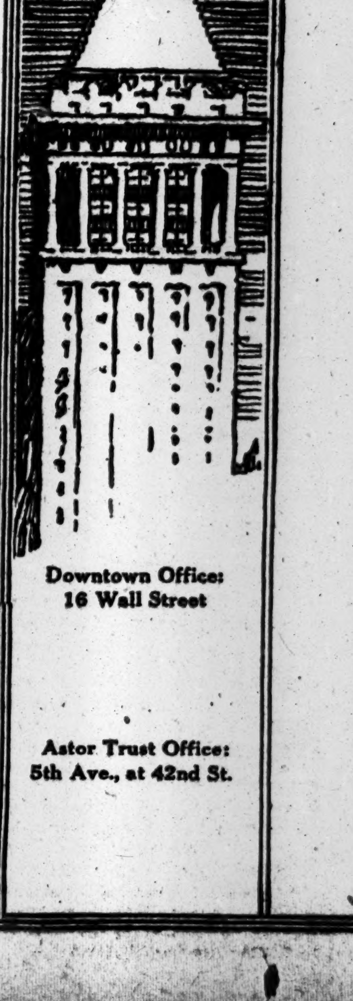
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BULGAR PREMIER JOINS PEACE PARLEY

Dutch Zionist Federation Demands That Russia's Representatives Include a Jew.

SQUABBLE AMONG ENVOYS

Anti-Bolshevist Ukrainians and Finnish Loyalists Claim Sole Right to Recognition.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria has arrived at Brest-Litovsk for the continuation of the peace conference, according to a dispatch from Vienna.

The German report of Friday's session says it was occupied mainly with discussion of the standing of the Ukrainian and Finnish delegates. The Bolsheviki contend they have displaced the former Governments in Finland and Ukraine.

The committee who represented Ukraine at the former sessions insisted that they already had been acknowledged by Leon Trotzky, and declined to retire. Finland's plenipotentiaries issued a declaration denying that the Finnish Government had been overthrown and insisting that the revolutionaries had succeeded merely in assuming power temporarily, by forcible means, in a small section of Southern Finland. The delegates contended that they represented the rightful Finnish Government and possessed authority to represent the country in the negotiations.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 3. — The Jewish Press Bureau says that the Dutch Zionist Federation has published a protest against the non-participation of a Jewish representative in the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations, although the rights of millions of Jews as a national minority are being decided there.

The federation considers it incomprehensible that the Russian delegation, which has proclaimed the principle of self-determination of all nationalities, should ignore the Jews.

BULGARS CHARGE NEGLECT.

Assert That Their War Aims Are Overlooked by Teutons.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Sofia to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says that strong protests have been made in the Bulgarian Parliament against the silence regarding Bulgaria's war aims which has marked recent German and Austrian pronouncements. Premier Radoslavoff, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, attributed the omission to "urgent business which Germany and Austria-Hungary had in their own countries."

In the debate which followed it was stated that the Bulgarian people were astonished and disappointed at the omission, and demanded unequivocal enlightenment in regard to the attitude of Germany and Austria.

M. Malinoff, leader of the Democratic Party, asserted that the people would not be content until Bulgaria's war aims received the formal approval of the German Reichstag. M. Todoroff, another of the party leaders, said that the Austro-German attitude was "incomprehensible and unflattering."

14 ENEMY AIRPLANES BROUGHT DOWN

British Account for Six—Moderate Artillery Fire Along the Whole Front.

ROME, Feb. 3.—Fourteen enemy airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down yesterday on the Italian front. Heavy artillery fighting is in progress along the lower Piave River. Following is the official account of these operations:

There was moderate artillery activity from Stelvio to the Piave, and more severe artillery fighting along the lower reaches of the river. The enemy exploded mines without success in the Pasubio area. Patrol encounters took place on the hills northeast of Monte Grappa.

Favored by fine weather, our aerial forces, with the effective co-operation of our naval planes, engaged in considerable activity against enemy military objectives. Our aviators yesterday bombarded concentration points and crossings of highways along the enemy lines of communication on the Asiago Plateau. Our bombing machines last night damaged the plant operating the aerial cable line between Caldonazzo and Monte Rovere.

Eight hostile machines were brought down [by Italians] yesterday. Six others were shot down by British aviators, who also set fire to a captive balloon along the Piave.

LA GUARDIA INSPIRES GREAT MILAN AUDIENCE

Says America "Entered the War to Finish It, Not to Prolong It."

MILAN, Feb. 3.—The Italian Parliamentary Union today captured Captain Fiorello M. La Guardia, Representative in Congress from New York, who was on his way to the American headquarters in France, and made him address a monster mass meeting here. Among his auditors, numbering many thousands of persons, were Senators, Deputies, and members of patriotic associations, who vociferously declared themselves in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Premier Orlando was to have spoken, but was unable to do so, owing to his attendance upon the Supreme War Council in Paris.

Mr. La Guardia electrified his audience, which burst into cheering when in his opening remarks he declared that the United States had "entered the war to finish it, not to prolong it." The speaker carefully explained President Wilson's peace aims, outlined the purposes of the United States in the war, and told what the country had done since the beginning of the conflict.

The Representative discussed food and fuel economy in the United States, and the great crowd cheered his statement that "we are not allotting: we are dividing."

He made a strong appeal for the fifth Italian war loan and assailed "financial slackers" in terms not often heard in Italy.

"Your Premier has adopted the slogan: 'Resist! Resist! Resist!'" He continued. "That of Your Minister of the Treasury will be: 'Give! Give! Give!' Then your General Ssimo Diaz can cry: 'Forward! Forward! Forward!' and Foreign Minister Sonnino's cry will be: 'Trent! Trieste! Istria!'"

HONORS VICTOR OF TOMBA.

Fayolle Confers the Grand Cross of the Legion on Dilleman.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY, Feb. 3, (Associated Press.)—General Fayolle, commanding the French forces in Italy, reviewed today one of the famous fighting divisions on the plains at the foot of the mountain line and conferred the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on Major Gen. Dilleman, who commanded the French troops in the recent brilliant operation which swept the enemy from Monte Tomba.

It was an imposing spectacle of men, guns, horses, and supplies spread over the vast plain, and was something more than a dress parade, as the rumble of the cannonade from the fronts of Asiago and Pasubio mingled with the strains of the "Marseillaise" and recalled the enemy trying to break through to this same plain. The review was held in the open country, permitting manoeuvring by a large force of infantry and artillery under regular campaign conditions, with tattered flags of brigades and regiments testifying the service they had seen.

The mountains surrounding the field were capped with snow. The boom of heavy guns came chiefly from around Asiago, with the occasional rattle of machine gun fire, probably against air raiders. The men presented a fine appearance as they defiled before their commanders. The horses also were in good condition, and the guns showed the regular service camouflage.

In conferring the Grand Cross on General Dilleman, General Fayolle read a citation of the officer's conspicuous career, crowned with the latest exploit of taking Monte Tomba. Decorations also were presented to a number of others for gallantry in the recent operations. Two members of the French Army Commission were present at the ceremony.

After the review the officers of the division formed a circle around General Fayolle, who addressed them on the good work done, and on that lying ahead of them. It was a warm and Spring-like day, and turning to a group of Italians present, the General remarked:

"These are the days which will soon bring the Italians and French fighting together again for the same cause."

ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

British Push Their Line Slightly Northward and Repel Attacks.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Further slight advances are reported by General Allenby in the campaign around Jerusalem, according to an official statement tonight. The text of the report says:

During Wednesday night our line advanced slightly in the vicinity of Arnutiah, twelve miles north of Jerusalem. On Saturday night our patrols were active between Arnutiah and Sheik Abdulla, a mile northeast of Arnutiah, where enemy attempts to penetrate our lines were repulsed.

WAR CABINET FIGHT NEARING A CLIMAX

Continued from Page One.

bill this week. The Seven-Billion-Dollar Army Appropriation bill also is scheduled for completion by the House Military Committee during the week.

Consideration is soon to be given by the House Agricultural Committee to the bill urged by Food Administrator Hoover for extension of his powers, and Chairman Lever also plans early introduction of the bill proposed by the President for broad extension of general price-fixing authority.

On Tuesday the House Public Lands Committee will begin hearings on public oil and coal land leasing bills, while a sub-committee works on water power development legislation.

AMERICANS UNDER HEAVY FIRE ON FRONT

Continued from Page One.

Somme offensive, declared today that the work of certain American batteries at the front was "almost perfect." He was particularly pleased with that done by American guns in firing on a German position in a wood which he observed from a balloon.

WITHHOLD DETAILS OF TROOPS AT FRONT

War Department Will Add Nothing to Announcement Passed by the Censor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—There is no denial in War Department circles that American troops in France are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front. While the department would not authorize a statement on the matter tonight, the official attitude was confirmatory of the announcement from France.

Secretary Baker has consistently refused to make any statement regarding the position of the American forces in France. Several days ago it was stated in high official circles, in a wholly authoritative but nevertheless informal way, that American forces had taken a permanent position in the trenches on the French front, and that they were there other than for training purposes, but beyond this no War Department official would go.

Secretary Baker's position is that all announcements relative to the particular sectors of the line held by Americans should come from the headquarters of General Pershing, who, on the scene of battle, naturally is the best judge of what should be authorized for publication respecting his forces. The department officials feel that they cannot go beyond the statements authorized at General Pershing's headquarters, and under this policy they refrained tonight from commenting on the dispatch that our soldiers were in a sector on the Lorraine front, beyond saying that if the dispatch was passed by the censor, and the censor gave no more facts, there must have been good reason for withholding further details.

A Moral Value to the French.

Ever since American forces went into the trenches for training there have been indications that part if not all of the Lorraine section of the line would be taken over by our men. The sentimental and moral value of placing the American forces along the Lorraine front is great in the minds of the French people on account of the national aspiration of the French for the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. There are also good military reasons why the American forces should be stationed along the Lorraine front, which, until they were placed in their stations there, was described as "a quiet sector of the front."

The Lorraine front is the section of the French line nearest to Germany. The American forces were first placed in the Lorraine sector in October. They were sent there for training. On the evening of Nov. 13 they had their first taste of battle; a German raiding party made a descent on a part of the line near the point where the Marne-Rhine Canal passes from the vicinity of Nancy, France, across the frontier to the Rhine at Strassburg, in the Lorraine section of Germany.

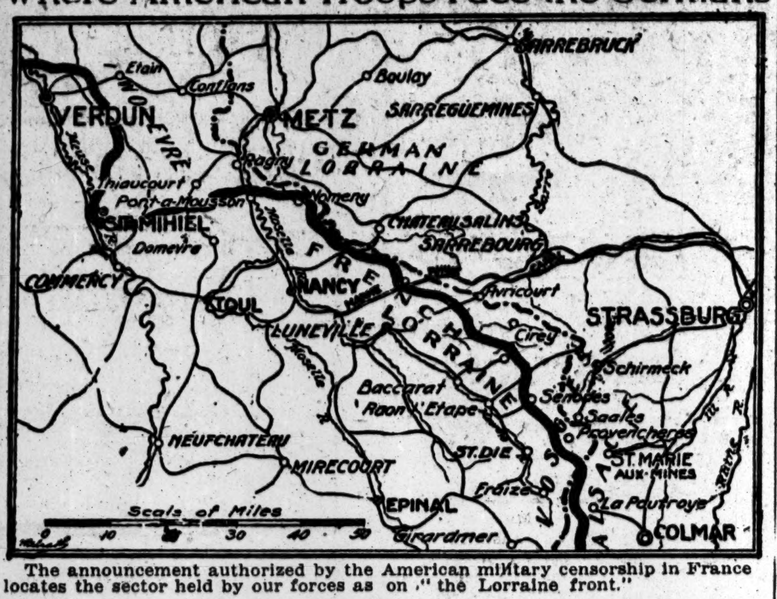
The German General Staff knew that the American forces were in the Rhine-Marne Canal sector of the Lorraine front before it was even hinted by Washington that men had been sent into that part of the trenches for training. The raid of Nov. 13 was carefully planned, and the Americans were cut off from relief by the heavy barrage in the rear. The men killed in this action were the first members of Pershing's force to lose their lives in action in France. Some were killed, others wounded, and some captured. When the prisoners were taken into Germany it was announced in Berlin that they had been taken at a point near the intersection of the Rhine-Marne Canal and Lorraine frontier.

Admission After Raid.

This contingent was not necessarily sent to that part of the line for permanent duty there; they were undergoing trench training under actual war conditions. After the raid on the American position on the French front last Thursday morning, Jan. 30, it was admitted that the Americans were occupying that sector as a battle station, and not for training. The raid of Jan. 30 was similar to the one of Nov. 13; as before, the American soldiers were cut off by barrage, two being killed, four injured, and some captured.

The action of the censor in France in permitting publication of the fact that American forces are now occupying a sector of the Lorraine front is held here to grow out of the realization that, especially since at least one American soldier was captured in the raid of last Thursday, the Germans must know that Americans are fighting, not alone training, in this sector.

Where American Troops Face the Germans



The announcement authorized by the American military censorship in France locates the sector held by our forces as on "the Lorraine front."

OUR FORCES ARE CLOSE TO GERMAN BORDER

None of the Allied Troops So Near Except the French in Alsace.

French Lorraine, in which it is now officially admitted that the American troops are holding trenches, includes the bulk of the Departments of the Meuse, with capital at Verdun; Meurthe-et-Moselle, whose capital is Nancy, and Vosges, with the capital at Epinal. It is presumed, however, that the American positions lie in the last two departments only. This region, composed for the most part of hilly and broken ground, lies, then, to the east and south of the French lines around Verdun, and to the northwest of the mountainous districts of the Vosges, on the border between Alsace and French territory.

In the mountains the nature of the country makes the movement of large bodies of troops impossible; so, while the French early in August, 1914, pushed their line slightly across the border into territory occupied by the Germans since 1871, there have been no engagements of moment here, the French invasion of Alsace at the beginning of the war having been based on Belfort, at the southern end of the German-French frontier.

The fighting around Verdun, which rose to its height in the great German attack from February to August, 1916, has been going on intermittently ever since. From St. Mihiel, on the east bank of the Meuse south of Verdun, the front breaks away almost due east, crossing the Moselle at Pont-à-Mousson, north of Nancy, which was the scene of hard fighting in the Spring of 1915. This town is presumably still held by the French. The American sector probably lies between Nancy and St. Dié, south of which the mountains preclude any large movement of troops.

Indication of the presence of American troops in this region was first given when the German Army Headquarters announced on Nov. 3 that "North American soldiers" had been captured in a trench raid—the total American casualties being three killed, five wounded, and twelve prisoners—on the Rhine-Marne Canal, which joins the River Meurthe between Nancy and Lunéville.

This strip between Nancy and St. Dié, perhaps fifty miles in length, offers an opportunity for a stroke at some of the most important of Germany's lines of communication, but since September, 1914, it has been the scene of comparatively little fighting. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that German strategy had shifted the center of the war in the west to Belgium and Northern France, and that it was consequently of the first importance to push back the German lines in those regions. The occupation of Belgium, too, gave the Germans possession of communication lines running to the Westphalian munitions district and Prussia which were of greater value for the reinforcement of the bulk of their lines than those leading toward Lorraine. Nevertheless, despite the difficult country and the importance of the German northern positions, the American lines are still a starting point from which could be aimed an attack at the great German frontier fortress of Metz and other points of considerable strategic value.

Lorraine was the scene of desperate fighting at the beginning of the war. After brisk engagements in the opening days of August, 1914, in which the Germans who had crossed the French frontier were driven back into their own territory, the French advanced from Nancy, apparently in considerable forces, striking at the network of strategic railways and mobilization centres which the Germans had built up in the eastern parts of Lorraine, annexed in 1871. The German covering forces gave ground, and on Aug. 19 the French had reached Morhange, near Bensdorf, an important railroad centre. Here, however, they were attacked by greatly superior forces under Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who won his first claim to distinction in the battles of Aug. 20 and 21, in which the French suffered their first serious defeat of the war.

The retirement of the French troops after Morhange was accompanied by German victories in Belgium and the general French retirement, which went on until the battle of the Marne. The troops in Lorraine fell back also, though not so far, since the French line was pivoting on Verdun. On their heels the Germans crossed the frontier in three columns. One of them, starting from the Vosges in Upper Alsace, took St. Dié and Raon l'Etape and marched on Nancy from the southeast. Another, coming from Saarburg in the east, crossed the frontier and took Badonviller, and the third, marching from Château-Salins across the German border, assisted by an army corps from Metz, converged on Nancy from the northeast.

The second of these columns forced the French out of Lunéville and joined the forces from Château-Salins in the attack on the line of hills east of Nancy, known as the Grand Couronne, which took place at the same time as the battle of the Marne, and was, in effect, the right flank of that engagement. The Kaiser himself was present at the German headquarters during the fighting, and, according to rumor, expected to enter the capital of Lorraine in triumph, but the French Army, commanded by General de Castelnau, held the hills against six terrific assaults; and, although the Germans were close enough at one time to drop shells into the city, they were eventually compelled to give up the attack after suffering enormous losses.

The retreat to the Aisne had begun, and Castelnau's prompt counteroffensive drove the Germans out of Lunéville on Sept. 11, and in the following days out of most of the French towns which they had taken. Their advance and brief stay in this district was marked by massacres and other artocities on the civil population, notably at Gerberviller, south of Lunéville.

The battle line has changed but little since the dying out of Castelnau's counteroffensive and the relapse into trench warfare in the Fall of 1914. Roughly, it runs just inside the frontier from east of Pont-à-Mousson, cutting across a small corner of French territory from below Leintry and to the east of Badonviller, Senones, and St. Dié, and crosses into Alsace at a point due west of Colmar. From here to the Swiss frontier the line is on German soil.

The important German railroad centres in the hill country of German Lorraine, not many miles east of the battle line, are first of all Metz, due north of Nancy, already menaced by French guns at Pont-à-Mousson, and presumably outside the field of American operations; Bensdorf, northeast of Nancy, and Saarburg, a little north of east of Lunéville. Behind Bensdorf and Saarburg lie Saarbrucken and Saargemund, toward which, as to Diedenhofen, north of Metz, converge strategic railroads from the Bavarian Rheinpfalz and Rhenish Prussia. The country ahead of Pershing's army is hilly and difficult, with defense comparatively easy; but, aside from the French troops in Upper Alsace, whose positions are shut off by German fortifications from the Vosges to the Rhine, no part of the allied armies is so near to the Rhine and to actual German territory. It remains to be seen whether this position was dictated primarily by conditions of supply or by a strategic plan involving a stroke at the spinal column of the German Empire.

WAR CROSS FOR ENRIGHT.

Sister Gets Decoration Awarded to Pittsburgher Killed in Action.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—The War Cross of the French Republic, awarded to Thomas F. Enright, private in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, who was killed, with two of his comrades, in the first engagement between the American troops and those of Germany, has been received by his next of kin, his sister, Mrs. Mary Irwin of Pittsburgh. Accompanying the medal was a photograph of the little cemetery in France in which were buried the first American dead. It shows the graves of Private Enright, Corporal James B. Gresham of Evansville, Ind., and Private Merle D. Hay of Glidden, Iowa, all killed in the first engagement.

PERSHING'S CASUALTY LIST.

Reports on Men Wounded in Action and on Deaths in Camp.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. — General Pershing today confirmed press reports of the death of Private Roy O. Garner of Decatur, Ill., in an airplane accident, and also reported that Private John A. Goodrum, infantry, of McLean, Texas, had been severely wounded in action on Jan. 24. Private John L. Bray, infantry, of Drum, Ky., was reported slightly wounded in action on Jan. 30, and Corporal E. Doughty, infantry, of Shaw, Miss., on Feb. 1.

The following deaths from natural causes were announced:

CALLERY, PHILIP J., Sergeant, infantry, hemorrhage, Feb. 1; Milford, Mass.

CHRISMAN, FAY F., bugler, field artillery, pneumonia; 1,220 North Twelfth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

HANBIDGE, FRANCIS F., First Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, pneumonia; Ogdensburg, N. Y.

JONES, WILLIAM O., private, stevedores, pneumonia; Houston, Texas.

NELSON, ALBERT W., private, engineers, meningitis; Acme, Wash.

QUINN, TOLLIVER, private, Quartermaster Corps, pneumonia; 2,571 Walnut Street, St. Louis.

SMITH, HOLLIS M., Corporal, infantry, empyaemia, Jan. 31; Rock, Kan.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES HIS BED.

Will Quit Hospital This Week—Expect to Save Kilbourne's Eye.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was wounded recently while on a visit to the French front, was able today to leave his bed in the hospital here, where he is being treated. He received a number of visitors. General Wood's arm is in a sling. The wound is still painful, but he expects to leave the hospital this week.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Kilbourne, Chief of General Wood's staff, who was wounded in the face, is to be brought to Paris from a hospital near the front. The attending surgeons report that they expect to save his right eye, which it was feared at first would be lost.

Major Kenyon A. Joyce, the third American officer wounded, is still in a hospital near the front with a painful wound in the arm.

GERMAN PLOT WON THEIR ENEMIES' AID

Continued from Page One.

possibility of getting wool from British sources in South Africa.

He began by saying that in the event it was found possible to get wool from that part of the British dominions it would be necessary to "pay in pounds sterling drawn on London."

"This, however, should permit no difficulties," he wrote, "for I would arrange for the final payment through the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The greatest difficulty is the fact that we must arrange for an American firm to act as the 'shove in between' as purchaser. However, that can also be accomplished. I am considering for this purpose the Botany Worsted Company, (Passaic,) and have already spoken with Director Stoher of the company. I have also spoken to the firm of Forstmann-Huffmann, (Passaic.) This opportunity, it seems to me, should interest our friends."

Schmidt then suggested six of the leading woolen firms of Germany as the concerns to act in the wool-purchase matter after the wool reached Germany. These firms, all of them with offices in or near Berlin, were F. F. Koswig, F. W., Wegener, Tannenbaum, Pariser & Co., F. Rechberg, the Schedewitz Woolen Mills, and Johann Wilhelm Scheldt.

A few weeks after negotiations were opened for the purchase of Cape wool Schmidt again communicated with his Berlin superiors, in the course of which communication he said that "the Everitt firm demands on sales to Germany a cast-iron guarantee." This guarantee, he added, would not be practicable "in the event the goods have to lie a long time in New York." In all instances the materials were shipped to the "shove in betweens" in New York and then transhipped to neutral countries in Europe.

In this same month the Schmidt letters show that the Germans established a credit of $125,000 in the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at East London, the credit to be drawn on by Everitt at ninety days sight, through the London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company. This was in payment for wool which was shipped to New York to the Forstmann-Hoffmann Company and subsequently transhipped to a Scandinavian port. In a reference to this transaction Schmidt in a letter to the Deutsche Bank wrote: "I will remark that Forstmann for his co-operation does not request that any provision be made for himself."

American Wool for Germany.

In January, 1915, it was decided to buy some wool in the United States and the papers show that a consignment of domestic wool worth $60,000 went forward on one of the steamers of the Luckenbach Line, consigned of course to a firm in a neutral European country. Another shipment made early in 1915, which was of Cape wool, was insured in New York for $550,000. This transaction was handled by Dr. Heinrich Albert, then the financial adviser of Bernstorff's plot organization, in Washington.

In March, 1915, another shipment of 2,000 bales of South African wool is referred to in the Schmidt papers. This particular purchase was for the Berlin-Gubener Hat Manufacturing Company, and was plainly intended for "war uniform" purposes. This shipment necessitated a new credit of $250,000 in the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., concerning which credit the Deutsche Bank sent the following communication to the Guaranty Trust Company, in New York:

"Berlin, April 26, 1915. Credit No. 4,832.
"The Guaranty Trust Company, New York:

"Dear Sirs.—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 3, informing us that at the suggestion of our representative, Hugo Schmidt, you have requested by cable the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., East London, to negotiate the drafts of Alfred Everitt, East London, to the extent of $250,000, on sight, on your London office, against bills of lading for wool shipped to New York for account of Messrs. Forstmann-Hoffmann Company, Passaic.

"Marine and war risk insurance are to be covered in New York. The credit is to remain in force until Aug. 1.

"In any case we herewith engage ourselves to hold you covered on due date for the equivalent of the drafts on your London office under this credit, you cabling us the rate for the cable-transfer, London, to be applied."

The same day, April 26, 1915, the Deutsche Bank notified the Guaranty Trust Company that "we have further directed that drafts may also be negotiated against warehouse receipts pending shipment."

The records of Schmidt also show a shipment of wool "for military cloth" on Feb. 4, 1915; another on the 20th of the same month, and many other shipments before and subsequent to those dates.

Calcutta Merchants Careful.

As regards the jute shortage in Germany, the following is an extract from a letter found in Schmidt's files, dated Jan. 20, 1915, which is addressed to him, and is signed by a man whose name appears to be Kolenkaempff:

"Purchases of jute from Calcutta are somewhat difficult because most of the shippers [in Calcutta] refuse to ship to the United States except to bona fide manufacturers. I believe, however, that business can be done with Messrs. Ernsthausen, Ltd., [of Calcutta,] whose local agent has shown more inclination than any other to entertain business. The shipment of jute to Germany is difficult, because neutrals refuse to accept it. However, it can be stored."

On Jan. 25 following Schmidt communicated with his banking superiors in Berlin, announcing the purchase of 500 bales of jute from "Ernsthausen, Ltd., of Calcutta."

"The transaction," added Schmidt in that letter, "is through the firm of Smith of New York, Ernsthausen is to ship 500 bales in February or March to Smith & Sons in New York. These people are, according to my information, excellent and trustworthy."

A confirmatory letter of the above transaction with Ernsthausen was found in the Schmidt documents. This letter, which is from the Deutsche Bank, is dated Feb. 19, 1915, and showed that the Calcutta jute was destined for Meissen, Germany, to which place it was to be transhipped on its delivery at a neutral Scandinavian port.

Under date of Feb. 19, the following self-explanatory entry occurs in Schmidt's papers:

"Jute from Calcutta for New York. Credit on London. To Smith & Son."

Transactions involving the purchase of jute were also made on Jan. 18 and 30, 1915, and on March 1. Various other transactions took place after those dates which plainly indicate the sale of jute grown in India to Germany.

Got Great Supplies of Cotton.

As for cotton there are scores of entries indicating the shipment of huge quantities to Scandinavian and other neutral European countries, every pound of which cotton was bought with German money for war purposes. Dr. Albert was prominent in the negotiations for the purchase of cotton, and the papers indicate that he organized in New York a German firm with an American name in order to hide the real ownership of the cotton. Several Americans are said to have been concerned in Albert's firm. Some of the cotton was shipped through Italy to Switzerland, but most of it was shipped to Rotterdam, Holland, and Gothenburg, Sweden.

A somewhat surprising disclosure found in the papers had to do with the operations of a German-owned munition factory in Sweden. Schmidt investigated the activities of this concern, and found that about 90 per cent. of the output was being sold to the Japanese, who in turn resold it to the Russian Government for use against the German Armies in the East.

"What you have seen tonight is but a very small part of this German affair," said Deputy Attorney General Alfred Becker last night, "but it is enough to indicate the shrewdness of the enemy with which America is now grappling. It shows that Germany was able to get the things she needs even from her enemies when necessary. But she no longer gets any of these things. The blockade is the real thing now, and the fact that she is cut off from America, South Africa, India, and other sources of supplies is indicated by the news that's coming out of Germany now."

The papers make an interesting disclosure regarding Hugo Schmidt himself. He arrived in New York two months after the war began, and the first thing he did was to make a declaration of intention to become an American citizen. He did this despite the fact that the papers indicate beyond a doubt that he came here to further the war purposes of his Fatherland. He did not become a citizen, and is now interned as "a dangerous enemy alien."

The son of Schwerdt, the papers show, appeared in South America in the second year of the war. He posed as a buyer of raw materials for English interests. The elder Schwerdt is said still to be in New York.

To the newsdealers and the public:

To correct any misunderstanding which may exist in the minds of the newsdealers who have suspended their business to the great inconvenience of the public, throwing out of employment more than 5,000 newspaper carriers, the newspaper publishers wish to restate their position plainly:

The price asked of the newsdealer is $1.40 a hundred copies for the week-day editions, and all unsold papers will be redeemed by the publishers until such time as the public demand has been accurately measured and fully supplied. Dealers are reminded that, under an order of the United States Government relative to saving white paper, it is necessary to be very careful to avoid the waste arising from the distribution of papers in excess of the public demand.

The profit to the newsdealer has been increased from 40 to 60 cents a hundred (fifty-per cent.). No recent wage increase in New York or elsewhere is comparable to this.

It is also the privilege of the newsdealers to arrange with their customers to add a service charge for house delivery. The country dealers have already adjusted their routes on a fair basis of additional charge for service, with little or no complaint from their customers.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Feb. 2, 1918.

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Member of Federal Reserve System

"for many years"

Whenever a big man gets hold of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business, he seems to make it a life habit.

"I have read SYSTEM for many years," said Henry Clews. ¶ George B. Cortelyou's "experience with SYSTEM extends over many years." ¶ Daniel Willard has read the magazine for "a number of years." ¶ E. M. Statler, "10 years." ¶ Frank Disston has "subscribed for and read SYSTEM for years." ¶ Harry W. Ford has been a "consistent reader of SYSTEM for 10 years." ¶ "I have been a subscriber since it was first published," writes Walter H. Cottingham, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company. ¶ "A reader for years" is J. J. Phoenix, president the Bradley Knitting Company. ¶ William R. Malone, president of the Postal Life Insurance Company, has "watched SYSTEM develop, expand and improve from the time when it was little until it became thrifty and big." ¶ "For many years"—Samuel M. Hastings, president Illinois Manufacturers Association. ¶ "For several years all our officers have made a point of reading SYSTEM each month"—Edw. H. Cady, president Guardian Trust and Savings Bank. ¶ "Since first published; and I keep bound copies in my office for reference running back 13 years"—A. H. Classen, president Oklahoma Railway Company.

A good advertising medium is distinguished for stability

LIFE IN RUSSIA.

The strange drama unfolding before our eyes in Russia recorded each month in CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, and the February issue gives the official story of the Brest-Litovsk parleys for a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers. The terrors of life in Russia under Bolshevist rule are depicted by Ludovic Naudeau, a Frenchman living in Petrograd, and the full story of the fall of Kerensky is told for the first time in an American periodical. Published by The New York Times, 25c. a copy; $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York. On stands Tuesday, Feb. 5. —Advt.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

FATALISM MARKS FRENCH ATTACKS

Soldiers, Calm Under Heavy Fire, Patiently Await Orders to Charge.

RARELY FAIL TO HOLD GAINS

They Have Become Experts at Digging In in Face of German Counterattacks.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Although great military operations have come to a standstill for the moment, there is no cessation of vigilance at any part of the French front. Whether in Alsace, Lorraine, around Verdun, in the Argonne or Champagne, or on the Laon P'ateau, the French soldier stands on guard, just as keen as four Winters ago. In mud, shell holes, in snow and almost arctic frosts, he watches, or, when it is thought necessary to investigate what the enemy opposite is doing, he goes over the top and advances toward the German lines with the same ardor as at the beginning of trench warfare, only to his dash he has added the experience gained in numberless encounters.

The correspondent of The Associated Press, who has been in the closest touch with the French troops on dozens of battlefields through months and years of the hardest fighting, has been able to study the psychology of the French soldier both while he is engaged in mortal combat and while he is at his so-called repose. Nothing strikes the observer more than the quiet fatalism with which these soldiers from the farms and factories and offices of all the provinces and cities of France go forward to the attack.

A glance at the troops when they assemble in the front line in preparation for an operation shows an absence of excitement. In most cases the men participating in a big attack have been brought from the cantonments in the rear only a few hours before they are ordered to go over. Arrived in the front line, they crouch and sit and lie down as well as they can in the muddy, and often partly demolished, trenches and advanced saps, waiting for their officers to give the word that probably means death or wounds for many of their number. Meanwhile, in most cases, the Germans, made aware of the approaching attack by the increase of the French artillery fire, are throwing into the trench front lines hundreds and thousands of high explosive shells and trench mortar bombs.

Impassive Under Heavy Fire.

In spite of the heavy firing and its accompanying casualties among the French troops, the men awaiting the final order remain impassive. Most of them have been over the top before and know the inevitable cost of an advance through No Man's Land and an assault on the enemy's lines. Their coolness in face of these perils is marvelous. Some of them smile; others take a sip from their water bottles; still others look to the sights and breaches of their rifles or overhaul their hand grenades. All the time their "non coms" and officers walk about among them passing a cheering word here or giving a little advice there, and from time to time consulting their watches so as not to miss the time fixed for the attack, for success depends on their absolute punctuality.

At length the minute arrives, and then all along the zigzagging line heavily clothed figures are seen climbing out of the deep trench. Every French soldier when he advances wears his thick overcoat and carries with him sufficient rations to last him several days, especially when the objective is the capture of an enemy position, for in case the troops reach their destination and hold on, the enemy generally opens a barrage fire which prevents supplies from going forward without enormous loss of life. Besides this he carries his rifle and bayonet, several pouches of cartridges, a number of hand grenades, and his intrenching tools.

With all these impedimenta, the pace at which the successful waves of infantry advance is necessarily slow; but, even so, the officers and "non-coms" have sometimes to check the impetuosity of the men, who otherwise might walk right into the curtain fire from their own artillery, which sweeps before them gradually and forces the enemy to seek shelter.

Naturally such an advance is not made without losses, for the enemy artillery generally puts up a counter-barrage which searches out the ground over which the French are advancing.

Consolidating Captured Positions.

At length the assaulting troops reach their objectives, and immediately begin to consolidate their positions by the use of pick and spade and sandbags. Every man carries with him several of these bags, and as soon as the attacking force obtains a footing in the opposing trenches, squads of men are told off to fill them and form with them a parapet on what was originally the rear of the enemy trench, while their comrades keep guard to ward off a possible counter-attack.

The holding of a captured position is one of the most trying tasks for the troops, for almost inevitably a counter-attack, or perhaps several, will be launched by the Germans, and it is then that the discipline and tenacity of the men are put to the severest test. The enemy knows the exact position and outline of the works he has lost, and is thus able to turn his guns on the occupants with the greatest accuracy.

To hold on in these circumstances, when in all probability the dugouts and other shelters have been destroyed and there is nothing else to do but to stand firm under the bombardment, taxes the strongest morale. It must be said, however, that the French, even when it is extremely perilous to attempt to keep them supplied with food and water and ammunition, generally manage to retain any position they have once captured. Their stolidity under the heaviest losses is worthy of all praise.

Any grumbling that the French may have to do is left until they are relieved from duty in the front line and taken to the rear for "repose." Repose is merely a relative term, for at the rear the troops are kept constantly exercised, either in the ordinary drill of a regiment or in making sham attacks on simulated positions or in practicing with the most recently invented weapons of the infantryman. Grumbling is regarded as one of the rights of the old soldier, and, as all the men in the French Army are now veterans, whatever their age, there is a considerable amount of it behind the lines. The officers, however, know that it is all harmless, for never on any occasion does it stop the men from carrying out any duty they are asked to perform, and when their turn comes again to go up to the front line they march cheerfully along with just as much alertness and vigor as they did when they first faced the Germans.

27 HURT IN CRASH OF B. R. T. TRAINS

Rear-End Collision Due to a Heavy Fog and Defective Motor.

TWO CARS DEMOLISHED

Effort to Fix Blame for Accident Will Be Made Today Before Magistrate.

Twenty-seven men and women were hurt in the wreck of two cars of B. R. T. elevated trains of the Liberty Avenue line at the Oxford Avenue Station, Queens, yesterday afternoon, caused by a rear-end collision in the fog, which prevented the motorman of the rear train seeing the one ahead. Some of the injured were among the persons on the platform. They were hit by parts of the demolished cars. Four trains bound from Park Row, Manhattan, to Morris Park, the terminal, were at the station, and many of the cars and a large part of the platform were crowded.

The injured were taken into the waiting room until the arrival of ambulances from St. Mary's, Bradford Street and the Jamaica Hospitals, and after all had received medical attention three persons were taken to hospitals. They were Motorman Abraham Perry, 61 Sheridan Avenue, Brooklyn; Rose Bloom, 59 West Seventy-sixth Street, Manhattan, and William Brown, a negro, address unknown. All will recover. Fearing that the wreckage would become ignited, the police called the Richmond Hill Fire Department.

The first of the four trains reaching the station, which is in the Ozone Park district of Queens, had a defective motor. While the motorman was attempting to make repairs two trains followed and stopped a few feet apart. According to the police, no signals were set and no effort was made to send guards back to warn other trains of the blocked tracks. Suddenly out of the fog came the fourth train, and the forward car tore its way through half the length of the rear car of the third train. One entire side of the rear car was cut away and pushed over like a falling wall upon some of the persons standing on the platform.

Only a few passengers had been in the rear car, and the last two of these were alighting when the collision occurred. They were thrown to the platform. Vincent Orlando of 1,970 Fulton Street, guard of this car, was bruised by the cars smashing together. Most of those hurt were in the forward car of the fourth train, but all of the passengers were shaken up and many more bruised by the impact that sent all the trains crashing together.

Every part of the superstructure of the rear car was swept from the trucks and piled in heaps of broken material on the rails and platform and iron work alongside the tracks. The vestibule of the colliding trains was crushed, pinning the motorman amid the wreckage in his box, and the forward sides of the car for ten feet were smashed inward. Passengers in this car escaped death because the shock of the collision threw them backward over seats or in the aisle and out of immediate danger. Their hurts were due mostly to flying glass and broken timbers.

Perry, the motorman, before he was taken to the hospital, declared he had no warning of the train ahead, and had been unable to see in the fog. He said he had reduced speed for a stop at the station. The police said that B. R. T. men had told them that lights were not put out because at that hour—the acciden occurred at 4:50 o'clock—daylight was considered sufficient for running the trains. Also it was said the rules did not require guards to be sent back to stop approaching trains.

Detective Charles Krummel of the Eighth Branch Bureau was ordered by his commander to make an investigation of the accident, and to place the facts before City Magistrate Doyle this morning in the Jamaica Court. It took five hours to remove the wreck and resume normal traffic.

SUBWAY CAR JUMPS RAILS.

Blocked Track Compels Interborough to Install Shuttle Service.

A shuttle train furnished the only means of getting from Brooklyn to Manhattan in the Interborough subway yesterday morning for two hours. The shuttle train was resorted to when the forward trucks of a car on one of the trains bound for Brooklyn jumped the track at Fulton Street, Manhattan, and blocked the southbound track. This happened at 6 o'clock, and it was not until 8 o'clock that a wrecking crew had succeeded in getting the car back on the track. Then regular service was resumed. The shuttle train used the northbound track between City Hall station, Manhattan, and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

AIR RAIDS ANGER BRITISH.

Serve to Increase Their Fighting Spirit, H. G. Selfridge Says.

Air raids on London, which early in the war had the effect of stimulating recruiting, continue to help the Allies make war by increasing the fighting spirit of the British and their invincible determination to see the war through to a complete victory, according to H. Gordon Selfridge, the Chicago and London department store proprietor. Mr. Selfridge arrived in this city yesterday and started at once for Chicago, where he will spend a few days.

Mr. Selfridge said that business, as reorganized and put upon a war basis, was remarkably good in London, and that the optimism of business men and financial experts was increasing. Fear of air raids had not deterred shopping and other business in London, and the big stores were refuges for crowds when an alarm of approaching aircraft went out.

The German raiders had been used to advertise the Selfridge store, he explained, because arrangements had been made by which the life of a person became automatically insured when he crossed the threshold of the store. The advertisement of this insurance scheme, together with the fact that bombproof sub-cellars had been equipped in the store made it a great haven for shoppers.

"Instead of weakening the British morale, as the raiders hope," he said, "the tragic deaths which occur and the injuries to the civilian population have the opposite effect. They have checked peace talk and caused the general demand for the most vigorous prosecution of the war."

Major Gens. Thomas H. Barry and H. F. Hodges, who have been on a tour of inspection of the French front, arrived yesterday. The Generals were not willing to express themselves regarding conditions among the Americans, beyond saying that the general result of their trip had been to increase their optimism.

AMAZING RUSH FOR SUNDAY PAPERS

Continued from Page One.

sold almost as fast as they could be delivered at different distributing points.

Could Not Meet Demand.

It was estimated last night that THE TIMES could have sold a hundred thousand more papers had it been able to meet the demand from independent dealers and individual citizens who had to be refused because there were not enough copies to go around. The office on the ground floor of The Times Building was kept working at top speed selling papers from 9 o'clock yesterday morning until late in the evening. Six thousand copies were sold, one only to a customer, in this office.

At 11 o'clock in the morning the crowd had completely filled the branch office and, overflowing on the sidewalk, threatened to congest traffic there. The help of the police was asked, and while they quieted the crowd outside the doors of the office were shut. Those inside the office were supplied with their papers, and then let out at a side door. Then another batch was admitted, and others after them as fast as they could be accommodated.

One woman who came from Jersey City said last night that she had been trying all day in Jersey City to buy a copy of THE TIMES for her invalid mother who, she declared, had read THE TIMES every Sunday for the last fifteen years. This woman, when told that there were no copies of the paper left, pleaded with tears in her eyes that the man behind the counter make "just one more try." After some telephoning, a paper was found at the Annex office and the woman went back to Jersey City with it. Another woman, from Yonkers, explained that she "simply had to have a TIMES."

"My husband has been a reader of the paper for ten years," she declared. "He absolutely refuses to leave the house on Sunday until he has read the paper. I couldn't get one in Yonkers, and the only place they could direct me to was Times Square. I am not going home without a copy of today's TIMES."

A man in the Bronx explained to THE TIMES over the telephone that he lived in an apartment house in an outlying section of the borough, where there were few newsdealers. He suggested that THE TIMES employ a special messenger to get a paper to his house.

He Wanted His Paper.

"I am willing to pay a quarter a day for THE TIMES if it can be delivered to me without fail every morning," he explained. He was told that application to his superintendent would be sufficient to enable him to get a TIMES. He telephoned later to say that everything had been arranged, and that hereafter he would not have to do without his paper.

"I got up this morning," said one man in the crowd at The Times Building, "and went to look for my paper, THE TIMES. It wasn't there, and then I remembered the strike and how I had had to buy my paper in the subway for the last week. It just came upon me that I couldn't get through all day Sunday if I didn't have a TIMES to read. So I came down here, where I was sure I could get my paper. I met several other men with the same idea. Perhaps we none of us really appreciated what our Sunday paper meant to us until we couldn't get it. I intend to get a paper if I have to wait here all day. I would rather wait here in the hope of buying a paper than sit home all day without the hope of seeing one."

The rush at Times Square was but a repetition of occurrences at newspaper distributing centres all over the city. At the Grand Central Station men selling papers at the news stands estimated that the demand for papers yesterday had been ten times greater than ever before in their recollection. "I could have sold papers for a dollar apiece if I had had the copies," one of the agents said. Before night, however, the news stands were sold out.

Apparently every person who passed through the Grand Central Station yesterday wanted to buy a TIMES. The agent said he could have sold 50,000 copies of this newspaper alone if he could have obtained them. He did sell 15,000 copies—more than nine tons! At 10:30 o'clock last night, in response to an appeal from the station for just a few more copies to satisfy persons who had come in from Tarrytown to get a newspaper, THE TIMES succeeded in collecting a last hundred copies from various out-of-the-way corners and sent them over.

The news stands at the subway stations were stripped of their supply of morning papers almost before noon. Persons went there who had not succeeded in getting a paper on the streets or at home. At first the guards permitted the newspaper buyers to go through the gate without buying a ticket, but when, as was the case in the larger stations, at Ninety-sixth Street, Seventy-second, &c., the crowd became dense, this privilege was refused, and hundreds of men and women paid a nickel to get inside to buy the paper. One of the men in line at the subway station at Ninety-sixth Street was a chauffeur who said that he had been given $5 by his employer for a paper and told to get a copy of THE TIMES if it took the whole amount.

Some profiteering was reported yesterday by newsboys, who, as soon as they realized the demand, raised the price to 7 and in some cases to 10 cents. These boys quickly sold out their papers, and, as one of them said later, when he had tried in vain to get a fresh supply, they were sorry they had not made the price a quarter.

Police Work Commended.

On every side yesterday were heard expressions complimenting the police for the efficient work they had done in handling the whole situation caused by the rush for newspapers. There was a policeman on duty at all subway and elevated stations where papers were sold and at the news stands that kept open. There was no trouble of any sort reported.

THE TIMES yesterday made every effort to supply those apartment houses whose tenants had requested papers. Five men, working all Saturday night, laid out routes to be followed by twenty-five motor trucks in delivering these papers. Figures last night showed that about 1,800 apartment houses received papers in this way, although it had been planned to supply only about 1,200.

Both Morris Hillquit and Irwin I. Rackoff, counsel for the striking newsdealers, yesterday denied a published report that the strike had been declared off.

"It is not true," said Mr. Hillquit. "The strikers are more united, if anything, and have absolutely no idea of quitting."

There has been some dissatisfaction in the ranks of the strikers over the injection of Mr. Hillquit into the strike. It was explained last night that Mr. Rackoff had been the counsel for the newsdealers from the start, and that many of the strikers opposed the proposition to invite Mr. Hillquit to help because they disliked being classified with the socialism which Mr. Hillquit represented.

The way in which the former candidate for Mayor had become identified with the strike of the newsdealers, according to certain strikers, was by his chance meeting with a group of them in Mayor Hylan's office. Mr. Hillquit was there on some business of his own, say the dissatisfied ones, and agreed merely to go to the Mayor with them. That was last week, and since then Mr. Hillquit has become one of the advisers of the strikers.

Mayor Hylan has ordered Commissioner of Licenses Gilchrist and Park Commissioner Harman not to take any further action in regard to revoking licenses of the newsdealers whose strike was causing public inconvenience, according to Mr. Hillquit. Mayor Hylan could not be reached last night. He had not notified the papers as yet of any change of action intended to follow.

Defections among the strikers spread yesterday following the tremendous sale of the Sunday papers. Today in every part of the city dealers who went out on strike will be once more supplying their customers.

"I reckon we'll have to stop," said one newsdealer yesterday. "Persons seem to be getting the newspapers, and we might as well be selling them. If they really allow us a return privilege so that we can get adjusted to the new prices, I don't know but what we can make out. Understand, I think the papers are wrong. But in my position, it seems better to at least give them a try. If I can't make enough money selling papers I can always make a living working in munitions, but I prefer papers if possible."

The Evening Telegram raised the price of its Sunday edition yesterday to 3 cents.

THE TIMES today and throughout the strike will take every measure to make sure that any one wanting a copy of the paper gets it. The subway and elevated station news agents will sell papers in the vicinity of the stations, as well as at the stands. Newsboys are to be placed at the entrances of subway kiosks and at the foot of the elevated stairs to distribute the papers during the rush hours.

THE TIMES will be on sale today at all the subway and elevated stands, hotels, THE NEW YORK TIMES offices in the Times Building, 7 Beekman Street, 229 West Forty-third Street, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, 2,914 Third Avenue, (the Bronx,) 3,525 Broadway, at the branch offices of all New York papers, at the new stations of the United Newspaper Delivery Company, in Brooklyn at 1,007½ Flatbush Avenue, 12 Belvidere Street, 7,003 Third Avenue, and at the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Stephens Street. Superintendents of apartment houses may have any number of copies of THE TIMES wanted delivered if they call Bryant 1000 or Columbus 7000.

R. W. CHAMBERS ANNOYED.

Not Getting His Sunday Paper, He Finds the World Much Awry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between 10 and 11 this morning there seemed to be no newspapers on sale in New York—none to be had on the elevated, none at the Grand Central Station, none at any hotel in that neighborhood. Do you know that the public is getting very tired of your squabble with the newsdealers?

Any sympathy extended to you by the public in the beginning is now failing rapidly. I am not speaking particularly of THE TIMES; I include the other reputable New York newspapers when I say that they seem to be singularly unbusinesslike in this matter, exhibiting all the symptoms of a flawless stupidity—the sort of stupidity which sometimes characterizes Governments.

Do you wish to force the public to buy that socialistic sheet known as The Call? You are doing it. More than that, you are arousing doubt in the minds of people who accepted your explanation in regard to the trouble between you and the newsdealers. Because people who behave as you do to their public might behave as stupidly to the newsdealers.

Do you know what the car-traveling public thinks of those nauseating placards pasted up in street cars and which might have been signed by a composite gentleman combining the more exquisite characteristics of Pecksniff, Heep, and Chadband? Do you wish the public to conclude that you newspaper people belong to that genus and that they differ only in specific? Don't make the public sick. You are doing more damage than you realize.

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS.

New York, Feb. 3, 1918.

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

Active men wanted to sell newspapers at Elevated and Subway Stations. Good salary. Men with excellent references only need apply. Room 406 Pulitzer Building, Park Row, between 4 and 6 P. M.

CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY

Balch, Price & Co.
Fulton and Smith Streets
Brooklyn

FINAL CLEARANCE
FUR SALE
ALL MANUFACTURED FURS
Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 5

Buying *now* assures a great saving over next season's prices because of the extreme scarcity and greatly advanced cost of all kinds of raw furs. Therefore, this exceptional opportunity to secure custom-made furs offers a double economy to all purchasers.

The Balch, Price Collection of Models Is Acknowledged to Be the Largest, Most Comprehensive and Authentic in Greater New York.

STREET, DRESS AND SPORT COATS

	Were	Now
Sport Coats and Coatees in the popular and fashionable furs	$140 to $375	$100 to $250
Muskrat, Natural and Kolinsky, dyed	100 to 375	75 to 250
Hudson Seal Street & Dress Coats (plain)	250 to 500	175 to 350
Hudson Seal, Trimmed	275 to 800	200 to 550
Nutria, Natural and Taupe dyed	250 to 500	175 to 350
Mole	450 to 875	325 to 600
Moire Caracul	475 to 1,250	350 to 875
Baby Lamb	650 to 2,000	450 to 1,350

We specialize in Junior and Extra Size Coats, a large assortment of which will be found in the items listed above.

SMALL FURS

MUFFS

	Were	Now
Hudson Seal	$15 to $35	$10.00 to $27.50
Natural Skunk	28 to 75	20.00 to 50.00
Squirrel	25 to 35	17.50 to 25.00
Taupe Fox	30 to 85	20.00 to 65.00
Cross Fox	30 to 150	50.00 to 100.00
Pointed Fox	75 to 100	50.00 to 75.00
Mole	35 to 75	22.50 to 45.00
Mole & Erm.	45 to 100	30.00 to 65.00
Mink	50 to 150	35.00 to 100.00

SCARFS

	Were	Now
Hudson Seal	$15 to $50	$10 to $35
Natural Skunk	35 to 150	20 to 100
Raccoon	12 to 25	6 to 20
Dyed Skunk	12 to 25	8 to 18
Cross Fox	75 to 150	50 to 100
Pointed Fox	75 to 100	50 to 75
Nutria	20 to 50	15 to 35
Beaver	35 to 75	25 to 50
Mink	40 to 175	30 to 125

Besides those listed above, we have hundreds of odd Scarfs and Muffs to be closed out at half price.

SABLES, ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA

Coats, Coatees and Wraps, reduced from one-quarter to one-third original prices.

	Were	Now
Chinchilla Cape Coat, Full length, unusual quality and model	$10,000	$7,500
Hudson Bay Sable Coat	6,500	4,500
Hudson Bay Sable Coatee	2,500	1,750
Hudson Bay Sable Scarfs and Stoles	$125 to $650	$85 to $400
Hudson Bay Sable Capes	500 to 2,250	350 to 1,500
Hudson Bay Sable Muffs	175 to 500	125 to 375
Hudson Bay Sable Coatees		$1,650 up
Russian Sable Stoles		1,000 up

WOMEN'S MOTOR COATS

	Were	Now
Raccoon	$150 to $500	$125 to $350
Natural Australian Opossum	275 to 500	125 to 350
Leopard	175 to 500	125 to 350
Blended and Natural Muskrat	125 to 400	85 to 300

MEN'S FUR COATS

	Were	Now
Wombat	$65 to $125	$35 to $75
Raccoon	125 to 600	100 to 450
Natural Muskrat	200 to 275	150 to 200

MEN'S FUR LINED COATS

Custom tailored of fine Imported Cloths. Collars and linings of the most fashionable Men's Furs.

Formerly $75 to $750 .... Now $50 to $500

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Avenues West 43rd Street

Important Sales Specially Prepared for Tuesday and Wednesday:

Household Furniture and Rugs
Small Furs and Fur Garments
Fashionable Spring Dress Silks
Dinnerware and Electric Lamps

Together with a Remarkable Offering of
Sheffield and Rogers' Silver Plated Ware
At Large Price Concessions.

Charming Display of Women's Apparel
For Morning, Afternoon, Evening or Sports Wear.

The dominating style tendencies for Spring are exhaustively represented in our displays, which should be of extreme interest to our clientele who frequent the Fashionable Southern Resorts.

Also the following very exceptional values prepared for TUESDAY:

Women's Spring Suits
New Eton model; pongee vest; elaborately trimmed with braid,
at $35.00

Women's Modish Dresses
Made of good quality Serges, in very attractive models,
at $19.75

Cotton Dress Fabrics
An Important Offering—Main Floor

Novelty Skirtings,
36 ins.; in striped, plaid and block colored designs on white grounds, also plain white,
28c yd.

Crepe de Chine,
36 inches wide; Silk and Cotton, attractive new shades, also black and white,
39c yd.

Philippine Hand-made Lingerie

Unprecedented values are provided in an offering of another unusually advantageous purchase of elaborately hand-embroidered undergarments,

At Less Than Wholesale Cost.

Night Gowns,	$1.89, 2.25 to 3.75
Combinations,	$1.75, 2.25 & 2.95
Plain Chemises,	$1.35, 1.85 to 2.75
Envelope Chemises,	1.95 & 2.90
Drawers,	1.35 & 1.50

Woolen Dress Materials
New Spring weaves very specially priced on the Main Floor

All Wool Costume Serge,
54 ins. wide; superior quality; medium weight, fine twill; in black and navy blue,
$2.45 yd.

Plaid and Check Suitings,
All Wool; 48 to 54 ins., in novelty checks and tartan plaids; rich color combinations
$2.65 yd.

The New Blouses for Spring
Are very attractively priced—Second Floor.

Smart Costume Blouses
Of Georgette Crepe or Crepe de Chine, embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes or Filet laces,
at $8.90, 9.75, 13.75 to 27.50

Riding or Sport Shirts
Of newest fabrics, including Luxor, Habutai Silk, Men's Wear Crepe, Linen and Irish Dimity,
at $2.95, 3.95, 5.00 up to 8.90

Dainty Blouses
Made of French Voile, Linen, Batiste, Madras or Dimity,
at $1.95 to 6.90

French Blouses
Hand-made, including the new and very charming Slip-on Model,
at $2.95, 3.50, 4.50 to 29.75

CITY HALF PAGAN, NEW PREACHER SAYS

Dr. W. T. McElveen Calls for Working Church of Rich and Poor.

WISE TALKS OF REFORMERS

Bishop Hayes Celebrates Military Mass at Camp Merritt—War Talk in Other Pulpits.

"A working church made up of Christian people, rich and poor, who work for God and New York," was the demand made by the Rev. Dr. W. T. McElveen yesterday in his first sermon at the Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway and Seventy-sixth Street, to which he has lately come from Evanston, Ill. "Chicago and New York are half pagan," he declared, "and that in a year when Christianity and not paganism must win the war. In our largest cities the churches are not holding their own.

"I spent ten years in a little college town where life on the material side is ideal. I preached sacrifice, but I came to the conclusion that I ought to practice a little sacrifice, if my teaching was to be effective. That is why I came to New York—to do hard work.

"What do I think of New York as a field for Christian work? I think that here or anywhere it is comparatively easy to gather a crowd. Just provide music, cushioned pews, and a fair preacher with something to say once in a while, and there you are. But that sort of church won't answer for New York in these times, and it will answer still less when the war is over, and New York boys come back from France."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue, preaching on "How to Reform the Reformers," made many criticisms both of the Mitchel and the Hylan administrations.

"The common people shattered through the disguise of reform last election day," he said. "Expert accounting will not be accepted as the highest service of an administration. But if the present administration fulfills the promise it has given so far the election of anybody will be welcomed in 1921, for we have had the wrong kind of reform."

Then he turned his attention to those whom he called "freak reformers in the national field," and deprecated the criticism of Secretary Baker. "The nation would welcome open minded criticism," he said, "but it seemed the suggestions of those whose 'better way' is selfish. It will not permit a Presidential candidacy to be furthered by criticising the Government. Our American imperialists who favor universal military training are afraid that the Government will win the war on such terms that no army will be necessary afterward."

The Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, auxiliary bishop of the Catholic archdiocese of New York and military bishop of all the Catholics in the army and navy, celebrated a solemn pontifical military mass yesterday in the recreation hall of the Knights of Columbus at Camp Merritt, N. J. He was attended by Chaplain Patrick [illegible] Dunnigan as assistant priest, Chaplain William F. Davitt as deacon, and Chaplain George C. Filers as subdeacon. Chaplains John J. Mitty and Joseph P. [illegible] were masters of ceremonies. Eight other masses were celebrated in the camp earlier in the day by regimental chaplains.

The Church Mission of Help, an Episcopal association, announced at its annual service, held yesterday in Trinity Church, that a woman worker had been provided at Camp Merritt to look after the welfare of girls near the camp. Bishop Charles F. Burch, the Rev. Dr. Theodore Sedgwick, the Rev. Dr. John Mockridge, and others took part in the service. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, is President of the mission.

Preaching at the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young declared that the strike in Germany was a call to us to rush the war harder, and at the same time an indication of the fact that it lay in the power of the workingmen to bring the decision. "What the labor multitudes of America have already done toward achieving success is past praise," he said.

"Let us believe that faithful enforcement of the draft and a determination to see that advancement in the army and navy is by merit only, and a gallant service in arms side by side will bind employer and employe in a comradeship that shall eliminate when the war is over this mighty issue of the hirer and the hired."

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, at the Church of the Messiah, predicted that labor would control the world after the war. "Famine, bloodshed, a conflict which promises no military decision at endurable cost, are steadily doing their work," he said, "and as a result labor is climbing to the seat of power to conquer the world and to save it."

The Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, began yesterday a week's celebration of its centennial. The anniversary sermon was preached in the morning by Bishop William W. Beckett, a young people's service was held in the afternoon, and the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom, editor of The A. M. E. Church Review, preached at night. The Rev. W. Spencer Carpenter is pastor.

FINDS HUDSON ICE GOOD.

Edward Hatch, Jr., Approves Its Use for Refrigeration.

Edward Hatch, Jr., of the Merchants Association, who has been active in past years in the exclusion of natural Hudson River ice from domestic use, said yesterday that the ice of this year's crop could be used with reasonable safety for refrigerating purposes. Mr. Hatch based his conclusion on the fact that the ice in the Hudson River had frozen to twice its usual thickness. Explaining the physical changes that have taken place as the result, Mr. Hatch said:

"When water freezes it tends to purify itself, throwing out the animal and other matter that pollutes it. If a sheet of water freezes the polluting matter will be found on the surface of the ice formed. Frequently, however, the ice formed in the Hudson in past years would not be thick enough for commercial purposes, so the ice harvester would punch holes in it and let the water come up to the surface, which would freeze as a layer on the first ice.

"But the first ice would have a polluted upper surface which would be held between the ice of the first and second freezings, making an impure centre to the ice thus formed. Many persons have noticed the dark streak in the centre of natural ice, which betrays this pollution. This year, however, the Hudson has frozen so rapidly and deeply that it has not been necessary for the harvesters to resort to the second forced freezing in order to get ice of commercial thickness, so the ice is much more free from pollution than that of former years. It will be safe to use it for refrigerating purposes, although it would not be best to let it come into direct contact with food."

SAYS HIDES ARE NOT HELD.

Leather Trade Paper Denies Packers Are Boosting Price.

The statement in the report of the Federal Trade Commissioner to Congress, that while high prices for leather prevail there are large stocks of "packer" hides on hand, is questioned by Hide and Leather, a publication of the leather trade. It is asserted that an analysis of the stores of hides held by the packers would show that they are either in the process of being cured or have been sold and are held because of the lack of railroad facilities for transporting them.

Hides handled by the packers, according to the publication, are usually heavier and are nearly always better cured and trimmed than the so-called "country hides." On this account they are in demand for the use of the army. This explains, according to the publication, the discrepancy in price, commented on by the Federal Trade Commission, between "packer" hides and "country" hides.

DENY SMITH'S RECALL.

British Embassy Says Attorney General Early Planned to Go Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—An official statement was issued by the British Embassy today denying reports that Sir Frederick E. Smith, Attorney General of Great Britain, who came to this country on a special mission, had been recalled by the British Government because of dissatisfaction over some of his public utterances.

The statement said there was no truth whatever in the report and that it always had been Sir Frederick's intention to return home at the end of January.

UPTON MEN TO MARCH IN REVIEW TODAY

Parade of 308th Regiment from This City Will Show Results of Intensive Training.

THRONGS AT HIPPODROME

Drills Cheered by 6,000 Persons—Gov. Whitman and Gen. Johnson to Watch Paraders.

Thousands of persons greeted the 308th Regiment of the national army when it arrived from Camp Upton yesterday to give its entertainment in the Hippodrome and to prepare for the parade today that is to demonstrate what four months' intensive training have done in transforming drafted citizens into disciplined soldiers. The 3,000 men of the unit arrived in two detachments, one detraining at the Pennsylvania Station and the other detraining at Long Island City and coming across on the ferries.

In deference to the protests of the members of the New York Sabbath Committee the regiment with no music marched at once, as silently as possible, to quarters in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The crowds that followed the soldiers from the station and the ferryhouse shouted and cheered vociferously, for this is the first time that one of the four infantry regiments, formed of men who left civil life here last year, has marched as a unit before relatives and friends.

After the soldiers had reached the armory all except the 350 who were to give the special drill exercises in the Hippodrome entertainment were dismissed and permitted to go to their homes. They will report at the armory at 8 o'clock this morning. Many of the soldiers and officers said that they were glad that the protest of the Sabbath Committee had forced them to postpone the parade and to drop one of their regular training days from the program. Had they marched on Sunday, as planned before the Sabbath Committee protested, the regiment would have returned to Camp Upton last night.

Employes who have been in the Hippodrome for several years said that they had never seen a larger and more enthusiastic audience than the soldiers had yesterday at their benefit performance. Every available seat was taken, and hundreds stood, so that the crowd was estimated at 6,000 persons. About $15,000 was netted for the regiment. About $10,000 is to be used in building a theatre for the divisional camp, and the remainder is to be used in establishing a relief fund for the members of the regiment.

Although there were other numbers on the program and music by the regimental band, the drills of the best platoon from Company E, commanded by First Lieutenant C. H. Cook, and the "gas attack drill," under the direction of First Lieutenant Louis J. Ederle, Jr., and the patrol in No Man's Land, in command of Second Lieutenant W. W. Tait, caused the greatest enthusiasm.

Colonel Nathan K. Averill, commander of the regiment, announced yesterday that the parade of the regiment would leave the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, although the regiment will fall in about 11 o'clock. He gave the line of march as follows: Across Thirty-fourth Street to Eighth Avenue; thence to Fifty-ninth Street; thence across to Fifth Avenue; down Fifth Avenue past the reviewing stands at the Public Library and the Union League Club, to Twenty-third Street; across Twenty-third Street to First Avenue; up First Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street, and thence to the ferry for transportation to the railroad station at Long Island City, where the regiment will entrain for camp.

The 3,000 members of the regiment were drafted from every part of the city. The men will carry their packs and rifles and their new Winter caps that give them somewhat the appearance of Scotch Highlanders. In telling of the march the officers emphasized the fact that six months ago the 3,000 men in the unit had had no military training and practically no idea of being soldiers. The officers asked that the appearance of discipline and training be scrutinized closely today.

An official statement sent out from Camp Upton last night said that Brigadier Gen. E. M. Johnson and other officers from the camp would review the regiment from the balcony of the Union League Club. Henry McDonald, Director General on the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, said Governor Whitman would review the regiment from a stand near the Public Library.

CLEAR READING'S LINES.

New York Central's Locomotives Help in Moving Trains.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Feb. 3.—The assignment of locomotives from the New York Central lines to the Shamokin Division of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad made possible today the most effective railroading on record in this vicinity.

From four to six locomotives were used in moving long trains, and tonight sidings and yards were almost clear of loaded coal cars, and long trains of empties were on hand to assure full time operation of all anthracite collieries tomorrow.

DRIVE FOR RECRUITS TO HELP BUILD SHIPS

Defense Council Sends Orders Throughout Country for Enrollment of 250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Council of National Defense, which is co-operating in the drive to enroll 250,000 workers for the "United States Shipyard Volunteers," has sent final instructions not only to the Chairmen of the various State Councils, but to all county Chairmen direct. The county Chairmen are to work in close co-operation with the State directors of the Public Service Reserve.

Under the plan for enrollment 450,000 classification cards and enrollment blanks have been sent to 3,500 County Chairmen of the State Council of Defense, according to the industrial density of population. These cards are accompanied by franked return postcards, addressed to Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board, notifying him of each enrollment, and, in addition, franked cards to be mailed by men in case of change of address after enrollment. The package also contains definite instructions for each enrollment agent, and information circulars for each man enrolled.

When the enrollment blanks are filled out they will be held in each State by the Director of the Public Service Reserve, and as definite calls are made for men in the shipyards these cards will be used, if there are not enough unemployed applicants to complete the quota of men needed to meet that particular call.

In this way there will be little disruption of business, and no man patriotic enough to join the Shipyard Volunteers will be called away from apparently lucrative employment unless his personal work is absolutely needed for the good of the nation. It is the franked postcard to Chairman Hurley which will be the medium through which a shipyard enrollment button and an enrollment certificate will be forwarded to each man.

Reports from all over the country are pouring into the Council of National Defense and the Public Service Reserve Headquarters as to the number of men enrolled. These reports indicate that by the end of this week most of the men needed will have been enrolled.

The Secretary of one local telegraphed that there were only twenty-eight members in this union, that of this number six were in the national army, four in the National Guard, and three in the navy, and that after a called meeting it was unanimously voted that the remaining members of the local should enroll in a body in the shipyards volunteers.

George F. Porter, chief of the State councils section of the Council of National Defense, has asked all State councils to see that the enrollment shall take precedence over all other work during the next two weeks. The same instructions have been sent out by the Food Administration and the Navy League. Similar requests are expected to go forward tomorrow from the Red Cross.

Strike Ties Up St. Louis Car Lines.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Street railway traffic in St. Louis was almost at a standstill today as a result of the strike of motormen and conductors who suddenly went out late last night. At dark all cars were returned to the sheds, and it was announced that no effort would be made to operate any lines tonight.

GIRL DETECTIVE FINDS ROSNER GIRL

Continued from Page One.

bought for Lillian, and the child said she had been treated "good," but she wanted to go home.

Mrs. Berg is of short stature and said she was 30, but looks older. She said she was a native of Russia, and came to this country in 1906.

In the meanwhile Mrs. Yetta Rosner, mother of the child, had been notified and reached Headquarters soon after her baby. When the mother saw her child she grasped her to her breast, while Lillian repeated again and again, "She told me you were dead; she told me you were dead."

Deputy Police Commissioners Lahey and O'Grady reached headquarters soon after 7 o'clock to question "Mrs. Greene," who changed her name to "Mrs. Sofia Berg." She said that a former husband was named Greene. Mrs. Berg told the police that she came to New York from San Francisco, last September and went to live with her sister, the wife of Nathan Shapiro, at 128 West 116th Street. She said Shapiro had told her to kidnap the child, and that every afternoon Shapiro came over to Brooklyn to see her, while she had the child there. While she was telling this Shapiro, who had been sent for by the police, entered the room, and Mrs. Berg changed her story. When Shapiro expressed surprise that she had linked him with kidnapping Mrs. Berg said she had been advised by a friend, to whom she told her family troubles, to kidnap the child and put the blame on Shapiro.

Changes Story Again.

She had not got through with this version before she launched into a story of how a woman who said she was an agent for a children's home, had told her a week ago Saturday that she would get a child for her. Mrs. Berg said this woman took her to a store near the Rosner home on Tuesday last, and when Lillian came out to play, pointed out the child as one that was under the care of her society, and told Mrs. Berg to take her. Then, Mrs. Berg said, she bought 5 cents worth of candy for Lillian, and started in the subway to Brooklyn. She got on a South Ferry train by mistake she said, and became confused. A young man, whom she asked where she could get a place to board in Brooklyn, took her she said to the Gilbert home, where she rented a room.

Mrs. Berg's bankbook showed that on last Monday, the day before she took Lillian away from home, she had drawn $200 from the bank. She had $56 in cash when she was arrested. She said she had bought sweets and good food for Lillian, and took her for walks daily. She explained that she had had a child, but that it had died. At another point she said that she had a child 3 years old in Chicago.

Mrs. Berg said that she married Isador Greene in Cleveland in 1909; that he had left her, and she understood had been drowned in the Dayton flood. She said she married Berg in 1914, and was divorced from him. Her maiden name, she said, was Ratner.

In the meanwhile Shapiro convinced the police that he had nothing to do with the kidnapping. Then Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch arrived, and at once Mrs. Berg pointed out Mrs. Hirsch as the woman who had told her to take the baby away. She said Mrs. Hirsch had given her $15 to steal Lillian. Mrs. Hirsch convinced the police that she was innocent, and with her husband went home.

Mrs. Berg said that before last Tuesday she lived at 112 West 116th Street. Morris Halpin, who conducts a candy store on the ground floor of that address, said last night that Mrs. Berg had boarded there until Saturday a week ago, when she left, he said, he thought to go to a hospital.

Shapiro told the police that not only did he not go to Brooklyn daily to see Mrs. Berg, but exhibited a summons issued for her by Magistrate McGheehan in Washington Heights Police Court last Saturday. Shapiro said that on Wednesday Mrs. Berg had gone to his home, and a quarrel had followed in which she threatened to break all the windows in the house. He wanted her bound over to keep the peace.

After Mrs. Berg had been questioned at length and continued to change her stories, she was ordered locked up and became hysterical. Mr. and Mrs. Rosner and Lillian with two policemen, left headquarters at 10:30 o'clock.

As soon as the news that Lillian had been found spread in the vicinity of the Rosner home, a crowd began to congregate. It grew so large until shortly after 9 o'clock the police reserves had to be called out to keep the streets clear.

When Lillian and her parents reached home just before 11 o'clock they received an ovation from the whole neighborhood.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NINETY TWO Years AGO

¶ Central Parke was a forbidding looking Land of Straye Goats and Rubbish in 1826: It was laid out 33 years later.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
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Begin Tuesday morning their

Clearaway Sales

Of Winter Wraps, Gowns, Suits, Coats, Millinery and

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At very unusual price reductions

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are not allowed to invest in stocks and many attractive bonds. Mortgages when secured by real estate with 50% margin, like our Guaranteed Mortgages, are legal investments for your trust funds.

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For information as to hotels, rates, etc. write
Hotel Advertising Company,
90 West Street, New York.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received; orders taken for subscriptions for members of expeditionary forces. The Times sent to soldiers or sailors abroad or in camp for $1.00 a month.—Advt.

The Store will be closed to-day (Monday) by request of the United States Government

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FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.
Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Sale of

Sterling Silver Tableware

will commence to-morrow (Tuesday), February 5th

The large assortment enumerated below (comprising several hundred pieces), specially featuring a new and artistic hand-engraved design, will be offered at nearly one-third less than the regular selling prices.

Tea Spoons, half-doz.	$5.25, 8.50, 10.50	Medium Forks, half-dozen	$15.75, 17.75
Coffee Spoons, half-dozen	4.25	Dessert Knives, half-dozen	10.50
Dessert Spoons, half-dozen	11.00	Dessert Forks, half-dozen	11.00, 12.75
Table Spoons, half-dozen	15.75, 17.00	Individual Salad Forks, half-dozen	14.75
Soup Spoons, half-dozen	11.75	Oyster Forks, half-dozen	7.50
Bouillon Spoons, half-dozen	8.50	Butter Spreaders, half-dozen	8.25
Medium Knives, half-dozen	11.25	Pie Servers . . . . . each	3.50

CARVING SETS

Three pieces, large . . . . per set $12.75
Two pieces, for game, per set $8.25 Two pieces, for steak, per set 5.25

In addition to the above a large number of desirable pieces will be marked at extremely low prices

(First Floor, Madison Avenue Section)

An Attractive Selection of

Hats for Early Spring

embracing a number of smart and entirely new effects for street and sports wear, will be placed on sale

to-morrow (Tuesday)

at the uniform and very special price of

$16.50 each

(In the Millinery Salon on the Third Floor)

A Clearance Sale of

Cotton Materials

will offer unusual values, commencing to-morrow, at these greatly reduced prices:

White Cotton Skirtings & Suitings
(36 to 40 inches wide) reduced to
38c. per yard

Colored Cotton Skirtings
(27 to 36 inches wide) reduced to
21c. per yard

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Closed Today
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PAJAMAS

From Workrooms of Nippon

Retiring garments above the ordinary—tailored in accordance with our own specifications, of silks of rich softness from Japanese looms, by Japanese workers. Our own direct importation for gentlemen who are particular about their night wear.

Men's Silk Pajamas $7.89

Of Japanese Habutai silk, in white, blue, helio, gray or tan, cut plain and roomy, with V-neck or military collar, trimmed with ocean pearl buttons. Sizes A, B, C, D.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

A Book That Will Start Men Thinking

"Life Understood"—by F. L. Rawson, $4.24

In this book the writer has gathered the latest scientific, religious and philosophical discoveries. In it he presents a technical statement of facts reviewed in the light of present day truths. This extraordinary book, imported from England, is not obtainable everywhere—our own supply being limited.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Box Pleated Skirts for Smart Women $5.94

Full box pleated skirts, in novelty stripes, with separate belts. Just the style to wear with separate coat or sweater.
Macy's—Third Floor, Centre.

SUPRE-MACY REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Shoes for Men at $7.49

Tan or black Russia Calf shoes with blind eyelets and Goodyear welted soles. Made over a smart last which gives the foot a slender appearance.
Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

For the Commuter's Convenience

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

WANT MORE GARDENS ON VACANT LOTS

Agricultural Commission Plans to Bring All Available Property Under Cultivation.

LIBERTY BONDS AS PRIZES

Conservation Bureau to Ask 1,200 Families Here to Tell About Food Supplies.

In support of the Federal Food Board, the National Agricultural Prize Commission began yesterday a movement to bring under cultivation all of the available unoccupied property in the city. The commission, of which M. York Recklaw is President, established its headquarters yesterday in the offices of the Federal Food Board at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, and will begin work at once. After arranging with the municipal administration and committees of private owners for the use of unoccupied land, it will make an educational campaign throughout the city.

According to the present plans, the actual work of cultivation will be carried on either by individual housewives or neighborhood committees. The neighborhood committees will raise the food for the consumption of their own members and the families in their respective neighborhoods. Three fifty-dollar Liberty bonds will be awarded during the Summer months to committees reporting the best results in city gardening. Besides stimulating city gardening some of the objects of the Agricultural Prize Commission, it was announced yesterday, are:

To establish farm colonies for partially disabled soldiers and orphans.

To encourage girls' and boys' agricultural clubs.

To encourage the production of foodstuffs by giving suitable prizes or awards.

To co-operate with the United States Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges in the various States in their extension educational work by arranging competitive exhibitions in the various States and the holding of an annual national agricultural exposition.

To supply prize money, medals, cups, &c., and scholarships in agricultural colleges.

To carry on and conduct educational campaigns in the cities to help the housewife learn the economic use of food and scientific preparation of the same.

To foster and encourage in every way possible the greatest production of all food products through giving of awards of merit and prizes.

Representatives of the Bureau of Food Conservation of the Federal Food Board will ask 1,200 families in Greater New York to make an inventory before Feb. 15 of the food they have on hand, the rate of consumption, and the extent to which they have been able to substitute certain foods for others in the present emergency. The survey is very essential to the United States Food Administration, because it will bring to the administration the first definite statistics of what can be conserved and actually is being conserved in the average family.

The survey will be conducted as part of the general food survey which the Department of Agriculture is making throughout the country to ascertain among other things the exact amount of raw products on the farms, the holdings of manufacturing, storing, wholesale and retail concerns, and other information. The families chosen for the household survey are being so selected as to residence, occupation, and family income as to represent the population of the country as a whole. The results obtained from the survey in New York City will be combined with similar figures from other parts of the country. Assurance was given yesterday that in no instance will data regarding individual families be published.

Housewives will be asked to list the fruits, vegetables, and eggs they have preserved for home use; the amount of milk and cream they use, and the stock of groceries they have on hand. Special efforts will be made in New York City to cover all elements of the population, and it is urged that housewives be responsive to the request that they fill out the schedules.

The Bureau of Food Conservation announced yesterday a series of demonstrations, beginning tomorrow, for the purpose of instructing housewives in the making of wartime dishes, approved by the United States Food Administration. The demonstrations will take place at the headquarters of the National League for Women's Service at 259 Madison Avenue. The subject tomorrow will be "Food Needs of the Body." The dates and subjects of other lectures are: Feb. 19, "Wheat Substitutes"; March 5, "Meat Savers"; March 19, "Conservation of Fats"; April 2, "Sugar Sparing Desserts," and April 23, "Market and Menu Making."

Mrs. L. F. Nellis will be the lecturer. Similar demonstrations will be conducted in all of the other boroughs of the city.

POWDER MILLS TO BE BUILT.

Two Huge Government Plants at Nashville and Charleston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Contracts have been signed by the War Department for the construction of two great smokeless powder plants, which will each employ from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and together will cost approximately $100,000,000. The estimated capacity of each plant will be 500,000 pounds daily.

One of the plants will be at Charleston, W. Va., and the other at Nashville, Tenn. Work has begun on the Charleston plant which will be constructed by the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York. A contract has been signed with the du Pont Powder Company for the construction of the plant at Nashville, where the construction will be done by the du Pont Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the du Pont Powder Company.

The du Pont Company will construct and put into operation the Nashville plant. After this plant begins to operate smoothly it will be turned over to the Government by the company, which will receive a nominal fee for its services. Much of the product of the two new plants will be available for the allied nations. It is deemed more expedient to ship the finished product abroad than to furnish the allies with raw materials. The initial output at each plant is expected not later than August next. By that time at least a part of the two factories will be in operation, and the completion of all construction work with the maximum output will be reached as rapidly as possible.

Under the terms of contract the du Pont Company will operate the Nashville plant for a sufficient time to make certain that when turned over to the Government it will have reached the highest operating efficiency.

Negotiations for the construction of the two plants were conducted by Assistant Secretary of War Crowell and Daniel C. Jackling of New York, as special representatives of the War Department. The two plants probably will be officially designated as "The United States Smokeless Powder Factories," and will be under the directorship of Mr. Jackling, with Major Seeley W. Mudd, Engineers, U. S. R., as assistant director.

PYTHIAN TEMPLE BEGUN.

Cornerstone Laid of Bronx Structure, to Cost $200,000.

The cornerstone of the Bronx Pythian Temple, to be constructed at a cost of $200,000 by the Knights of Pythias on a block front in 149th Street, between Walton and Gerard Avenues, was laid yesterday. The speakers included Register Edward Polak of Bronx County; Grand Chancellor Charles W. Endel, and Supreme Chancellor John J. Brown.

The building will be two and a half stories high and is expected to be ready for occupancy by May 1. It will contain two large ball rooms, bowling alleys, restaurant, lodge rooms, and club rooms.

BULLOCK REPORTS ON BRONX PARKWAY COST

Director of Bureau of Publicity Says Commission Has Spent $5,000,000 of City's Money.

William Bullock, Director of the Bureau of Publicity, an organization maintained by Tammany Hall, gave out a statement yesterday which he said was based upon an investigation of the Bronx Parkway Commission. He asserted that the commission has expended to date $5,000,000 of the city's money for the direct benefit of the residents of Westchester County, and that plans are now in progress that call for a total expenditure of $10,000,000 in city funds. Mr. Bullock said that the city may be denied even an automobile road as a return for this money, and that the intention of nonresidents of the city connected with the commission is to make the Bronx River roadway, now being built, a bridle path for the benefit of Westchester County.

"The commission already has paid out $4,000,000 for the direct purchase of land, and is paying out $3,000,000, or more for other land now being bought by condemnation," says Mr. Bullock. "No fewer than six condemnation commissions have been appointed, and are now taking testimony for awards. So far the actual outlay by the commission in city moneys totals $4,907,789.98. With a total proposed outlay for land alone of $7,000,000, the grand total cost of the commission will reach or exceed $10,000,000.

"The commission is buying 1,130 acres of land for the alleged parkway. Of this area 130 acres are in the City of New York and 1,000 acres in the County of Westchester. But under the present law New York City is required to pay, and actually is paying, 75 per cent. of the total cost, while Westchester County pays only 25 per cent.

"The commission has been backed by big money and high social interests, and has remained in free existence under reform city governments.

"The original plan of the commission has been carried past the point of buying land to conserve the Bronx River, and now includes a payroll of more than 200 laborers. In appointing these laborers the commission has ignored the Municipal Civil Service Commission, and holds itself responsible only to the State Civil Service Commission.

"These laborers work almost entirely in Westchester County, and New York City pays 75 cents out of every dollar they earn, the wage payments thus far from the city taxpayers being $284,075.81. Similarly, the city has paid out on the 75 per cent. basis, $141,588.34 for administration, $118,078.53 for lawyers and $101,149.19 for engineers.

"At present the city is $225,000 in arrears on its 75 per cent. payments. This deficit has been accumulating for more than one and one-half years, yet during the same period the commission has been allowed to continue its spending unchecked."

AIDS THE FOREIGN BORN.

Suffrage Party Instructs Women on Citizenship and Naturalization.

In order to answer the questions concerning citizenship and voting status of citizens by marriage the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party has compiled a statement covering the entire question of citizenship and naturalization as they are related to the right to vote. This information will be supplied to an information centre to be conducted by the Woman Suffrage Party for alien women in every Assembly district. Usually this information centre is to be opened through the co-operation of an existing agency, such as neighborhood associations or settlements.

The statement is based upon a study of all the laws and decisions affecting the citizenship of women. Special attention is given to the status of alien women who become citizens by marriage, and to American women who lose their citizenship through marriage to aliens.

By the Federal citizenship law an alien woman becomes a citizen when her husband does. In New York State a woman cannot vote unless she has lived in the United States for five years. Other points included in the statement include the conditions under which a naturalized citizen may lose his new citizenship, the rules governing the naturalization of alien enemies during the war, and the rules governing change of citizenship by Americanization citizens during the war. The statement also includes instructions covering how to be naturalized, including the location and terms of the naturalization courts.

ANTI-LIQUOR AID SOUGHT.

Wheeler Asks That Wilson Be Urged to Stop Beer Traffic.

William H. Anderson, State Secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, and Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel for the league, at a meeting in the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday urged the people of New York to put their utmost endeavors behind the league's program, contemplating first, the enactment of Statewide prohibition as an emergency war measure, and, second, the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

"We have reached the point when final victory is in sight," said Mr. Wheeler. "Victory is assured if everybody is willing to pay the price in the coming conflict Whisky is dead and beer has all the death symptoms, for power has been given to the President to prohibit the manufacture of beer whenever it is shown that it is necessary for the winning of the war. I wish all would write to President Wilson and respectfully urge him to prohibit the traffic in beer as well as whisky."

Mr. Wheeler described the benefits accruing to a community where prohibition already was in effect.

"The disloyalty of the brewers and the saloon men is a challenge to the patriotism of every good citizen in America," declared Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Anderson paid a tribute to Governor Whitman for espousing the rights of the people in the matter of the liquor traffic as against the vested interests of the saloon men.

TO ORGANIZE 'TANK' CORPS.

Captain George Wants 'Red-Blooded Men' for 65th Engineers.

A chance for "real scrappers" to enlist in the first "tank" corps to be formed in the United States was announced yesterday by Captain H. H. George, who is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria while on special recruiting duty. He is stationed at Camp Upton, L. I., and is in this city to get together a force of men for the 65th Engineers, as the new corps will be known.

"We want men who understand machinery," said Captain George, "red-blooded men who can take care of themselves in a scrap and who want to get a whack at the Kaiser. We can find a place for any machinist or automobile man if he's got the proper spirit. We promise not only early service in France, but an unusual opportunity for promotion. Over 66 per cent. of the men in each company of the tank regiment will be non-commissioned officers, and as they learn their work they will be among the first in line for commissions. Men over the draft age up to 41 are particularly wanted, although those subject to the draft may also volunteer."

Captain George, who will make his official headquarters at the recruiting station at 729 Sixth Avenue, said that he had already had many fine men offer themselves for the tank corps, a number of them being Englishmen and Canadians.

Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, California, now open. Golf, tennis, motoring.—Advt.

NEED MORE HOUSES FOR SHIPWORKERS

Improved Transportation, City Club Asserts, Will Not Solve the Pressing Problem.

SUGGESTS AVAILABLE SITE

Large Undeveloped Staten Island District, It Says, is Within Easy Distance of the Plants.

The problem of finding men to work in the shipyards in Staten Island cannot be solved merely by speeding up transportation to and from Manhattan and Brooklyn to Staten Island, but only by the building of workmen's homes, according to a study of the problem made by the City Club at the request of representatives of the Shipping Board.

The City Club's City Planning Committee found that all suggested improvements in transportation would fall far short of meeting the emergency because at best many of the laborers would have to spend three hours or more in reaching their work and returning from it. The report said:

"Workers will not spend from three to four hours going to and from work. Even if they would, the Government ought not to permit so great an economic waste, a waste of fuel, a loss in vitality and efficiency and a high rate of labor turnover.

"This latter factor alone is enormous. It is estimated that the cost to the factory or plant for every man whom it employs, but fails to keep permanently, in other words, the practice of hiring and firing amounts to between $10 and $40 per man. Under these inadequate transit conditions plants are employing three men temporarily before they can secure one permanent worker. Entirely aside from the disorganization, the loss of efficiency and productive capacity, the direct cost to the plant, and therefore to the nation, is staggering, considering that we must by July 1 maintain a constant working force of approximately 60,000 men in the eighteen shipbuilding plants near New York.

"Present facilities are utterly inadequate. On Nov. 16 the staff of Edgar A. Levy of our committee investigated the neighborhood of the Staten Island shipbuilding yards and found that there were practically no houses to be had and few boarding places. James Davidson of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company testified on Nov. 10 that they had almost outgrown their housing facilities, and that within a month there would not be a house available on Staten Island. Since that time there has been practically no building in that vicinity.

"The committee has made a rapid survey of the region on Staten Island with the object of finding a proper site for the development of workers.

"We found a section apparently about a mile square between Bull's Head and Mariner's Harbor developed with but few houses. We have studied the maps and located the position of streets open and in use and of water mains. We believe a great part of this section is still open for development. It is well situated and in easy reach of most, if not all, of the plants. There is a direct trolley line from Bull's Head to the water's edge, and a second trolley or bus line could be run in the direction of Shooters Island or plants to the east.

"Housing located here would be of permanent value. Some of the shipyards will probably continue in operation after the war or new industries will grow up adjacent to a dependable labor supply.

"Attempts have been made to increase the housing facilities of Newark during the last few months. The existing congestion was greatly increased by the arrival of 3,000 to 4,000 negroes during the last year. They were housed in dilapidated buildings, and as a result there was a great increase in the spread of disease.

"Boarding houses are poor and filthy. Investigation made some six months ago disclosed that many of them thought of going out of business because they were not paying. An investigation of the girls' hotels made some three weeks ago showed that they were all crowded.

"In November the Board of Trade appointed a committee to study means of securing finances and planning for the building of more homes. We are informed that the city can procure a million and a half of local capital if the Government is willing to invest six million."

HOUSING PROBLEM PRESSES

President's Aid for Sheltering Workmen to be Asked Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Delay in providing housing facilities for those engaged on important war work for the United States Government is seriously retarding the Government's shipbuilding program. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, will seek tomorrow to get some action by asking President Wilson to give his personal attention to the problem. Some progress has already been made, however, through the allotment of $3,000,000 by the Shipping Board within the last few days for building houses for the hundreds of additional workers engaged by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Newport News, Va., to carry out its contracts to furnish merchant ships to the Government.

A bill appropriating $50,000,000 for housing Government workers is pending in the Senate, and Senator Fletcher, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is ready to ask for its passage whenever the various executive bureaus concerned make up their minds what should be done. The trouble dates back to the awarding of contracts for constructing ships to new firms which arranged to install plants, but did not have dwellings for their workers. Subsequently, according to report, there was delay because of ideas advanced by the Housing Committee of the Council of National Defense as to the character of the houses which the Government contemplated erecting. It is said in some quarters that the Housing Committee wanted to carry out plans for rather more elaborate dwellings than could be constructed under the conditions of haste that confronted the Shipping Board.

Within the last few weeks Homer L. Ferguson, President and General Manager of the Newport News Company, told the Senate Committee on Commerce that his company could not carry out its contracts for intensive work on merchant ships for the Government unless dwellings were provided for the additional workmen required. The Senate committee immediately took up this matter with the Shipping Board, with the result that the allotment of $3,000,000 has just been made.

Subsequently a conference was held between Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Secretary of Labor Wilson to determine upon a policy. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was invited to be present, but was unable to attend. It was agreed that the housing program should be intrusted to the Department of Labor, and at the next Cabinet meeting Secretary Wilson presented plans drawn in that department for the houses needed to shelter workers in shipyards and industrial plants.

At the Cabinet meeting, according to report, Secretary McAdoo took the ground that the construction of public buildings was in the hands of the Treasury Department, which had the staff and the administrative machinery for doing the work. On Mr. McAdoo's showing it was decided that the Treasury Department should draw the housing plans. Progress has not been made, however, and as there is imperative necessity of having the problem settled at once an effort will be made tomorrow to get a definite decision and an order that the housing program shall be started without further delay.

STUDENTS RISK LIVES, SAVE SHELLS AT FIRE

Carry Out 30,000 Rifle Rounds as Flames Engulf Dane Hall at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—Dane Hall, one of the oldest buildings of the Quadrangle in the Harvard Yard, burned today. Thirty thousand rounds of ammunition in the basement were removed by men of the Naval Radio and Ensigns' School under direction of their officers. Valuable records belonging to the university and the Government schools were also saved.

The building contained the Bursar's office of the university and the executive offices of the ensigns' school. It was of red brick, two and a half stories high, with a frontage of forty feet on Massachusetts Avenue.

The fire started in the basement near the furnace, apparently had worked its way up inside the walls, and was bursting through the roof when it was discovered by a naval officer. Students of the naval school quartered in nearby buildings were immediately mobilized and, working in squads, went into the part of the basement where the ammunition used in rifle practice was stored. The flames were very close and the smoke was stifling, but with handkerchiefs tied over their noses the sailors groped their way to the shell boxes and brought them all out without accident.

Books and furnishings of the Bursar's office and records of the Harvard Departments of Economics and English, as well as papers of a final examination taken by some of the sailors yesterday, were saved in the same way. President A. Lawrence Lowell said he believed virtually all documents of importance were removed.

Meanwhile the firemen found that the flames were making such headway in the wooden interior of the structure that it was impossible to save it.

Dane Hall was built in 1832, the gift of the late Nathan Dane, an attorney of Boston. It was the first building of the Harvard Law School, but was used for this purpose only a short time. There were several recitation rooms in it. At the outbreak of the war part of the building was turned over to the Government for use as headquarters of the Ensigns' School. As the fire completely destroyed the interior, the university will now be required to surrender rooms in another building in order that the course of naval instruction may be carried on.

Officials of the Fire Department said tonight that they believed the fire started from an overheated furnace.

METHODISTS PLAN TO UNITE

Commission Arranges All but Details of Merger of Branches.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3.—The Methodist Church Unification Commission, which has been in session here for two weeks seeking an agreement through which the Methodist Episcopal Church and the methodist Episcopal Church South shall amalgamate, probably will hold its last session tomorrow. It is announced that all essential points looking to an amalgamation have been agreed on, and that only the details are to be arranged.

The fact that a number of the Southern delegates of Commissioners have left for their homes shows that the negro question has been settled to their satisfaction. It is believed that an associate general conference will be created. This will mean virtually the creation of a negro church body subject to the constitution of the unified Church. The negroes under this plan would elect their own Bishops and their general officers. Further provisions will be made under this suggestion for the creation of a judicial council and for a constitutional council. The latter would have a membership made up of representatives of the several jurisdictions in proportion to their active church membership.

This constitutional council would have jurisdiction over about 20,000,000 Methodists, with conferences among the Northern and Southern whites, the Northern and Southern negroes, those embraced in Latin America, the Far East, and Europe. Each of these subregional conferences would have a Bishop for each 150,000 members.

If the plan goes through the membership of each regional conference would hold meetings previous to the sitting of the general conference and would be empowered to legislate on all distinctly regional affairs.

"It seems," said a delegate today, "that the Methodists of the world are to be united as the direct result of the deliberations of the representatives of the Church in the city where Wesley and Whitefield did their best work."

It is expected the remaining delegates will leave for their homes Tuesday or Wednesday. The Southern Methodists look upon the result of the conference here as being very satisfactory to them. To complete unification it will be necessary for the two general conferences and the various State conferences throughout the Union to indorse what has been done. It is believed this will be brought about within a year or so. The fact that Bishop Allen D. Candler, who lives in Georgia, has gone home, can be taken as an indication that there is nothing provided for not entirely acceptable to the most confirmed Southerner in all Methodism.

TO TRAIN WOMEN VOTERS.

School of Philanthropy Will Give Lectures on Government.

The New York School of Philanthropy, 105 East Twenty-second Street, announced yesterday the opening of a training course in government and in social work to begin on Thursday and to continue until May 21 for women voters and women who desire to engage as volunteers in civic and charitable work.

The course in the structure of government includes fourteen lectures on successive Thursday afternoons by Prof. Charles A. Beard, who will discuss State and municipal government in theory and practice. Accompanying Dr. Beard's course will be a series of lectures giving a detailed description of the social welfare activities of government. These lectures will be given by Porter R. Lee, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Henry W. Thurston, Lawson Purdy, Mrs. Mary K. Simkhovitch, Walter W. Pettit, John A. Fitch, and Dr. James Alexander Miller.

In addition to these lectures there will be open to women the following courses of fourteen lectures each: "Methods in Social Work," by Miss Margaret Leal; "Programs and Principles of Social Work," by Porter R. Lee; "The Immigrant," by Miss Kate H. Claghorn, and "The Supervision of Play," by Miss Madeline L. Stevens, Play Supervisor of the Parks and Playgrounds Association. Women may register for these lectures, beginning today, at the School of Philanthropy.

AGAIN ASK TROOPS TO GUARD SHIPYARDS

Merchants' Association Gives Evidence of Need for Better Protection of War Work.

PRIVATE FORCES FUTILE

Employers Fear to Instruct Men to Take Heroic Measures, Even in the Face of Danger.

The Merchants' Association, which appealed several weeks ago to the War Department to furnish guards of soldiers for ship construction and ship repair plants, has renewed its agitation, pointing to the recent disastrous fire on Newark Bay near the large plant of the Submarine Boat Corporation as further proof of the need for thoroughly patrolling such plants. The original request, after passing through several hands in the War Department, was denied on the ground that the guarding of plants was not one of the duties of soldiers.

The new appeal was made in a letter by the association to J. W. Alexander, Chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. After telling of the anxiety of shipbuilders and merchants because of the present lack of adequate protection, the letter said:

"Many of the shipbuilders in this district assert that the yards cannot be properly guarded by private watchmen, no matter how many watchmen are employed or how many precautions are taken. Shipbuilders do not believe that they can properly protect their yards unless the guards have orders to shoot suspicious appearing persons under certain circumstances, and they are unwilling to give orders allowing the guards to shoot for fear of serious results to them if persons are injured as a result of such shootings. They also believe that military guards patrolling the shipyards will have a very beneficial effect upon workmen and other persons within the confines of the yards who might be tempted to cause damage.

"The communications which we have received from various Governmental departments would indicate that there is no need of official protection by armed guards. However, it is possible that this opinion is not held by all officials in the War and Navy Departments as is indicated by the fact that several of the yards in this vicinity have received protection from soldiers or marines, although in some cases they had not asked for such protection. For instance, one company writes that their 'plant is, at the present time, being guarded by the marines.' Another company, which controls four important dry dock and repair yards, states that 'at the present time we have an armed guard at all of our plants in the war zone and no one is allowed to enter the plant without a war zone permit. We think this guard comes from the navy yard, as they are all naval men; however, they came to us unsolicited and evidently have their own orders of what they are going to do as we have no voice in the matter whatever.' Another company reports that their plant has been guarded since the outbreak of the war. All of these plants, however, are repair plants rather than construction yards.

"On the other hand, one important repair plant, repairing vessels for the Navy Department and also constructing vessels for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, reports that they have urged military protection for their yards for some time past. They were prompted in this action by three attempts made during working hours to set fire to their mold loft. They are constantly in receipt of rumors from within and without of pro-German sentiments, and only quite recently were ordered by the Shipping Board to double their present force of watchmen. At the present time their watchmen are necessarily unarmed for fear that they might not use the best of discretion in the matter of using arms, in which case the responsibility for shooting a spy or German sympathizer would fall directly on their shoulders. This company has been in this business for twenty years, and thoroughly believes that military protection is the best and only way that would meet an emergency in the case of their yard.

"Another plant, also repairing vessels for the Navy Department, reports that they have been to various departments, city, State, and Federal, for their yard, but in each case they have been referred to another department and have been unable to make any progress in the matter.

"Without exception, the communications which we have received from shipbuilders and repairers have been to the effect that in their belief military protection is the best possible method of insuring the safety of the plants."

RAID ON OPIUM FACTORY.

Chinese Merchant Is Accused of Supplying Trade.

Lee Tong, a Chinese tea and coffee merchant of 204 Mulberry Street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on the charge of maintaining an opium factory from which was supplied a great deal of the illicit trade in narcotics carried on in New York and Philadelphia. The raid on his premises was carried out by three United States Customs Inspectors, who had obtained evidence that the raw material was being smuggled into Newark. The Inspectors, with two city detectives, went to the house in Mulberry Street, where they say they found Lee Tong in his shop smoking a pipe of opium. After arresting him they went upstairs to the fourth floor, where they say they found a manufacturing plant in full operation.

Two pots of extract of the poppy berry were stewing, and in the room there were found a number of "hop toys," the tin plates into which the finished product is poured, and about $2,000 worth of the drug. The prisoner will be arraigned this morning before United States Commissioner Matthews.

Ex-Czar's Mother to Go to Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 3.—The new Bolshevist representative, who has arrived here, says that the former Dowager Empress of Russia, Maria Feodorovna, who was a Danish Princess, is coming to reside in Denmark.

READERS of The New York Times residing in apartment houses who wish copies of The New York Times served to them should ask the superintendent of their apartment building to telephone an order for delivery to Bryant 1000.

BAR "HYMNS OF HATE."

Instructions to Four-Minute Men Urge Emphasizing of War Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Instructions have been sent to the 20,000 Government speakers known as the Four-Minute Men urging them, as authorized spokesmen for the Government, not to indulge in "hymns of hate." These instructions have been given in the weekly news bulletin sent to the speakers by the Committee on Public Information, which is in charge of their campaign.

"Hatred," says the bulletin, "many say, is an emotion necessary for war. The soldier, they say, cannot fight unless he hates. Let them ask the soldier; let them talk to the veteran who has given and received wounds, and they will find that the greater hatred is among civilians. Passivity makes for an emotion of hatred; a busy man thinks mostly of his job. Furthermore, the characteristic of good fighters is that they are 'good sports.' They know the other men are ordered to fight as they are ordered, and the best soldiers are often those men who thoroughly respect their foe.

"Fear, perhaps, is rather an important element to be bred in the civilian population. It is difficult to unite a people by talking only on the highest ethical plane. To fight for an ideal, perhaps, must be coupled with thoughts of self-preservation. So a truthful appeal to the fear of men, the recognition of the terrible things that would happen if the German Government were permitted to retain its prestige, may be necessary in order that all people unite in the support of the needed sacrifices.

"But whether the appeal be to hatred or to fear, the fundamental of all is that it be based on truth. Preparing ourselves to pour out the life blood of the nation on behalf of ideals, we must not besmirch the ideals by the vulgar methods to which the war lords for centuries have resorted.

"Furthermore, as a matter of practical wisdom, we want abiding truth, for it makes abiding conviction. Emotions may wave and surge. They are readily stirred by some story, some incident about some individual soldier. Frightful resolves thus are easily inspired. But let the next man come with a better story, let a superior orator appear a few days later and there is a reaction. The emotion subsides or even turns the other way.

"On the other hand, feelings built on beliefs, beliefs that are founded on profound convictions, and convictions dug deep into the rock of fundamental fact—these are not swayed and stirred like waves in a storm. Not an appeal to emotionalism, but an appeal to the emotions through conviction by statement of facts secures true converts, converts who when once convinced remain convinced."

MONKEY IS GERM-PROOF.

Mike Earns Good Home by Withstanding Eighteen Inoculations.

Mike, an exceedingly friendly ringtail monkey, late in the service of the city, has obtained a home in which he may spend the rest of his days in comfort. Mike will always be remembered in the laboratories of the Department of Health as the monkey who refused to contract any disease, although inoculated with the germs of eighteen different ailments.

It was said at the experimental station that he cheerfully submitted to repeated inoculations from the beginning of his stay there. Mike got to feel that it was all a sort of a game in which he played the star part. He thrived on anthrax and measles germs. If any strange germs were isloated the call was always for Mike.

While Mike thrived on the strange diet he did not gain in favor with the experimenters. After the eighteenth unsuccessful inoculation the doctors figured that it was time that Mike retired from active service. It was accordingly decided to send the monkey to where all good monkeys go. One more deadly inoculation was tried, but Mike, as usual, came back with a grin, and the only effect it had on him was to slightly increase his weight and appetite.

Mrs. Jacob N. Erlich, 149 West Thirty-eighth Street, President of the Horse Aid Society, heard of the plight of Mike and through her intercession the monkey's life was spared, and now Mike has a good home.

Since his arrival at the Erlich home Mike has made friends with Ebenezer, a large black cat, and several parrots. While the cat has admitted Mike to the full measure of friendship the parrots are still inclined to view him with some suspicion. However, Petro, the largest of the birds, has condescended to take a cracker from the monkey, and Mrs. Erlich is inclined to look upon this as a good sign.

ASSERTS ASSEMBLY LOAFS.

Socialist Member Attacks Democrats and Republicans.

Charging the Republican and Democratic members of the State Legislature with "sabotage" because of their short meetings, Socialist Assemblyman A. I. Shiplacoff of Kings spoke yesterday on "Evils of State Legislation" at the New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue.

"They say that we Socialist Assemblymen are committing sabotage by endeavoring to obstruct business," said Shiplacoff. "Let me tell you that these very Assemblymen of both parties who hurl that accusation at us are guilty of exactly what they charge us. So far during this session we have had a number of meetings. These meetings have lasted from three to eight minutes. Each one costs the State $2,400, and so far the State has expended $84,000 on the meetings of the State Legislature. They are committing sabotage by loafing on the job.

"What has been done? Exactly nothing. The only legislation passed during this session is a law relating to the reducing of licenses on dogs." The newly elected Republicans and Democrats, he said, have no program for the State Legislature and are groping in the dark.

STEAMER CAUGHT IN ICE.

Government Vessels Sent to Rescue—Ship Not in Peril.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Feb. 3.—A coastwise steamer which was caught in a heavy ice field off the New England coast yesterday was unable to extricate herself today, but is expected to proceed tomorrow.

Government vessels sent to her aid returned today and reported that the steamer was not damaged to any extent and was in no danger.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Ma warms 'em up for breakfast, and Gee, they're good!
POST TOASTIES
MADE OF CORN
—says Bobby
Post Toasties

B'NAI B'RITH ELECTION.

Convention Names Maurice P. Davidson of New York President.

New officers of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith were elected last night by the delegates to the annual convention, held at the headquarters of the organization at 2,307 Broadway. Those chosen were: President, Maurice P. Davidson of New York; First Vice President, Henry Lasker of Springfield, Mass.; Second Vice President, Herman Ascher of New York, and Treasurer, Bernard M. Kaplan of New York.

A class of 100 candidates was admitted to the organization. A tea was served at the Biltmore for the wives of members. It was announced that Horeb Lodge 25 of New Haven, Conn., had given an ambulance to the district officers to be sent to France for the use of the Red Cross with the American armies.

A report upon the finances of the organization was given, as well as upon the work of the Yonkers Home for the Aged and Infirm. Committees to serve a year also were appointed.

WRIT AGAINST EX-CZAR.

Goods in Brooklyn Attached as Mr. Romanoff's Property.

Following a decision on Friday by Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn that Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian Czar, could be sued in the courts of this State as a private person, Deputy Sheriff Walter J. Bryan yesterday seized, on a writ of attachment, property which he asserts is owned by the former ruler of Russia, and which he estimates to be worth in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. The property consists of automobiles, gasoline tractors, rifles, barbed wire, and other materials that were originally intended for carrying on the war in Europe.

Bryan discovered the property in a warehouse at the foot of Forty-third Street, Brooklyn, and after he had served the writ he set a number of men to work to appraise the property so that enough of it can be held to protect the Marine Transportation service Company in any judgment it may secure against Mr. Romanoff. The company asks $2,615,762 for alleged breach of a contract for the shipment of supplies to Russia.

AIDING 1,500 FAMILIES.

Red Cross Work for Soldiers' Dependents in Three States.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 3.—More than 1,500 families of enlisted men whose homes are in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky are receiving assistance from home service workers of Red Cross chapters, according to estimates based on partial reports in the hands of James L. Fieser, Director of Civilian Relief of the Lake Division, American Red Cross, Cleveland.

Approximately 500 cases needing relief have been reported to chapters by J. Martin Telleen, Red Cross Field Director at Camp Sherman, and 450 cases by Kirkwood Mitchell, Field Director at Camp Zachary Taylor. Many families of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky men at Camps Pike, Shelby, Sheridan, and Upton, and at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Chicago also are being looked after by Red Cross home service workers.

WORRY

When an Owner turns his building proposition over to us he is invited to turn over his worries to us, too, for when this organization is in the saddle there is nothing to worry about.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

THIEVES SHOOT POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Wounded Seriously by Men Who Robbed a Saloon.

A policeman attached to the Fourth Avenue Station in Brooklyn, was shot and seriously wounded last night in a pistol fight with three men who had robbed a saloon at 825 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. Another policeman who took part in the fight said he was sure that a bullet had struck one of the men, but all three escaped. Joseph Korody, the wounded policeman, who lived at 112 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where surgeons said his wounds were serious.

When the three men robbed the saloon they bound the proprietor, Morris Selig, and an employe before they left with about $500 in cash and jewelry. The cords around Selig's legs became loose before the men had turned a corner of Twenty-ninth Street to walk to Third Avenue, and he called for the police. Policemen Korody and Harry Paulsen gave chase and overtook the men in a vacant lot. The three men shot at the policemen, and Karody was struck three times. The third bullet struck him in the back as he was lying on the ground.

5 NAVY MEN WED IN CORK.

Members of Our U-Boat Patrol Force Take Irish Brides.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 4.—Five members of the United States Navy—one an officer—were married to Irish girls in Cork yesterday. Recently it was stated that six similar weddings took place in a Cork church in one day.

Counterfeiters in Colon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Feb. 3.—A nest of counterfeiters was unearthed here today with the arrest of Diego Jiminez, a Spaniard, and Emilio Viveros, a Columbian. Their product was a crude imitation of a United States dollar of date of 1900.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK

The More Haste—

The distinction between honest, sound criticism and mere fault finding, generally due to disposition or indigestion, has an excellent illustration in the investigation that has been made of the War Department.

There has been a great deal too much fault finding which has been silenced and rebuked by the revelations as to the splendid accomplishments of the Department in the prosecution of the war; the criticism has served as an excellent tonic. The net result is a slashing of red tape, and a spurring of activities. Ships and rail transportation are the need, and are being produced with efficiency.

In war, however, as in business dealing, it is not always necessarily what is done, but frequently what is not done that makes for successful trading, and the Harriman National Bank would like to call attention to the fact that instead of acting with the impulsiveness which has heretofore been characteristic of the American people, this time we have acted upon carefully thought out plans that will carry us far in the work on hand. Whatever there may be for us to do, there is nothing for us to undo.

If, for instance, we had jumped into Mexico, as no small portion of our population was urging, deceived by what we now perceive to have been smooth and plausible German propaganda, we should have been bound hand and foot, "hog-tied" as the rich Western expression has it, and helpless.

There is a proverb in every language, which in English reads, "Make haste slowly," but the Italians add something thereto: *Chi va piano, va sano, va lontano.*

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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Thursday Evening of This Week, at 8
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
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Very Valuable Paintings
BY MODERN AND ANCIENT MASTERS
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MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
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RED CROSS WORK TOTALS $79,450,727

Expenditures for Foreign Relief $44,657,795, Two-thirds Going to France.

AMERICAN RELIEF $2,612,532

Supplies for All Purposes Called for $24,323,181—War Fund Relieved of Administration Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The magnitude of the work undertaken by the Red Cross War Council is disclosed in a statement made public by the council tonight listing all the appropriations made for war and other relief work up to Jan. 9, 1918. The statement gives for the first time a bird's-eye summary of the distribution of funds in France, Belgium, Russia, Rumania, Italy, Serbia, Great Britain, and other foreign countries; also for army and navy base hospitals and medical work, camp service, and other missions of relief and mercy.

These appropriations show a total of $44,657,795.99 for foreign relief, $2,612,532.60 for United States relief, and $24,323,181.12 for supplies, either for foreign shipment or for distribution or resale to chapters in this country.

This latter item includes $7,063,649.12, which is also included in the $30,519,259.60 for work in France, as well as $11,288,417 for material for resale to chapters. It may thus be considered as a working fund and as a liquid asset rather than an expenditure. All appropriations from the Red Cross War Fund up to Jan. 9, 1918, amounted to $77,843,435.25. Including appropriations from the general fund and the miscellaneous fund, the total appropriations were $79,450,727.35.

The total appropriation for administration at National Headquarters and at division headquarters amounted to $1,289,292 for the last six months. This includes $365,000 for divisional administration expenses and $250,000 donated for telegraph and cable service by the Western Union Telegraph Company—the latter item extending over a considerably longer time. These appropriations did not come out of the War Fund, but are more than covered from the portion of membership dues received at National Headquarters. These membership dues, which more than paid for all administration expenses, were received before the recent membership drive was made. In other words, no expenses of administration in the United States were paid for out of the Red Cross War Fund. All administration is more than met by membership dues. Thus, every dollar contributed for relief goes to relief.

Recapitulation of appropriations to Jan. 9 follows:

Red Cross Expenditures.

From the Red Cross War Fund:		
Relief work in—		
France	$30,519,259.60	
Belgium	1,999,631.00	
Russia	751,940.87	
Rumania	2,617,398.76	
Italy	3,146,016.00	
Serbia	871,180.76	
Great Britain	1,703,642.00	
Other foreign	2,536,300.00	
For prisoners, &c.	343,627.00	
Equip't and exp.	68,800.00	
Total foreign relief		$44,657,795.99
United States—		
Army base hospitals	$54,000.00	
Navy base hospitals	32,000.00	
Medical and hospital work	503,000.00	
Sanitary service	364,500.00	
Camp service	996,715.00	
Miscellaneous	662,317.60	
Total U. S. relief		2,612,532.60
Supplies for—		
Ship't to France	$7,063,649.12	
Ship't to Italy	1,497,964.00	
Ship't to G. Brit.	41,137.00	
Distribution in U. S. and abroad	4,432,014.00	
Resale to chapters	11,288,417.00	
Total supplies		24,323,181.12
Working cash capital for France and United States		3,795,000.00
Restricted as to use by donor		2,564,925.64
Total appropriations from the Red Cross War Fund		77,843,435.35
From the general fund:		
Headquarters administration	$924,292.00	
Division admin'n	365,000.00	
Total appropriations from the general fund		1,289,292.00
From miscellaneous funds		318,000.00
Total appropriations from all funds to Jan. 9, 1918		$79,450,727.35

The Relief Work in France.

The appropriations made by the War Council for relief work in France are classified as follows:

Contingent relief	$395,000.00
Military affairs	14,019,889.50
Civil affairs	9,556,482.15
Administrative bureaus	3,359,541.75
Bureau of general policy and legal advice	5,625.00
Liaison service	3,500.00
Friends' reconstruction units	213,971.20
Women's war relief corps in France	43,550.00
Norton-Harjes ambulance unit	227,300.00
American ambulance in France	400,000.00
Infant welfare unit	18,350.00
Sick and wounded French soldiers and families	1,000,000.00
Scottish women's hospitals	75,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,201,050.00
Total	$30,519,259.60

Included in the appropriations for the work in France is one item of $1,128,867.50 for rest stations, clubs, hospitals, and recreation and welfare service for the United States Army; to provide the United States Army with hot food, sleeping quarters, and bathing facilities while in transit to and from the front, and for general recreation and welfare service; for the renting of farms where convalescent soldiers can be sent for recuperation and to provide hotels for officers and enlisted men suffering from nervous exhaustion.

For the reconstruction of villages and general relief work in the devastated areas in France $2,709,739.50 was appropriated, while the expenditure for refugees and relief, including better housing and living conditions for 11,000 families, totaled $2,867,866.25.

Expenditures in Belgium.

The appropriations for relief work in Belgium are classified as follows:

Relief of refugees, covering relief in cases of illness and extreme destitution, the construction and furnishing of temporary dwellings, &c.	$842,510
Relief of Belgian children, including Belgian children in France and Switzerland, covering evacuation of children from territory under bombardment and the establishing and maintaining of them in colonies	609,004
Food, clothing, and supplies for general relief work	173,000
Maintenance of several hospitals for military and civil relief, including hospital supplies	181,062
Bureau of Supplies, covering cost of warehouses, barges, automobiles, &c., for the distribution of supplies	136,151
Miscellaneous, including canteens for military relief, Contingent Fund, and general supervision	57,904
Total	$1,999,631

The expenditures for relief work in Serbia included $244,438 for agricultural implements, seed, &c., for cultivation of 21,000 acres near Monastir to employ and feed 40,000 destitute people and raise a food surplus.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY TO RAISE $2,000,000

Fund Will Be For the Aid of Families of Men Who Die in Sea Service.

The following statement in behalf of the Navy Relief Society, which is officially recognized by the Navy Department, and has offices in the Navy Department at Washington, was issued last night by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, commandant of the Third United States Naval District:

"The Navy Relief Society, of which Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil is President, announces that it has accepted the proposal of a volunteer committee of prominent civilians, headed by Edmund L. Baylies of New York, to raise a relief fund for the families of officers and men of the navy who lose their lives in service.

"A goal of $2,000,000 for the society has been set by this civilian committee. It is planned to raise this fund by public subscription throughout the country, and particularly in the States along the seaboard. Individuals and business firms in pursuits which bring them in contact with the work of the navy will co-operate with the committee.

"The civilian committee, to be known as the Emergency War Fund Committee, plans to make the raising of this fund a testimonial of appreciation from the public and from business men to seamen and marines of the navy who may lose their lives in this war. These are the men who are now safeguarding American transports and merchant ships from the U-boats.

"The work of the Navy Relief Society, established in 1904 under the leadership of Admiral Dewey, does not conflict in any way with that of the Red Cross. The two organizations have a working agreement. The society, as the official relief organization of the navy, confines itself to aiding widows and dependents, while the Red Cross assists needy families of living men.

"Up to the present the Navy Relief Society has carried on its work with funds raised among officers and their wives and from the ships of the navy, without appeals to the public. With the expansion of the navy to four times its size before the war the responsibilities upon the society have been correspondingly increased. To meet this situation the civilian committee has offered its services."

Members of the committee, headed by Mr. Baylies, are Elihu Root, Allison V. Armour, George F. Baker, Jr., Edward J. Berwind, Morton G. Bogue, James A. Burden, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, Cleveland H. Dodge, P. A. S. Franklin, A. J. Hemphill, Arthur Curtiss James, Otto H. Kahn, Clarence H. Mackay, Ogden Mills, Henry Morgenthau, William Church Osborn, George A. Plimpton, Beekman Winthrop, and William Thaw, Secretary.

ALSATIANS MUST REGISTER

But If They Are of French Blood Will Not Be Classed as Enemies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Natives of Alsace-Lorraine, born of French parents, certified by a Consul of France, will not be considered enemy aliens, according to a statement issued by Attorney General Gregory today. They must, however, register under the Alien Enemy act, which registration begins tomorrow throughout the country. His statement follows:

"In the forthcoming registration of German alien enemies, to begin on Feb. 4, 1918, natives of Alsace-Lorraine born of French parents, who exhibit to the registration officers an identification card as a native of Alsace-Lorraine of French parentage, issued by either the society known as 'Société des Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine,' ('Society of Friends of Alsace-Lorraine,') or its successor the society known as 'Association Générale des Alsaciens Lorrains de Amerique,' ('General Association of Alsatian-Lorrainers of America,') properly filled out, and also countersigned by a Consul General or a Consul of France, shall be permitted to strike out from the registration affidavit the words 'alien enemy' in the third line of the heading thereof, and the words 'alien enemy' in the first line of the affidavit proper, and insert in place thereof, in each instance, the words 'French Alsatian-Lorrainer.' Such persons must, however, fully register and no other change in the affidavit or method of registration is permitted.

"The privilege of inserting the words 'French Alsatian-Lorrainer' in place of the words 'alien enemy' in the registration affidavit after the manner just stated is confined and extends only to such persons to whom such an identification card has been issued by either of the said societies and countersigned by a Consul General or a Consul of France. These societies, the department understands from the French Ambassador, substantially represent the French Government in issuing these cards of identification, and it is for this reason and this reason only, that the privilege hereinfore mentioned is given."

There are about 100,000 aliens in the United States who have received their first naturalization papers and who, by a decision of the Supreme Court, must be classed as enemies. The court decided that they must be registered, and Representative J. Hampton Moore yesterday introduced a bill to take them out of this class.

FLAG HAS 66 STARS.

Gov. Whitman Presides at Institutional Synagogue Unfurling.

Governor Whitman yesterday presided at the flag unfurling at the Mt. Morris Theatre, Fifth Avenue and 116th Street, in honor of the sixty-six members of the Institutional Synagogue who are in the military or naval service.

"We who remain behind when these young men have gone forth," said the Governor, "must remember that we as well as they owe a supreme duty to our country and must be willing to make any sacrifice in her defense. The people of the Empire State are proud of their sons who have answered the country's call.

"Today they are somewhere in France. In the near future, with God's will, they will be somewhere in Germany. Let us rejoice that these men have so willingly offered themselves in the country's service."

Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein officiated at the ceremonies. Congressman Isaac Siegel made the opening address.

The Governor will review the parade of the 308th Infantry today, leaving for Albany later.

3 SHOT IN STRIKE RIOT.

All St. Louis Cars Tied Up—Thirty I. W. W. Men Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Street railway traffic in St. Louis was almost at a standstill today as a result of the strike of motormen and conductors who suddenly went out late last night. At dark all cars were returned to the sheds, and it was announced that no effort would be made to operate any lines tonight.

Three strikers were shot and wounded in rioting tonight.

The strikers' demands include absolute unionization of the company's employes and an increase in wages, as well as reduction in hours of continuous daily employment.

Police raided the headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World and arrested thirty men. The Secretary of the organization denied that the I. W. W. had any part in fomenting the strike.

HONDURAS CURBS GERMANS.

Teuton Merchants Interned and Their Trade Broken Up.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Feb. 3.—German commission houses of Amapala, a Pacific port of Honduras, have been cut off from maritime shipping facilities. President Bertrand of Honduras has placed an embargo on all lighters belonging to Germans and has interned their owners in the interior of the republic.

Thus ends a German trade monopoly in Southern Honduras which has lasted for more than thirty years.

GALLI-CURCI THRILLS 6,000 AT HIPPODROME

Vast Audience Begs for Encores and She Responds Six Times.

SINGS 'HOME, SWEET HOME'

Henry Hadley Conducts His Own Intermezzo—$13,000 Realized for Charity.

To an audience of 6,000 persons that crowded the Hippodrome, and even overflowed into chairs especially placed in the orchestra pit, Mme. Galli-Curci of the Chicago Opera Company last night repeated her two previous opera triumphs in her first New York concert.

On the program for three of her best airs, Mme. Galli-Curci responded to encores again and again. She sang six encores, in two of which she accompanied herself on the piano. The concert was in the nature of a benefit for the Society for Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis, and attracted a large number of society persons as well as many professional musicians.

The climax of the evening, for the audience as well as for the star, was the last encore, "Home, Sweet Home." With sweet simplicity Mme. Galli-Curci sang the old melody. Many eyes were moist when the last note ended.

The three airs sung by Galli-Curci were the "Polonaise," from Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon"; the "Charming Bird," from David's "Pearl of Brazil," and the aria from Bellini's "Puritani." The encore to the first number was "Solveig's Song," by Grieg, and when the audience begged for more she gave Tosti's "April," playing the accompaniment herself.

Three encores followed the "Puritani" aria. One was the "Laughing Song," from "Manon Lescaut," then an English air, "If No One Ever Marries Me," and, last, "Home, Sweet Home."

Henry Hadley conducted his own intermezzo and "Dance of the Nymphs" and "Dance of the Harpies." Pierre Henrotte, concert master of the Chicago Opera Company, played the "Meditation" from Massenet's "Thaïs" with rare delicacy. He played it a second time as a well-deserved encore. Among the orchestra numbers were Rossini's overture to "La Gazza Ladra," the second and third act intermezzos from Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna," Grieg's "Peter Gynt" suite, and the march from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

It was estimated that about $13,000 was realized for the charity. The society bought the entire orchestra, as well as the boxes and a good part of the balcony. The gallery was open to the public. Purchasing the tickets at $2.50 each, the society sold them for $5, and not a seatholder failed to appear.

Among the box holders were J. Pierpont Morgan, John McCormack, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham, Mrs. George Baker, Mrs. Harry Guggenheim, Mrs. P. Stuyvesant Pillot, Mr. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Charles Steele, Mrs. Hermann Biggs, Mrs. George Grant Mason, Mrs. William P. Clyde, and Mrs. Maurice Heckscher. Others were Geraldine Farrar, Mme. Alda, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. S. Guggenheim, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Miss Leila H. Burden, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Joseph H. Stevens.

GORDON KAY'S DEBUT HERE.

Baritone Gives a Recital at the Princess—Other Concerts.

Gordon Kay, an American baritone, made his New York début in a song recital last night at the Princess Theatre, and very appropriately he included in his program the music of five American composers. These songs formed a pleasing introduction, and he was equally satisfactory in his more numerous offerings from foreign composers, which he sung in French and Italian. Mr. Kay, who comes from New Orleans, has been well received in the South and Middle West. He is a graduate of Tulane University, and for three years he was a member of the New York Art Students' League.

The first of the three Sunday evening dances and pantomimes at the Greenwich Village Theatre took place last night, with Michio Itow, Tulle Lindahl, and Toshi Komori in fourteen features. Itow, who was the producer of "Bushido" a year ago in Adolf Bolm's ballet, has appeared here before with Miss Lindahl in their original dances, but the presentation last night was seen here for the first time. Komori comes from the Imperial Theatre at Tokio.

A Verdi-Puccini concert was presented last night to an enthusiastic audience at the Metropolitan Opera House. There were quartets from "Rigoletto" and "Bohême," and duets from "Aida" and "Madame Butterfly." Muzio sang airs from "Butterfly," "Tosca," and "Forza del Destino"; Braslau from "Butterfly" and "Trovatore," and Sparkes from "Bohême" and "Manon Lescaut." The men singers were Diaz, Kingston, Chalmers, and Mardones.

The Philharmonic Society gave its one thousand two hundred and seventeenth concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, with Pablo Casals, the 'cellist, as the soloist, in Schumann's Concerto, Op. 129. One of the most interesting numbers on the program, in the apparent opinion of the audience, was Mana Zucca's "Fugato Humoresque on Dixie," which was played for the first time at the Philharmonic concerts. The composition, according to an explanation in the program, "dates back to the composer's ninth year, when, practicing Bach fugues, she used to amuse herself by interpolating popular airs, combining them contrapuntally (more or less freely) with Bach's themes." Later in life, it occurred to the composer to use the "Dixie" melody in such a manner, and "Fugato Humoresque" was the result. Other selections on the Philharmonic's program were the Mendelssohn-Bartholdy Overture to "Ruy Blas," Brahms's Symphony No. 1, in C minor, and Delius's "In a Summer Garden."

WILL ENTERTAIN SOLDIERS.

Actors to Give Performances at Camp Upton Tomorrow Night.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense will observe theatreless Tuesday by sending actors and actresses to Camp Upton to entertain the soldiers of the Seventy-seventh Division. After a conference iwth General Evan M. Johnson, commander of the division, Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, Chairman of the committee, yesterday decided that the community houses at Camp Upton be used for the special performances which will be given for the soldiers tomorrow evening.

In commenting on the work that the women were doing to entertain the soldiers in the camps, General Johnson said yesterday that such entertainments were a splendid thing for the men. "They help discipline, and keep the men contented. The entire camp is benefited by such consideration from women who understand so well what a soldier away from home needs most."

Plans for the entertainment of 10,000 men are being made by the Mayor's committee. A special train will carry the entertainers to Camp Upton tomorrow evening.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE HONORS CRAFTSMEN

Certificates of Merit Awarded to Men Who Worked Out Ideas of Designers.

The thirty-third annual exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, which began last night at the Fine Arts Building at 215 West 57th Street and will remain open until Feb. 23, was featured by the recognition on a scale hitherto unknown of the craftsmen who work out the designs of the artist. The display is known as the Collaborative Exhibition of the Architectural League and the Building Crafts, and the awards included certificates of merit not only to craftsmen who had worked out in a distinguished manner the design of an artist, but to manufacturers who presented in an artistic way the work of others.

It is the hope and belief of architects that the dual nature of the exhibition will stimulate an increasing improvement in the technique of the men in whose hands lies in many cases the practical working out of the idea to which the artist has given form, and at the same time stimulate public interest in the merchants and manufacturers through whom the artists' work is set before the public.

In opening the exhibition, H. Van Buren Magonigle, President of the Architectural League, said: "We hope that this may mark the beginning of a new epoch, the dawn of a new renaissance, wherein the sister arts and crafts that minister to the art of architecture will again assume their ancient dignity. Busied as the architects have been during a generation in recovering the technique of their own art, they have had but little time to encourage the craftsman; his work, on the whole, has been shamefully neglected in this country.

"The Architectural League, composed as it is of architects, mural painters, sculptors, landscapists and designers, workers in glass and mosaic, in tile and ceramics, textiles, furniture, &c., is in our view the proper body to repair that neglect; as a beginning, therefore, the works of the craftsmen are shown here in the galleries hitherto held sacred to the architect, the painter, the sculptor."

The varied nature of the activities of artists today is shown by the awards of medals and prizes. Of the league's three medals of honor, no award was made of the one for painting; the medal for architecture was given to Benjamin Wistar Morris, principally for a private house at Mount Kisco; the medal for sculpture to Paul Wayland Bartlett for his work on the pediment of the Capitol at Washington and on the Statue of Lafayette by him erected in Paris.

The prize for collaboration of architect, sculptor, and mural painter was given to George Licht, architect; Raphael Menconi, sculptor, and F. E. Gates, painter, for successful collaboration in designing the stage of a Y. M. C. A. theatre at an army cantonment. The Henry O. Avery prize for sculpture was awarded to Mr. Menconi for his work on this undertaking.

AMERICAN FUND BENEFIT.

Plays by Alfred Noyes, Percival Wilde, and Harold Brighouse.

Patriotic sentiment ran high last night at the benefit for the American Fund for French Wounded, which was given at the Harris Theatre. The volunteer ushers, largely débutantes, wore their best manners and a bewitching nurse's costume of blue. A detachment of the Twenty-second New York Guard marched into the centre aisle and took a turn at the manual under inspiration from their buglers, and Dr. G. E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, made a stirring address.

The chief event of the evening was three war plays, presented by students from Mr. Sargent's American Academy of Dramatic Art. "A Belgian Christmas Eve," by Alfred Noyes, is a product of the first months of the war, when even the sanest became inarticulate with emotion. It is bloody, violent, and inchoate, and as speedily as possible it should be interred, together with Barrie's raving, "The Day."

"The Unseen Host," by Percival Wilde, was eerie, spiritual and, in a quite original manner, very effective. The "host" of the title are the spirits of the dead, and the little play left one with a haunting sense that they, too, are fighting for the right, and that it is they who turn the scale to victory.

In "Maid of France" Harold Brighouse shows a poilu and a Tommy before the Statue of Joan of Arc at Rheims on Christmas Eve. At midnight, as the two lie asleep at her feet, she comes to life in the legendary manner, and learns from them how her ancient enemy, the Briton, is now fighting for the honor of France. It is a very stirring and heartfelt little piece, in which modern character and humor mingle with the inspiration of heroic beauty and patriotic tradition.

A number of theatrical managers were in the audience, and it will be strange if Mr. Wilde's and Mr. Brighouse's plays are not soon presented to a wider audience.

The acting was competent throughout. An especially favorable impression was made by Fay Walker as the Maid of Orleans and Mann E. Hollner as the Tommy. The one redeeming feature of Mr. Noyes's play was the character of a Belgian child as presented by Winifred Lenihan.

PRODUCE 'VERONICA'S VEIL.'

Preliminary Season of the West Hoboken Passion Play Opens.

The preliminary season of America's passion play, "Veronica's Veil," started yesterday afternoon with a performance for children at St. Joseph's Auditorium, in West Hoboken. The auditorium was packed with children from all over New York and New Jersey. Special performances for children are always given before the actual opening of the season, and other performances for children will be given next Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

The following Sunday, Feb. 17, the first Sunday in Lent, the third season of the play will be formally inaugurated. There will be two performances that day—one in the afternoon, another in the evening. The first night performance on Feb. 17 will be a special one, at which distinguished citizens from New York and New Jersey will be in attendance. Justice Eugene A. Philbin is Chairman of the 1918 Executive Committee.

Metropolitan to Present 'I Puritani.'

Following the revival of "Le Prophete", at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday, Bellini's opera, "I Puritani," is to be presented on Feb. 18, with Mme. Barrientos and Lazaro in rôles. Other members of the cast will include Mme. Perini and De Luca, Mardones and Rossi. Moranzoni, under whom, with Chorus Master Giulio Setti's assistance, this typical work of the so-called "Neapolitan school" has been rehearsed, will conduct. The scenery is by Mario Sala of Milan, and James Fox of the Metropolitan Opera House scenic department. The fourth month of the Metropolitan season will begin tonight with "Madame Butterfly," in which Farrar, Fornia, John McCormack, Scotti, Reiss, and others will appear.

Chicago Opera Plans for the Week.

In addition to the "Jongleur de Notre Dame" the Chicago Opera Company will present on Thursday night "Cavalleria Rusticana" with the same cast as last Saturday, including Raisa, Lamont, and Rimini.

ASKS AID FOR RUSSIA.

Dr. E. C. Egbert Gives Warning Against German Influence.

Dr. E. C. Egbert, who recently returned from his third trip to Russia on medical service since the beginning of the war, spoke last night at the Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and 145th Street, on what America could do for Russia.

"We have talked a great deal," he said, "about what we were going to do for Russia, but we have done nothing while Germany, with her propaganda in the hands of the best psychologists of her universities, has done her immeasurable harm. There is danger of a typhus epidemic in Russia from malnutrition and the lack of soap, and we of all nations are best fitted to help them. Unless we furnish soup kitchens, medical care, sanitation and education Germany will get them.

"The Russians are splendid farmers, but know nothing about modern methods. This is another thing we should teach them. The Russian peasant is kind, gentle, and intelligent, but he needs education. The period after the war will be a vitally important time for Russia, for she must have the education she so earnestly craves; and we should make it possible for Russian boys to come to this country to be educated, instead of going to German universities."

ENSIGN TAKES HIS LIFE.

Just Returned to Home in Staten Island from Mine-Sweeping Duty.

Ensign Reuben Titus, an officer on a railroad tug converted into a mine sweeper by the Navy Department, shot himself yesterday in a room at his home at 37 Harrison Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., where he had been working for several months on plans for improving the marine machinery used in heavy tugboats. He left no note in explanation, and the family could assign no reason for the suicide.

When the Aurora was commandeered by the Navy Department, Titus, who had been a civilian officer on the tug, was retained with the rank of Ensign. The boat had been on mine-sweeping duty at some other port, and returned only a few days ago, when the Deputy Director of Railroads wanted her to break ice in the harbor. Titus went to his home on Saturday on his first leave of absence, and his wife and her parents told the police they had noticed nothing unusual in his behavior. He was taken to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, where he died a few hours later. He was 37 years old.

SOLDIER KILLS A HORSE.

Driver Failed to Stop When Ordered To in Barred Zone.

A soldier on guard at a pier at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street, North River, last night fired at a vehicle that failed to stop upon command in the barred zone and killed a horse. John Mills, the negro driver, was taken to the Night Court on a charge of disorderly conduct, and Magistrate Krotel fined him $5. The officer of the guard arrested the soldier, and held him for examination by Federal authorities.

The soldier said that the driver, instead of stopping, used abusive language and attacked the sentry with a piece of iron. The driver admitted he had proclaimed his equality with the soldier, but denied the assault. The officer of the guard said his men had orders to use force if men who entered the barred zone failed to heed commands.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The prima donna role in "Rock-a-Bye Baby," which the Selwyns are about to put into rehearsal, will be sung by Caroline White. "Rock-a-Bye Baby" is a musical version of Margaret Mayo's farce, "Baby Mine," and is the work of Jerome Kern and Edgar Allan Woolf.

A gambol, to be given by the Lambs in their clubhouse on Tuesday night of next week, will be duplicated on the following Sunday night at the Hudson for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief. All expenses of the performance will be assumed by the Lambs, and entire receipts turned over to the war fund.

The cast, which will appear with Ethel Barrymore in "The Off Chance," will include Cyril Keightley, E. Lyall Swete, John W. Cope, Edward Emery, Albert Gran, Thomas Louden, J. M. Throughton, Eva La Gallienne, Marcelle Roussillon, Clara T. Bracy, Cecilia Radcliffe, and others. The piece will have its first performance at the Empire on the night of Thursday, Feb. 14.

The Drama League's second public meeting of the season will take place at the Plymouth Theatre on Friday afternoon. The subject of the meeting will be "The Drama as Education and Amusement," and the speakers will include Ernest Glendenning, Louis Calvert, and Dhan Goupal Moukerji.

Among those in the cast of "The Squab Farm," which the Shuberts have placed in rehearsal, are Lowell Sherman, Alma Tell, William Gibson, Julia Bruns, Suzanne Weller, Harry Davenport, Henry Gsell, Helen Barnes, and Ann Austin. The piece is a comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

The Clyde Fitch sale for the benefit of the Actors Fund will take place tomorrow and Wednesday afternoons at the American Art Galleries. About 600 articles are to be sold.

Augustus Thomas's drama, "The Copperhead," will begin its New York run a week from tonight, at a theatre to be announced later. "The Copperhead" is being produced by John D. Williams, and Lionel Barrymore will be seen in the leading role.

AT CARNEGIE HALL
TODAY AT 3:00
BURTON HOLMES
WILL SHOW YOU
ALASKA
WHERE THERE IS
Coal And Flowers, Strawberries, Gold & Wheat
Seats 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00

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MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1.00.
A Musical Tale of the East. Now in its 2nd Year at His Majesty's Theatre, London.
CHU CHIN CHOW
The Most Gorgeous, Romantic, Colorful, Magnificent, Enthralling, Fascinating and Superb Spectacle Ever Known in History of the Stage.
Economic Prices: Orch. $1.50-$2; Dress Cir. $1; Balc. 75-50c; Fam. Cir. 50-25c. Always 300 Orch. Seats $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.
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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY—BEST SEATS $1.00.
Good Seats 25-50-75c.
LAST 8 TIMES.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in America.
500 Orchestra Seats Always at $1
Beg's Next Mon. Mat., 2 Weeks Only, Farewell of Emma Dunn in OLD LADY 31. 25c to $1. Seats Now.

"CHEER UP!" AT THE HIPPODROME
TWICE TODAY AS USUAL. MAT. 25c-$1.00. (Closed Tues. Only.)
LOOK FOR HOUDINI'S VANISHING ELEPHANT.

IRVING PLACE, Today Matinee, 2:15, The Great Musical Comedy
IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET. and Evening, 8:15. "Der Juxbaron"

Feb. 2—No. 5,646—Capehart—TIMES
AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM. S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC. SEE LIST FOR XTRA MATS. TODAY.

WINTER GARDEN MATINEE TODAY AT 2
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY
Last 8 Times DOING OUR BIT

PLAYHOUSE W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
TONIGHT AT 8:20.
COHAN & HARRIS Present
THE LITTLE TEACHER
A Comedy Drama by Harry James Smith.
With MARY RYAN

48th ST. Thea. Beg'g FRI. EVE. FEB. 8. Seats Today.
ANDREAS DIPPEL Presents
THE LOVE MILL
Book and Lyrics by Earl Carroll.
Music by Alfred Francis.
A New Musical Comedy with an All-Star Cast.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH LADY! LADY!!
Popular Price Holiday Matinee Today.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
THE MARBURY-SHUBERT HUMDINGER OF MUSICAL COMEDY (Sun.)
GIRL O' MINE
Book and Lyrics by Philip Bartholomae. | Music by Frank Tours.
EXCEEDINGLY RARE MUSICAL COMEDY. LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT.—Herald.

BROADHURST 44th, West of B'way. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
OLIVER MOROSCO PRESENTS THE MOST BRILLIANT COMEDY HIT IN YEARS
Emily Stevens
in THE MADONNA OF THE FUTURE
BY ALAN DALE.

SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Eves. 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
MAYTIME
THE LONGEST RUN IN NEW YORK THIS SEASON!
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. | Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
Extra Pop. Price Mat. Today 50c to $1.50
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY
WHY MARRY?
NAT C. GOODWIN
EDMUND BREESE ESTELLE WINWOOD
SHELLEY HULL ERNEST LAWFORD
BEATRICE BECKLEY LOTUS ROBB
ASTOR 45th & B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. To-day, Wed., Sat., 2:30
The STUART WALKER CO. in TARKINGTON'S
SEVENTEEN

39TH ST. THEA. 86TH TIME TONIGHT. LAST 3 WEEKS.
Pop. Mat. Today, 50c. to $1.50
TELLEGEN
in "BLIND YOUTH" By Willard Mack & Lou Tellegen.

MOROSCO
45th St., W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 230. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY
Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, LTD.
—WITH— LEO CARRILLO.
BIGGEST HIT IN NEW YORK

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Tel. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.
POPULAR 50c to $1.50 MAT. TODAY.
YES OR NO A PLAY OF WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES

—HIT—
"The Gipsy Trail"
With Ernest Glendinning, Phoebe Foster, Roland Young, Effie Ellsler.
PLYMOUTH 45, W. of B'way, Bry. 40. Mts. Mon., Wed. & Sat. 2:30
POPULAR PRICE MAT. TODAY

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.
POP. MAT. WED. REG. MAT. SAT.

Comedy—Wash. Sq. Players
W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Thurs., & Sat
ALL COMEDY BILL
2 Weeks More. Mat. Today, 25c to $1.

NORWORTH W. 48 St. Bryant 48. Evs. 8:30 MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30
ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
TONY SARG'S MARIONETTES Play. Thurs. & Fri. at 3:30 P. M. Sat. at 11:15 A. M.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2:20
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
FLO-FLO FUN, FRANK AND FREE. LAUGHS LONG AND LOUD.
EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE CORT THEA.
Feb. 8 & 9 at 3:30. Feb. 9 & 16 at 10:30 A. M.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1 Matinee To-day, 25c and 50c
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

Loew's 7th Ave. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinee To-day, 25c & 50c.
John Barrymore Constance Collier "PETER IBBETSON"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
VALESKA SURATT, JACK WILSON & CO., Wellington Cross, Bert Melrose & Annette Kellermann & Her Big Show.
There will be 2 Matinee Performances To-day. The First Starting at 1:30 and the Second at 4:30 P. M. The Night Performance Begins at 8 as usual.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST.
THEODORE KOSLOFF White & Haig, Van & Schenck, and others.

44TH STREET THEATRE
Matinee Today, 3:30. Tonight, 8:30.
LEE KEEDICK'S War Lectures.
LIEUT. BERT HALL,
"The Flying Ace," Lafayette Escadrille.
Lecture: "Flying on Four Fronts."
Tickets 25c to $1.50.
Wed. Mat. & Eve.—Lt. Alex. McClintock, Author "Best O' Luck." Tickets Now. Two Weeks' Lectures by Six Americans.

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SKATES FOR RENT. ADMISSION 25c. MUSIC AT ALL SESSIONS.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., Near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
MAT. TODAY 2:20 "On the Blue Danube"
Evening 8:20. Friday Evg. 8:15. First Time. "The Queen of the Movies"

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POPULAR MAT. TODAY, 2:10
Greatest Musical Comedy on Earth
THE COHAN Revue 1918
—ALL THE HITS IN ONE—

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC TONIGHT 11:30
ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. TONIGHT at 8. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. at 2.
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
ETHEL BARRYMORE | THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS
THURS., FEB. 14. MISS BARRYMORE in a new comedy, "THE OFF CHANCE."

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
ARNOLD DALY VIRGINIA HARNED
in "JOSEPHINE" A New Satirical Comedy

HUDSON WEST 44th ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE INDESTRUCTIBLE WIFE
A New Comedy by Frederic & Fanny Hatton.

GAIETY B'WAY & 46TH ST. Eve. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
GENERAL POST | WM. COURTENAY THOMAS A. WISE.
A Love Comedy by J. E. Harold Terry.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA POP. MAT. TODAY, 50c. to $1.50.
Laurette Taylor
in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. | PRICES 50c. to $2
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY
GOING UP "A SKY-SCRAPING HIT."
A MUSICAL COMEDY DELIGHT.

GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:30
XTRA POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.

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LONGEST RUN OF THE SEASON
BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE with BARNEY BERNARD & ALEXANDER CARR

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
EXTRA POP. MAT. TODAY
FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS
A Tailor-Made Man
with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat. 2:30.
EXTRA MAT. TODAY 2:30
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat.
EXTRA MAT. TODAY 2:30
DAVID BELASCO presents
POLLY With a Past

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. Pop. Mat. TODAY, Mts. Today, Wed. & Sat.
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with Florence Moore and John Cumberland

PARK Thea., Columbus Circle. Evenings 8:20. Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY
Famous Melodrama of a Hundred Thrills, with a particular message for Military and Naval America.—Evening Journal.
7 DAYS LEAVE
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RIVOLI B'way, 49th. 20-30-60. Loges $1
Vivian Martin and Theodore Roberts in 'The Petticoat Pilot' Rivoli Orchestra
RIALTO Times Square. 20-30-60.
Mary MacLane (Herself) "Men Who Have Made Love to Me." Rialto Orchestra

STRAND B'way & 47th St.
Pauline Frederick in "MME. JEALOUSY." Soloists, Comedy, Review Strand Symph. Orch.

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Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
Olive Thomas in "Limousine Life."

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Tonight at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; McCormack, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8, Francesca da Rimini. Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8, Prophete. Muzio, Matzenauer; Caruso, Didur, Mardones, Bloch, Schlegel. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2, Marta. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3), Saint Elisabeth. Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Schlegel, Ruysdael, Leonard. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5), Aida. Muzio, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Mardones. Cond., Papi.
Mon. Eve. at 8, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer, Howard; De Luca, Didur, Reiss, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Cleofonte Campanini, Gen. Director. Nights at 8. Today & Sat. Mats. at 2.
Today, Special Matinee at 2. Only performance of "Louise." Vix, Dalmores, Berat, Dufranne, Dua. Conductor, Charlier.
Tonight, "Faust," Melba, Muratore, Maguenat, Baklanoff, Swartz, Berat. Conductor, Charlier.
Wed Night "Barber of Seville," Galli-Curci, Nadal, Rimini, Arimondi, Trevisan, Paltrinieri. Conductor, Sturani.
Thurs. Night, "Jongleur de Notre Dame," Vix, Dufranne, Huberdeau, Nicolay, Conductor Charlier, and "Cavalleria," Raisa, Lamont, Rimini. Conductor Sturani.
Fri. Night, "Carmen," Garden, Muratore, Baklanoff, Sharlow, Huberdeau, Nicolay, Dua. Conductor Charlier.
Sat. Mat., "Rigoletto," Galli-Curci, Stracciari, Nadal, Claessens, Arimondi. Conductor Sturani.
Sat. Night, (Popular Prices, 75c to $3,) "Aida," Raisa, Lamont, Van Gordon, Rimini. Conductor Sturani.
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Carnegie Hall, Wed. Aft., Feb. 20, 2:20.
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Program includes Brahms Violin Concerto; Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 5.
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Only N. Y. Song Recital This Season.
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Aeolian Hall, Fri. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8:15.
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Dir. John W. Frothingham, Inc. Steinway Piano.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1918.

THE WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

The debate over the War Finance Corporation proceeds as though its creation were to be decided upon the contention between inflation and expansion. But our highest authorities disagree as to whether the proposal is inflationist or expansionist. Obviously, that will be decided by the acts of the corporation rather than its powers. Its acts are limited by the discretion of the Federal Reserve within its powers. With submission to the authority on both sides, it is suggested that expediency rather than principle should control the action taken. If it is necessary to sacrifice financial principle to establish political principle, that is, to win the war, it should be done. And it is not necessary to take presumptions against the discretion of those making proposals for which no practical substitute is proposed. If not the War Finance Corporation, what then? Is there to be no enlargement of collateral banking under war necessities because the Federal Reserve System is exclusively designed for commercial banking? The Government is creating billions of paper which would be commercial in its character if it were issued by any source except the Government, but which our Government methods make ineligible and unsuitable for the Federal Reserve System. The Government leans upon the Federal Reserve System as its trusty right arm for the flotation of other billions of paper which are more suitable for banks of investment than of commerce. War loans and war expenditures dominate the banking situation, and it is more desirable that these functions should be performed than that there should be agreement upon the sort of finance which they represent.

The difficulty arises in part from the inconveniences of our Government's business methods, and in part from the merits of our Federal banking system. The situation does not arise in England, for example, for the Government borrows and pays through the banks, without a subtreasury system to tangle up the money market. Our Treasury is more a bank than any foreign exchequer, and it uses other banks as a temporary convenience rather than a steady reliance. The Bank of England was created primarily to act as the Government's banker. Only later did it become a bank of banks, for collateral banking as well as for other banking.

That function is forbidden to our Federal system, and now it is necessary to extemporize a substitute to exercise on a great scale functions high in the usefulness of other central banks. It is known to all that the item "other securities" in the Bank of England statement may include securities other than are desirable or acceptable to our Federal system. Looking into the statements of other British banks of the highest class, there appears such an entry as "English corporation stocks, railway "and waterworks debentures, and "preference stocks, colonial stocks, "foreign government and railway "debentures," &c., in great variety. Is not this sort of banking to be done? And if it is to be done under conditions of war, how is it to be done if not by the War Finance Corporation? Is it to be left to State banks without capital provision for this emergency? Is the invention of a new organ of banking a sign of adaptability to conditions or of heresy in banking principle?

The bill is opposed also on political grounds which have equally little to do with the case. If there is a time when the State rights dogma is aliunde, it is in wartime. The nation is at war, not the States. The nation must finance the war, not the States. If any State wants to finance its cities and public works, nothing prevents its doing so. But the States which can do nothing arise to object to the nation doing what must be done. They think it an infringement of State rights in politics to introduce discipline into war finance. In Congress there is objection to the assistance of State banks in such business because it chooses to call it "restriction." It is time to cry, "Wake up, America!" as loudly as the British Prince called out, "Wake up, England!" when he returned from his foreign travels. Unless a man has some useful constructive criticism for the improvement of what others propose, it is a good time for him to hold his peace while others do the inventing and proposing. Inasmuch as no perfect proposal will be made, there is room and verge enough for those who know how to do better. Always there will be warm support of such critics, and need of them. But there is no merit in obstruction in wartime. Our people are so "headstrong," in Cleveland's phrase, that there is more need for discipline than in other countries where there is more respect for authority. In more developed countries it suffices to pass the word and advice is taken as a command. By all means amend the War Corporation proposal if it can be improved. But let the amendments be proposed by those sympathetic with the object in view, and not by those preferring theory to practice, or deeming it a virtue to make difficulties for our overworked officials.

THE GERMAN WONDERLAND.

Germany threatened to treat as violators of the laws of war any airmen who should drop copies of President Wilson's declaration of peace terms on German soil. Now comes the news that she has tried two British airmen by court-martial and sentenced them to ten years' imprisonment "for dropping a hostile proclamation in Germany."

Throughout the war she has been turning old ways of thinking topsy-turvy. If these British airmen had bombarded an unfortified town without warning, as her aviators have bombarded French, British, Rumanian, and Italian towns, she would no doubt have treated them as prisoners of war, and this though they might have slain many noncombatants in the act. It is only when they drop peaceful missiles that her horror is aroused. If they had violated the laws of war, she would not have punished them; but because they did not violate the laws of war she punishes them as violators of the laws of war.

Yet, mad as the performance seems, it is no madder than her killing of Captain Fryatt for violating the laws of war in defending his ship, a right that is expressly granted by the laws of war. His trial on almost any other charge would not have seemed so fantastic as that. And, mad as it seems, there is, of course, reason for it. The missiles which the two British airmen dropped were far more deadly than any explosive. What they dropped was the truth; and the truth, whether it is barred by the laws of war or not, must not enter Germany. Because it is unusually deadly and dangerous to the German soldiers? No; because it is unusually deadly and dangerous to the Hohenzollerns.

SHIPS AND YET MORE SHIPS.

In his survey of submarine "frightfulness," which was to bring Great Britain to her knees in a year, Sir Eric Geddes, affirming his previous statement that the Allies are sinking submarines as fast as the Germans can build them, admits that "the "submarine destruction still exceeds "the production of ships." From which it follows that in future the Allies must sink submarines much faster than the Germans can build them; or the Allies must produce many more ships than the Germans can destroy.

There can be no assurance that the defensive tactics of the Allies will reduce the German submarines to a negligible number. Therefore, the Allies must increase their production of ships until they have a merchant fleet large enough to transport all the American soldiers who are needed in France and to deliver all the foodstuffs and supplies called for, in spite of all the damage and destruction German submarines can accomplish. This must be the achievement of the Allies.

As Sir Eric Geddes says, "'Ships "and yet more ships' is still the "most important corollary of the "war." A million and a half American soldiers with their complete equipment, less what the Allies can supply, must be transported to France this year; and if the war outlasts 1918 reinforcements will be required. These soldiers must be rationed, and their equipment, which includes guns, rifles, shells, cartridges, bombs, tentage, and uniforms, must be kept up; all this in addition to what Sir Eric Geddes calls the "vital necessities" of the Allies, chiefly food but including many other things that take up space in a ship and without which the war could not be carried on. It is a stupendous undertaking.

America's participation in the war has so increased the demand for shipping that, if not another torpedo were discharged or another gun fired by a German submarine, the problem of finding ships enough to carry troops, equipment, food, and supplies to win the war would strain the resources of the Allies. But the submarines will keep the seas and send ship after ship to the bottom. That is a condition that must always be reckoned with.

Where are the ships to come from to make "a positive Allied victory"? Sir Eric Geddes answers for Great Britain that she is launching "every ton of which she is capable." The record shipbuilding year was 1913. The rate per month is being exceeded now, and at the end of 1918 Great Britain, he intimates, will have built twice as many ships as were launched in 1913. What will America's contribution be? It is considerable already in commandeered German ships and in requisitioned ships. Sir Eric Geddes is familiar with the facts. If he does not know what to expect from our building program, he is in the position of some of our own specialists. If he has misgivings, it is because confusing reports have come out of America. Apparently he is not optimistic about American production:

> When we first asked the United States for ships there was a quick response. In no way can the United States help more than in building ships. Is she succeeding? Is she throwing her best brains and great energies into it? It is a worthy contribution to our great cause. I hope she is.

Sir Eric Geddes can speak frankly to Americans, for he has lived and worked with them in Southern lumber camps and he learned his first lesson in railroading on the Baltimore & Ohio. It is because he admires American enterprise, and knows at what high pressure Americans work, that he cannot reconcile our performance in shipbuilding after nine months of war with our "quick response" when we were asked for ships. They will come along pretty fast when we get into our stride. It must be considered that America was not a shipbuilding nation when it entered the war. A vast deal of preliminary work had to be done in planning, in constructing yards, and in obtaining material. Housing for workmen is still backward, and the supply of labor is far below requirements. Nevertheless, requisitioned hulls in slips have been completed and keels have been laid.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board predicts 5,000,000 tons of new construction in 1918, an estimate which Vice President Powell of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation regards as too high by 2,000,000 tons. But Chairman Hurley has the greater faith in the American workmen, that is to say, in their patriotism. Mr. Powell declares that they have not shown the spirit of victory. "They should be taught," he says, "that success or failure in this great emergency is up to them." He proposes a campaign of education by the Government, and one is actually in progress. However, this is not the whole story. Mr. Powell admits that no less than 1,700 cars of material ordered by his company were "tied up in freight jams" for more than two months. There has been more than one factor of delay.

Chairman Hurley is optimist enough to believe that most of the obstacles to rapid work in the shipyards will be got out of the way, and that the labor troubles will be ironed out. If he is right, the new construction in 1918 should exceed 3,000,000 tons, and may even reach his own figure. Lumber is one problem, labor is another. If the number of men needed cannot be had otherwise, it will be necessary to call upon unessential industries to give up skilled men for use in the shipyards. Continuous work, with three shifts working eight hours each, will be necessary, and if 250,000 additional men can be found, Mr. Hurley's estimate of tonnage production may be reached.

THRIFT IN THE SCHOOLS.

What is saved now is saved for the country, for the war, for the victory of civilization. The thrift stamps and war savings certificates are within the reach of a multitude of children. The teachers and scholars of the public, private, and parochial schools of this State did notable work for the second Liberty Loan. They subscribed or got subscriptions to the amount of almost $40,000,000. It may be said that, necessarily, the teachers and the folks at home had to pay, even the smallest denomination of bonds being beyond the means of most children to get by their own labor. But often the children of a school or town would unite, earn "a nickel apiece."

Many children pledged themselves to earn a dollar a week, and are buying bonds on installments. At Cadyville, Clinton County, schoolboy Charles Bassett—he deserves honorable mention—nursed a quarter of an acre of potatoes last Summer, sold the crop, and bought a bond. At Solvay the teachers and pupils of Prospect School had raised $40 to buy pictures for the schoolhouse. They took this sum, anticipated their Christmas money, $10, and bought a bond. By co-operative effort, by personal labor, the children did their part. Their honorable zeal in that enterprise of patriotism is only an antepast of their enjoyment of the self-denial which, shared by so many bright, eager millions, will now contribute memorably to the resources of the Government. A quarter, and a series of quarters, are no impossible saving. The boys and girls, except of the very poor, can easily become money lenders to their country.

It is the slow dribble of the unconsidered penny that leaves youth in its wonted condition of pennilessness. Let any ancient of us reflect upon his misspent youth and gratuities. The candy man, the gingerbread woman, the "fancy" baker, and the rest of the purveyors of juvenile luxury got our money almost as soon as we did. And Ubi sunt, O, pocula? How many hundreds and thousands of "sodas" and dulcet sickish syrups poured down our immortal gullets?

The "wiser youngsters of today" have a much more varied collection of Epicurean joys, and the picture theatre, so sympathetic to the poet, actor, and dreamer that every child is, gobbles up the pennies with a voracity surprising to the more naïve generation, the braids and knickerbockers of the vetust nineteenth century. Let these children feel that by saving they get a higher pleasure than by spending, that by accumulating thrift stamps they will be serving the United States as truly and effectively as if the boys were all in the army and navy and the girls all Red Cross nurses, and what a generous contagion of frugality and labor will spread among them!

The sums put by children into thrift stamps and war savings certificates, whether earned by the children or doled out to them by their elders, will be mostly a clear saving. The Government will get what otherwise would have been squandered on trivial and perishable things. Henceforth the children's money will go, in large measure, for the imperishable purpose of American, of world, freedom.

We have been a nation of spendthrifts and wasters. We have got to reform. The thrift taught to and practiced by our children should have a lasting effect upon the national character. Let us teach it to ourselves, practice it, go to school to our children!

THE RED ARMY.

It is an enlightening dispatch that Mr. Ransome sends from Petrograd with regard to the recruiting of the Red Army. It is to be recruited exclusively from men who "understand "and care for the principles of the "revolution," and therefore will have to come from the towns:

> The masses of the old peasant army do not care twopence about the European, or even the Russian, proletariat. They want land, and having got it they will want law and order to insure them the opportunity of working it. With that their interest in the revolution ceases.

Russia is an agricultural country; her peasants comprise most of the population, and her "proletariat" is comparatively small. The peasants, that is, the majority, will "want law and order." This is foreseen by the Bolsheviki, who want nothing of the kind, and with commendable prevision they prepare an army against the forthcoming demand of the majority for the thing it wants—"law and order." Further:

> The formation of the Red Army will strengthen the Soviet Government by making it independent of the casual sympathies of the Petrograd garrison.

The casual sympathies of the Petrograd garrison, it is to be inferred, are turning or will turn to the people behind them. Those people are their own, the peasants, the majority, who "will want law and order." The thing is as plain as a pikestaff. The little minority, foreseeing the end of their reign, are providing a means by which they can permanently terrorize and decimate the majority whenever its vast unorganized mass begins to show a yearning for normal life. It means eternal civil war, for the power of such a minority can be upheld on no other terms.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Ruling Ends All Discrimination.

As soon as Secretary Baker recalled the ancient maxims declaring all influences that deterred anybody from getting married to be against public policy, he ruled that the New York Board of District Examiners was wrong in holding a marriage contracted since the passage of the selective draft law presumptive evidence of a desire to escape military service. What he did not recall was that those ancient maxims are no longer regarded by the enlightened as a sound guide in all cases, and, as a result of that forgetfulness, he issued an order reversing the presumption as to the marriages in question on which former Supreme Court Justice Hughes and his colleagues were acting, and directed them, and all other District Examiners, to treat any marriage not demonstrably of the "slacker" sort as sufficient basis for a claim to deferred classification.

The result has been what might have been expected—what was, indeed, inevitable. In practically every case the Examiners are compelled to take the word of the claimant that his marriage was the carrying out of a purpose formed long before May 18, without a thought of escaping or postponing the dangers brought by the war on young men with no dependents. Always there are obliging relatives or acquaintances who will make affidavit to the truth of these contentions, and never by any possibility can testimony to contradict them be obtained.

It is little wonder that, in the conditions thus established, the Examiners are helpless. Their wisdom, experience, and common sense go for nothing in deciding whether the man before them did or did not marry to avoid the draft, and, no matter how strong may be their suspicions of his motive, the plea for exemption can be denied in only the rarest instances. Hence, doubtless, the sarcastic remarks some of them are said to have made about giving wedding presents as well as exemptions in these cases, and about the new importance which the Secretary's ruling had conferred upon the manufacturers of perambulators.

As Government officials, perhaps they shouldn't talk that way, but the impulse to do it is so easy to understand that yielding to it is pardonable.

They Are Helping the Germans.

Now it is from the Vice President of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation that there comes the familiar report of high wages resulting in decreased production. That this should be true in the case of unskilled and unintelligent laborers, all of whose realized wants for a week can be supplied by the earnings of three or four days, is not at all surprising, but when men of the sort competent to build steel ships show the same preference for frequent holidays to utilizing an opportunity for adding to their savings bank account—that is at least an excuse for some astonishment.

But there is more than disinclination to lay up money in the situation described by the Bethlehem official. Whether a man should or should not work each week more days than are required for earning enough to meet his immediate needs is a question which in ordinary circumstances is one for individual determination. Society does have, indeed, a certain interest in the answer made to that question, but hardly enough of an interest to justify anything like compulsion. These, however, are not ordinary times.

We are at war, and the winning of the war by the United States and its allies depends in no small measure on the rapid building of ships. Therefore, the shipyard worker who plies his trade only a few days each week is deliberately refusing to serve his country to anything like the full extent of his large ability. Unmindful of the fact that the service rightly expected of him can be performed, unlike that of his brother at the front, in conditions that do not endanger his life, menace his health, or even diminish his comfort, he chooses to do less than his obvious duty.

Such a man is without the shadow of a claim to recognition as a patriot, and he will be more than lucky if criticism of his conduct is limited to telling him what he is not.

Believable Only of Teutons.

Told of anybody except the Germans, the story of a determination to put American prisoners of war in a cage and to give them no food for four days could safely be ascribed to an overactive imagination. As it is, the tale has something of plausibility, for the plan described is just about such a one as we know would seem to German minds likely to extort from captured soldiers of any nationality any information possessed by them and desired by their captors.

The Teutonic reliance on "frightfulness" as a means of terrorizing and coercing foreigners seems to be as strong as ever—a fact that is astonishing, indeed, as the device has failed in all the innumerable instances of its application that have followed the first great experiment with it in Belgium. Not only has it failed to produce the expected docility in any case, but invariably it has inspired its victims with a new and fiercer will to resist.

Evidently, however, the Germans do not yet see the relation between cause and effect in this matter. The only conceivable explanation for their permanent blindness is the fact that they know how severity and pain affect themselves. Their logic must be: "If we can be so governed, other people can be, and frightfulness fails only when it is not frightful enough."

Like some police officials in other countries, the Germans cannot decide to abandon the old notion that torture has its uses as a means of gaining ends and discovering truth. So it has, sometimes, but the incidental dangers and disadvantages are so great that civilization has abandoned the old expedient.

Savings and Restrictions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The idea seems to have taken hold of many persons whose judgment under normal circumstances is respected and valued that in wartime trade may be restricted with advantage and workers suddenly diverted from their ordinary occupations to Government labor, without injury to the enterprises from which they have been taken, or to the community at large. No branch of business should be injured; thrift is to be encouraged, and there is no thrift in the denial of trade. Every effort of which we are capable must be exerted in behalf of trade. How are our financial burdens, which are growing hour by hour, to be met by placing restrictions on commercial relations? Saving is splendid, but savings must be made productive by labor, manufacture, and trade.

With respect to the enforced transfer to Government workshops of all grades of skilled mechanics, nothing could be more unwise and less calculated to achieve desired results than the random conscription of workmen. You cannot expect a plumber to be an expert carpenter even under Government supervision. We can get the best out of a man as we can out of all other resources by careful nursing and shrewd, well-thought-out manipulation. It has been estimated that the annual savings of the people of the United States amount to $6,000,000,000. Now our national budget amounts to $20,000,000,000; therefore an additional $14,000,000,000 will have to be provided, and this sum will not be provided by cutting down trade or by restricting our enterprise. Trade must be promoted so that its activity makes certain the liquidation of the immense burdens we have assumed. MANUFACTURER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1918.

Fresh Air and the Coal Famine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter to The Times of Jan. 29 Birge Harrison calls attention to Dr. Garfield's extraordinary advice to householders to keep their windows closed as a means of conserving heat. It seems a pity that such pernicious advice should be given just as we were beginning to see good results from the fresh-air doctrine which has been preached so assiduously during the past decade, not only in our own homes but in public schools, shops, and places of amusement. Moreover, most people know, or should know, that a house is much more easily warmed if it is full of fresh air instead of air which is vitiated by having been breathed over and over again. Those familiar with the atmosphere of German hotels and pensions are inclined to scrutinize such counsel for the trade-mark "Made in Germany."

A LOVER OF FRESH AIR.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 31, 1918.

New York's Suffrage Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present Senators from New York were elected by their constituency at a time when the State was strongly anti-suffrage. In all fairness their votes should be cast against the Federal suffrage amendment. As a matter of fact, outside of the European annex known as Greater New York the State is still anti-suffrage. The occult forces that can cast aside party platforms, can pass illegal bills through nearly a dozen Legislatures and can coerce Representatives to betray their constituencies will yet rule this country with a rod of iron if the people do not awake. A. C. M.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 30, 1918.

Suffrage by Legislative Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you for the splendid article on the woman suffrage amendment in Sunday's Times. It is no longer a question of the merits of the cause, but it strikes deeper to the very root of democratic government. A government of the people, by the people, for the people, is the foundation of our Republic. We are having substituted for it a government of Legislatures and Congress, disregarding the wishes of the people. It is a most dangerous situation for a free people when their elected representatives refuse or ignore the wishes of the voters who elected them.

IRVING H. BROWN.

Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 30, 1918.

"Free Germany."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Mr. Wilson's statements of war aims, and in your illuminating editorials, it appears that we are fighting for a free Germany. Suppose the Allies and our own troops adopted "Free Germany" for their war cry. Could the Germans in America and the German troops fight against that? Of course, it does not cover the whole ground, but what war cry does?

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER.

Mahopac, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1918.

COAL TROUBLE AHEAD.

Like England, We Should Put Our Biggest Coal Man in Charge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our coal trouble has not been solved by the drastic five-day suspension order, which expires tomorrow. Despite platitudes and rosy press reports, there is more trouble ahead with further suspension of work.

Governmental control of the coal business is an acknowledged failure to date. This control, unfortunately, had only one object in view—price. It completely ignored the paramount issue of production, probably because, next to air and water, coal has always been available in abundant supply.

The economic loss resulting from the five-day suspension has been estimated at from $300,000,000 to $1,500,000,000. If at the lesser figure, it would have been equal in cost at mines of 100,000,000 tons of bituminous coal (twice Mr. Garfield's estimate of shortage) at the Lane-Peabody conference price, which President Wilson, presumably misinformed, said was a dollar too high. If the loss is equal to the greater sum, it represents the nation's bituminous coal bill for a whole year. This shows how relatively unimportant was the question of price.

The Fuel Administration thus far has functioned largely in distribution, surely not constructive work, because it simply performed work that would have been done by regular coal distributers. After the war, if not sooner, will not this unnecessary patchwork in coal distribution, costing the Government millions of dollars, be judged an economic loss?

Transportation has been interfered with by numerous priority orders issued so fast and frequent that no one knew what orders were in effect. Because of priority orders for lakes, &c., and because the Government price interfered with equal distribution of coal, coal carrying railroads became jammed at certain gateways, preventing prompt movement of empties back to mines, hence materially reducing production.

The question of price is very complex. However, it would help production if the Lane-Peabody price was immediately put into effect, and would induce a more equal distribution. Also in fairness to the coal men, should not their conference price have been respected just as the Government respected the conference price on copper, steel, &c.?

Our troubles, as stated, are not over. The coal problem has only one solution—that is, more coal. There is no substitute, so we must have more coal. It can be obtained. How? By giving the coal business what it has lacked for months, namely, that percentage of the railroad facilities of the country which the coal business deserves and must and will have.

We state this formula in this emphatic way because this adjustment will come in time, Government action or no Government action, simply because it is a question of economic balance, which sooner or later must right itself.

It must be obvious that industry cannot proceed faster than the amount of coal produced, and that after using up its stored coal, of which there is always a certain amount on hand, industry must curtail to offset the coal shortage and re-establish a proper balance. Government action of a constructive nature can help in this. The remedy is to give the railroads a real priority order for movement of coal loads and empties for one, two, or three days a week, until a proper balance is established, and then see that this priority order is actually observed. We believe that coal priority movement (not in favor of certain industries or plants) on Saturdays and Sundays of each week would be adequate. In other words, under normal times, coal has always been the slow-moving freight, and manufactured goods moved first class. During wartimes the reverse rule must apply and coal must be given first-class movement.

Obviously, we are at the worst season of the year as regards coal. When warmer weather comes, say about the first of April, coal consumption will be materially reduced, and production should increase because of open weather and better railroad facilities. Beware, then, of the claims as to who did it, but, above all, let us hope an increase at that time will not fool either the Fuel Administration or the public.

Every one should insist upon greater production and better transportation of coal. This assured, the distribution will largely take care of itself.

England put her biggest coal man on the job. America should do likewise.

COAL MAN.

New York, Feb. 2, 1918.

Military Trials of Incendiaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The number of explosions at munitions works and fires at piers is increasing at an alarming rate. Our enemies are waging war within our very doors, and the ordinary processes of justice are far too slow to act as a deterrent. Why should not such crimes, which are clearly military in their nature, be dealt with in military fashion? I suggest the immediate preparation of legislation which would provide that an attempt to destroy any munitions or supplies intended for the use of the army or navy should be considered a military offense, and the offender tried by military court-martial. The only way to meet war is with war.

BENJAMIN A. HEYDRICK.

New York, Feb. 2, 1918.

For Lampless Days.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While driving downtown through the park I noticed that the lights had not been put out, and this after 8 o'clock in the morning. In the streets also the lamps are kept burning long after daybreak.

JEROME HEISKOVITS.

New York, Jan. 31, 1918.

LIEBKNECHT IN PRISON.

"We Germans in Prussia have three cardinal rights: the right to be soldiers, to pay taxes, to keep our tongues between our teeth. * * * Consider well the facts: as long as the German people do not rise and enforce their own will, the assassination of the people will continue. Let thousands of voices shout: 'Down with the shameless extermination of nations! Down with those who are responsible for these crimes!'" (In Militarism.)

Liebknecht, alone you chose the freeman's way—
You would not keep your tongue between your teeth;
Like a bright sword, whipped sudden from the sheath,
Flashed that edged word of yours in dangerous play!
Hence do you suffer civil death today.
Yet, for that word you did to them bequeath,
You *live*—while your compatriots, sunk beneath
A despot's will, in spiritual death delay.
What thoughts are yours—past outer sight and sound,
At heavy toil, in penal silence drear,
The while the wheel of Moloch still goes round
And men are broken on it? . . . Can you hear
(As do our Indians, stooping to the ground,)
Oncoming tumult overlords must fear?

EDITH M. THOMAS.

NORWAY'S NEUTRALITY.

Friendship for Germany in the Face of Repeated Outrages Denounced by a Norwegian-American Now in the Old Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Times published recently an article written by Professor Eiesland of West Virginia University. This article contained some criticism of Norway's demand for 15,000,000 bushels of wheat through its special commission.

The Norwegian press immediately pounced upon Mr. Eiesland as a degenerate son of Norway. The Norwegian author, Mr. Vilhelm Krag, came with a tirade in Tidens Tegn against Norwegian-Americans in general and Professor Eiesland in particular. He charged Professor Eiesland with treason, saying: "One can betray the country of his birth in many ways; this seems to be one of them, and Mr. Eiesland's name shall not be forgotten among the traitors."

Closing his article he asks:

> But where is all the rest, the faithful sons of Norway, where are they? Shall we not hear from them soon? Shall Mr. Eiesland's voice be the only one to reach us from over there in these frightful times?

When I read this I became hot with indignation. However, I waited several weeks, expecting that some editor, author, or journalist would take issue with him. But no; the nation, being silent, was unanimous in its condemnation of Norwegian-Americans, from the humblest to the most exalted, who no doubt agree with Professor Eiesland, as he agrees with President Wilson. Eventually I wrote an article in defense of Professor Eiesland, but the papers that published Mr. Krag's accusations with alacrity refused to publish my defense.

The neutral nations think they can detect a mote in the eye of America because they, forsooth, have a beam in their own eye. The beam in Norway's eye is this: They send a commission to the United States to buy grain. The grain is bought partly, if not wholly, from the Scandinavian farmers of the Northwest. It must be freighted home in Norwegian vessels, manned by Norwegian crews, who are exposed to the tender mercies of German U-boats, whose traffic, contrary to international law, brought a flood of protests and appeals from Norway. Norway protested to Germany and appealed with other neutrals to America, which finally stepped into the war in defense of international law. But Norway continues its friendly relations with Germany, thus aiding Germany morally, mentally, and materially to kill and destroy Norwegian seamen and vessels, together with their own sons and brothers—the Norwegian soldiers and sailors under the Stars and Stripes.

Thank God that Norwegian-Americans, at least, are not like many of the German-Americans.

We never were, nor will we ever be, provincials after being raised from the regal and military subjection of Norway's King to the dignity of American citizenship—a citizenship recognized by forty-eight sovereign States, wherein are united representatives of all the nations of the earth.

The Norwegian editors, merchants, farmers, fishermen, and workmen silently agree with their Government when it continues its present policy of friendship for both groups of belligerents. Espionage for Germany, fish for Germany, fat smuggled to Germany, and many other articles, all aiding Germany to continue to violate treaties as "scraps of paper" and international law as if it had not been written; all due to the continued national friendship for the international criminal.

If we Norwegian-Americans state the truth and the truth is detrimental to Norway's interests as a neutral, then are we called traitors, in spite of the fact that we are loyal to humanity, including that of Norway, and to international law, which protects Norwegian interests, and which Norway, together with Sweden and Denmark, has helped to write upon the international statute books.

But the Norwegian people, individually and collectively, through their Government, are daily betraying humanity both of Norway upon the sea and in the United States. The blood of Norway is too sacred to be spilled in behalf of humanity; but the blood of humanity, including that of Norway upon the sea and in America, is not too sacred to be spilled in behalf of Norway's people, whose fathers pledged the nation in 1814 to be "united and true until Dovre falls." The people of Norway 100 years later seek a new alliance with Sweden and Denmark, which both in their turn have betrayed Norway's trust. The people of Norway violated their fathers' pledge in 1914, when they sacrificed their sons and brothers upon the sea and in America for this new alliance, in order to keep the Kings of Denmark and Sweden upon their thrones. The people of Norway are traitors to the people of Norway upon the ocean carrying food to them, in America raising food for them, and upon the field of battle, where they are fighting for them because they are fighting for international law and order.

Let there be no Norwegian or Scandinavian so contemptuous as to raise a voice of sympathy for the Scandinavian policy of friendship for Germany. But let there come one tremendous voice of condemnation of such a horrible homicidal policy. Think of it! A policy of friendship for international murder, arson, rape, breach of trust, robbery, wanton destruction of life and property, theft, slavery, all the crimes hitherto attributed to the rebellious angel that wanted to be "Lord of All." Who will compromise with this? Let those who compromise suffer the same fate. If stating the truth be treason, then my neck, being in Norway, is in the halter already.

Let the truth unvarnished be heard from without, since the voice within is ignored. EMANUEL S. SELAND.

Lyngdal, Norway, Dec. 5, 1917.

MR. GROUNDHOG, PATRIOT.

As a Loyal American He Could Not Prolong a Coalless Winter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To those who have been thrown into gloom and despondency by the fact that the sun has been shining nearly all of today with sufficient strength to cause our esteemed fellow-citizen Mr. Groundhog, (or, more respectfully, Mr. Woodchuck,) to cast a strong shadow, thus probably frightening him and making him continue this terrible winter for six more burdensome, coalless weeks, I venture to say a few words of cheer.

As you probably well know, the doyen (or dean) of all the woodchucks of America lives near the aviary in the Bronx Park and is called by his friends and admirers Father Knickerbocker. He has been a trusted weather prophet for many years and is a highly esteemed friend of Mr. Hornaday. His reputation is even greater than that of Sir Isaac Newton, who lives near Washington, D. C., and is so often consulted by the chief of our National Observatory.

Now, I know as a fact that Father Knickerbocker did not come out of his house at any time today! Each one will interpret this as he likes. I have my own idea, which is this: Mr. Woodchuck is a good, straight-out, 100 per cent. American, with no hyphen nonsense about him. Even the Colonel has pronounced him "a very desirable citizen." I do not for a moment doubt that Mr. Woodchuck has been worried by the manner in which cold weather and snow have added to our railway congestion, thus hindering our war activities.

I am persuaded that he is arranging something for us to shorten the winter. He probably saw that it was a bright day, and so would not come out at all, in order not to precipitate matters, preferring, in fact, an attitude of quiescent observation. I do not doubt that he will throw all his influence to our side and effect something good. Mr. Hornaday told me that he had taken a $50 Liberty bond for and at the request of Mr. Woodchuck, whose loyalty to our common country has throughout been a shining contrast to the conduct of some of the foxes and all of the skunks.

Let us, therefore, not be cast down, but wait patiently and give Mr. Groundhog a chance. F. H. OLMSTED.

New York, Feb. 2, 1918.

To Tell Frenchmen About America.

An appeal has been received from Sergeant A. Sarrut, Interné Français, 11 Vieux Chatel, Neuchatel, Switzerland, who is lecturing at a special school, established by the French Embassy, to enable interned noncommissioned officers to improve their general education. He will lecture to his comrades on the United States, and wishes to have general geographies of the United States and histories of the same; abridged views of the American States and Federal Constitution; trade and industry with up-to-date statistics, say, up to 1914 or 1915, and the United States' effort in the present war, (ammunition, army and navy.) He says: "I don't mean, of course, big books or confidential documents, but handy works of reference, written by Americans in an American spirit. It is to be hoped that our two nations, after fighting side by side, will know each other better than they did in the past."

New Cavalry for Old.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in today's Times that General Pershing recommends the forming of fifteen regiments of cavalry for the national army. Why, then, did the Government make its cavalrymen of the National Guard into machine gunners? Now it must proceed to develop new regiments of raw material, when it has so many trained riders doing infantry and machine-gun work. To form the nucleus of these new regiments, why not remount these guardsmen and teach the recruits the art of machine gunnery, which is far more rapidly learned than horsemanship? Give back the horses of the crack Squadron A and the 1st New York Cavalry, and watch them go over the top for a victory charge.

Brooklyn, Feb. 1, 1918. CAVALRY.

VICTORY IN THE WEST.

If the War Ended Now, Could the Germans Justly Claim Success?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a specially contributed article in The Times of a recent date a writer, although speaking as an American, contended that if the war should end now, with the combatants situated relatively as they are, Germany could justly proclaim herself victor. There seems to be quite a general inclination to accept this view, probably because the enemy still is intrenched on French and Belgian soil. Should peace come now, no doubt the Potsdam gang would throw up their helmets and shout "Victory! Victory!" and the Kaiser, of course, would issue a grandiloquent proclamation claiming that he and God had worked together for this glorious consummation, and that the ruthless enemy, who dared to draw the sword against the beloved Fatherland with a view to remove it from its supreme place in the world, had met with complete overthrow at the hands of "our invincible army." And this, no matter what the terms of peace. Facts have no place in the Kaiser's pronouncements, and any engagement in which the Huns are not all killed is a great German victory. To such a proclamation the whole German nation would cry "Amen!" and some millions outside, who rely upon others to do their thinking for them, would sadly echo, "Amen."

But what are the facts? In estimating the success or failure of any enterprise, whether of nations or individuals, two questions are pertinent: (1) What was sought to be done? (2) What has been accomplished?

The Germans, of course, would deny the charge that they started out to achieve universal domination, although for years that has been the keynote of their statesmen and literati, their prophets and their preachers. But they cannot deny that their program was to waltz into Paris and bring France to her knees; then, this enemy eliminated, they would be free to attend to the others in detail. Six weeks was the maximum time allotted to this achievement. That was three and a half years ago. Are the Germans in Paris? Is France on her knees? Perhaps, but not to the Kaiser. Glorious little Belgium frustrated this plan, sacrificing herself upon the altar of justice and delaying the Huns just long enough to enable surprised France to catch her breath; then, at the battle of the Marne, the Huns were defeated. They have been defeated ever since. The fighting has ebbed and flowed, but The Times map shows that approximately one-half of the French territory acquired by their surprise attack has been wrested from them.

On what ground, then, could Germany claim a victory? Her war was an aggressive enterprise; whether for universal domination or for the humiliation of France, she is a defeated nation. Furthermore, no matter what they may say, Germany knows she is whipped. She shouted "Victory!" over the battle of Jutland, but it is a queer victory where the victors run away from the vanquished. It is not the victorious army that clamors for peace.

CHARLES MUMFORD.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 2, 1918.

Soldiers' Mail Goes Astray.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you or the Administration give any reason or account for the mail sent abroad not reaching the soldiers? A son who went over in September writes that he and many others of the American forces get very little mail. We were advised to send our Christmas packages early, which we did by Nov. 15, and the family at first thought we had better send all together, but finally decided to send them separately, and in case some went astray some would be received, but up to Jan. 7, when my son's last letter was written, (which I have received,) none had reached him, not even the Christmas letter.

Yonkers, Feb. 1, 1918. A MOTHER.

WEDGWOOD FAVORS JEWISH HOME LAND

Sees in Palestine Restoration Plan the Final Solution of the Eastern Problem.

COMES HERE TO ADVOCATE IT

Hopes Ambassadors from the New State Will Be in Every National Capital of the World.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M. P., who is in this country on Government business, yesterday urged that no obstacles be put in the path of the Palestine restoration movement. The establishment of a Jewish home land in Palestine, with Jewish Ambassadors representing the interests of Palestine in every national capital of the world, would be the final solution, Colonel Wedgwood said, of the entire Jewish problem.

While in this country Colonel Wedgwood, who was wounded at Gallipoli, will address meetings in many cities under the auspices of the Palestine Restoration Fund Commission. He was an active worker for the movement in England.

"This is a critical time for the Palestine idea," said Colonel Wedgwood. "There are still political obstacles of an international nature to be overcome and the Jews must put all the momentum they can into the movement. They ought to send their biggest men to Palestine to work out plans for the new State. I wish Supreme Justice Brandeis could go. He is one of the finest intellectual forces I have had the privilege of coming in contact with.

"The sooner Jewish administration is started in Palestine the better. I feel that every one who takes an interest in human freedom must be interested in Jewish repatriation. Personally I have been a Zionist for years, and I regard it as a wonderful thing to be able to assist at the birth of this new State. Many persons consider the Jews materialists, but their plans for the Jewish State show the highest idealism. There will be no vested interests in Palestine, no pull. According to the plans it will be a State belonging to the people.

"The Jewish State should include all of Palestine. It should stretch from Dan to Beersheba, and include all of the territory of the twelve tribes. I hope to see it placed under the protection of the League of Nations, which is to be formed after the war. Shortly before I left London I spoke before an audience of Jews in the east end, poor people. Instead of addressing them as 'Englishmen,' or 'fellow-citizens,' I began by saying simply 'Jews.' For a minute they stared at me, then the whole gathering burst into tumultuous applause."

Discussing the rôle of President Wilson in the war, Colonel Wedgwood said: "President Wilson, more than any one of our own political leaders, has become the spokesman for the British people in this war. He has injected a new idealism into the struggle, and we feel that he is working for a democratic peace, a people's peace rather than a peace of diplomats. He has done more than any one else to purge the allied war aims of imperialistic ambitions."

Colonel Wedgwood, D. S. O., M. P., is better known as Josiah Wedgwood, Liberal Member of Parliament for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He served in the navy during the Boer war, and often prefers to go under his naval title of Commander Wedgwood. He has also seen much fighting in the present war. In England he is widely known as a Single Taxer, a stanch advocate of liberal measures, and an active and enthusiastic worker in the cause of Zionism.

PALM BEACH IN WAR WORK.

Proceeds of Tennis Tournament Will Go to the Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 3.—The great majority of the women here knit almost continuously and also work three afternoons a week in the Red Cross room. Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, whose husband, one of the largest munition manufacturers in the country, is here for a rest, has knit forty sweaters, and now she is knitting heavy trench socks.

Mrs. John C. King and Mrs. John R. Bradley announced today that they have obtained the film showing Douglas Fairbanks in the "Modern Musketeers" for the Red Cross benefit at the Beaux Arts Theatre a week from tonight.

The Red Cross rooms this week will be in charge daily, in the order stated, of Mrs. H. C. Clarks, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw 2d, Mrs. Leonard D. Ahl, Mrs. John C. King, Miss Helen Hood, and Mrs. John R. Bradley.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who arrived yesterday, was one of about fifty persons who spent the afternoon at the attractive new home of the Palm Beach Country Club, on the eighteen-hole course just opened two miles north of the hotels. Here there is rolling land and turf in almost perfect condition, the grass greens, hitherto a novelty this far South, being perfect. They are planted on top soil that was imported, and the club, which is backed by the Flagler estate, has spent $500,000 on the course.

Among other visitors today were Rodman Wanamaker, Richard and Henry Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Albee, Mrs. John Shepard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Fitler, Mrs. James King Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McKenna Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Prime, J. Sidney Smith, and Colonel and Mrs. T. Marceau.

Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt has been working hard each day with the tennis professional on the Poinciana courts and may enter the woman's tournament which begins Feb. 25 as a Red Cross benefit. On March 2 the annual tourney under the management of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will start as usual, except that it will be for the Red Cross. Among those now practicing here who will enter are C. Mack, who won the January tennis tourney at Pinehurst; Mrs. Charles B. Dillingham, Miss Kittie Schultze, Miss Ada Norfleet, Mrs. Quincy Shaw 2d, Mrs. Charles Choates, R. L. James, and W. Ogden.

War Hastens More Weddings.

Several marriages in the Oranges, N. J., planned for the Spring or early Summer will probably take place shortly, as the prospective bridegrooms, who are in service, expect early calls for France. One of the weddings planned for the Spring is that of Miss Mary Dodd Flugel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfram Flugel of West Orange, and Kennard F. Stephenson, son of Mrs. A. P. Stephenson of Nashville, Tenn. Another recent engagement is that of Miss Josephine Mathey, daughter of Mrs. Agnes Mathey of East Orange, to Francis Laughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Shannon Laughlin of Golden Bridge, N. Y.

MISS JULIA POTTER TO WED.

Engagement to Max B. Kaesche, Jr., Announced.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Julia Blatchford Potter, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter of Clearview, Westchester, N. Y., to Max Baldwin Kaesche, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Baldwin Kaesche of 340 West Seventy-second Street, this city. Mr. Kaesch, Sr., is head of the firm of F. Bredt & Co., chemists, at 40 Water Street.

Miss Potter, who made her début two years ago, is one of the eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Potter and a direct descendant of Robert Potter of England, who settled in Rhode Island in the seventeenth century. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and the late Edward T. Potter of Newport and of Julia Blatchford Potter of this city, and is a great niece of the late Bishop Henry C. Potter.

Three of her brothers are in the United States service. Thomas W. Potter is with the American Aviation Corps in France, Sergeant Theodore H. Potter is a member of the Military Police, and Charles R. Potter is a Lieutenant in the United States national army. Her sisters include Mrs. W. Gordon Coogan, Mrs. Eugene J. Cronin, and Mrs. Charles H. Jackson.

Congratulate Cozens-Hardy.

To celebrate the wedding of H. Cozens-Hardy and Mrs. Doris Young the American correspondents of English newspapers dined together last night in New York and cabled their congratulations to London. Mr. Cozens-Hardy, a nephew of Baron Cozens-Hardy, recently a Lord Justice of Appeal, was for many years the American representative of The London Daily News, and since the war has done excellent work in London interpreting American ideals and institutions to English minds. Mrs. Cozens-Hardy, the bride, is one of the most active workers in the British Red Cross organization.

WOMEN WORKERS INCREASE

Employment Has Doubled Under Wartime Needs.

The employment of women has virtually doubled in New York since wartime conditions began to affect the business of this city, according to figures given out last night by the United States Employment Service at 22 East Twenty-second Street.

Four thousand women are now getting places in New York to every 8,000 men who are taken on. This compares with a ratio of four to sixteen in the whole United States. The figures also show that at times recently the number of women getting employment in this city has practically equalled the number of men.

The United States employment service, which is now maintained by the Government for the benefit of women workers as well as men, points out that while women seem to have twice as good a chance of finding gainful occupations in New York as elsewhere there are at present many deserving applicants, such as soldiers' wives and mothers, who are available to employers in a position to use their services.

KRUPPS CONTROL NEWS NOW

Said to Have Acquired the Semi-Official Wolff Bureau.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Krupps have acquired control of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zürich says. They are also reported to have organized a subsidiary advertising agency with the purpose of obtaining control of all large advertising contracts, which will be allotted, the dispatch says, "in accordance with German interests."

Another development in the move by the big iron and steel and munition interests of Germany to obtain control of the leading newspapers of the Empire which has been occasionally referred to in recent cablegrams is the acquisition of the Weser Zeitung, the principal paper of Bremen, and the leading journal of Düsseldorf, according to reports recently received in London. When it was announced last July that the Weser Zeitung was for sale, the owners said they would never sell to the Krupp and Pan German interests. Evidently they changed their minds.

The new owners announce that the paper's policy, which was formerly semi-Liberal and whole-heartedly devoted to advancing the overseas interests of Bremen, will be unchanged. But the Frankfurter Zeitung, lamenting the change of proprietorship, says this is camouflage.

CONCRETE SHIPS IN GERMANY

Persius Tells of Plans to Build Them After War.

German shipbuilders have been quick to take up the idea of constructing ships of concrete, according to Captain L. Persius, who writes in the Berliner Tageblatt that, owing to prospective shortage of wood, steel, and iron for shipbuilding after the war, leading German and Austrian dockyards are preparing to use ferro-concrete on a large scale. Yards are now being reconstructed to that end.

As told in the London papers, Captain Persius takes the view that all the great shipbuilding countries will be put to the same necessity as Germany to find substitutes for wood, iron, and steel. Germany, he thinks, will be in better position than any of the rest for ferro-concrete construction, because:

"We possess the most important cement industry in the world. We have far outstripped France, the country where the most versatile uses were formerly made of cement, while we have given the English, the inventors of cement, the fiercest competition in the markets of the world. There seems every reason to hope that in future the largest ships flying the German flag will be partially of ferro-concrete construction."

PARIS PROTECTS ITS ART.

Stained Glass Windows Removed, Sculpture Screened from Attack.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Measures have been taken by the authorities to protect the art treasures of Paris from air raids. The stained glass windows of the Sainte Chapelle have been removed to vaults. The sculpture on the Arc de Triomphe has been covered with sandbags.

The decorations by Carpeaux, illustrating the dance, in front of the Opera, and other art works have been protected similarly.

WALDORF A LINK IN DU PONT'S CHAIN

Purchase Said to Make Him One of Largest Hotel Owners in Country.

"OSCAR" WILL KEEP POST

George C. Boldt, Jr., Says There Will Be No Change in the Management.

The purchase by General T. Coleman du Pont of the Waldorf-Astoria makes him one of the largest, if not the largest, hotel owner in the United States, and L. M. Boomer, President of the company, now has the management of what is probably the most valuable series of hotels and restaurants in the world.

General du Pont is now heavily interested in the Waldorf-Astoria, the Hotel McAlpin, the Hotel Claridge, and the Hotel du Pont in Wilmington, and is reported to be interested in the Hotel Taft in New Haven. Properties under the direction of L. M. Boomer, who has been closely associated in business with General du Pont for several years, are the hotels above named, their restaurants and the Café Savarin in the Equitable Building.

Three million dollars was the price paid by General du Pont for the control of the Waldorf-Astoria, according to J. Miller Frazier, manager of the Bellevue-Stratford of Philadelphia. The hotel is said to be operating on a lease which will expire in 1928, thus leaving only ten years to run. The rental is said to be $300,000 yearly.

Mr. Boomer, who was a hotel clerk a few years ago, is in his early forties. His only rival in the extent of the properties which he manages is John McE. Bowman, who directs the management of the Hotel Biltmore, the Ansonia, and the Manhattan, and is interested in a large hotel under construction in Atlantic City.

George C. Boldt, Jr., who still retains a large interest in the Waldorf-Astoria, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the company now owning the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Boldt said yesterday:

"The sale of a large interest in the company running the Waldorf-Astoria was not made suddenly. As a matter of fact, my father had considered it many times before his death. Our first discussion of the subject took place about five years ago. My reason for making the sale was that I wished to relieve myself of the enormous work which the management of the hotel has involved, so that I could devote my attention to other affairs in connection with my father's estate. The deal in no way involves the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel at Philadelphia, which belongs to the estate. The estate also retains the business of the Waldorf-Astoria importing and cigar companies.

"While the deal had been under discussion for some time, it was not concluded until about 11 o'clock Saturday night, and the new company has not even had a new name yet.

"I am not at liberty to name the price, except to say that it runs into seven figures. The work which I have done in connection with the hotel will be taken over by Mr. Marshall, the manager of the Vanderbilt. My understanding is that 'Oscar,' who has been immediately in charge of the affairs of the hotel for many years, will continue there. No changes are to be made in the organization of the hotel."

STUDENTS OPPOSE TIRPITZ.

Heidelberg Men Protest—Pan Germans Called Anti-Christian.

That the opposition in Germany to the rabid annexationist program of the recently organized "Fatherland Party" is by no means confined to the Socialists and radicals is shown by items found in copies of German newspapers received in this city and in Switzerland. In a protest and appeal sent to the students of German universities by the students at Heidelberg, the von Tirpitz clique of Pan Germans is sharply attacked, and the following statement is made:

"We know that there are men in the other universities also who are resolved to rise against the present condition of untruthfulness that is made legitimate by force. We address ourselves to all such with an appeal to join forces, so as to make possible a united, powerful move, in place of the former wasteful individual work. Instead of an extension of power, let us have a deepening of that culture whose essence is world-wide morality; instead of soulless organization, the organization of the spirit."

In a pamphlet recently issued in Jena entitled "Hammer or Cross," Dr. Karl Auer, a Charlottenburg pastor, complains that the Pan German movement is constantly encroaching upon the religious field in Germany. He protests against the intention of rearranging the Bible in a German sense, that is, of amalgamating it with the German mythology. He also protests against the habit of replacing the name of Jesus Christ with that of "Balder," and that of Jehovah with "Wotan," and concludes by saying:

"In general it seems to us that the rejection of the religion of Jesus may be the proper result from the Pan German standpoint, as there is really an unbridgeable chasm gaping between the German and Christian-German ways of thinking."

Dr. Auer's criticism is along the line of that adopted by Adam Röder, editor of the Süddeutsche Konservative Korrespondenz of Karlsruhe, reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sept. 30, 1917.

Writing in the Deutsche Volkszeitung of Hanover, Captain Decken, a retired army officer, makes a sharp attack upon the appeal to the German people put out by the Fatherland Party, in which he says:

"The German people, well tried by misery and death, regards it as an insult and a calumny when a new party arrogates to itself the power to call to it, 'Come to us so that we may shield and guard you against the hereditary evil of disunity and factionalism, so that we may protect you from becoming weak-nerved creatures.'"

Captain Decken pays particular attention to the Pan German charge that almost everybody in Germany who talks about a peace by agreement is an advocate of a "hunger peace." He sarcastically points out that, according to the Fatherland Party, only a handful of junkers and other fire eaters are loyal to the nation.

In reprinting excerpts from Captain Decken's article the Berliner Tageblatt notes that its author is of conservative inclinations.

TO CLOSE TEUTON BORDERS.

More Rigor on Swiss Frontiers—Berne Calls Reserves.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Feb. 3.—The Italian Government received advices from Switzerland that the Central Empires have intimated an intention of effecting shortly a total and rigorous closure of their respective frontiers along the Swiss border and that this state of things will probably be maintained for several weeks.

A semi-official communication received here from Berne states that since developments in the general situation at home and abroad render necessary the reinforcement of the defenses of the Swiss confines with reserves, the Bundesrat has summoned to arms for next Wednesday the Twelfth Infantry Brigade with subsidiary forces.

TELLS OF SLAVE ARMY IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Escaped Belgian Says It Includes Unmarried Women from 12 to 40.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 3.—A London dispatch to the Ottawa agency of Reuter's, Limited, says it has received from a trustworthy Belgian citizen, who has just reached London from the German military zone at Valenciennes, an account of terrible conditions existing in the occupied districts of France, from which virtually no news ever reaches England. For obvious reasons it could not be stated how this man escaped. He still bore traces of a heavy blow on the jaw, and showed Reuter's representative a handful of natural teeth which had been knocked out by the butt end of a German guard's rifle. He said:

"The Germans have organized a slavery army in the zone of Northern France. When I left St. Amand a few weeks ago conditions were unbearable. All the men between the ages of 17 and 50 had been taken away. Unmarried women under 40 are obliged to work in the fields, while girls from 12 to 14 must collect acorns and nettles.

"Everywhere you meet civilians working under armed guard. Every one wears a brassard, showing the town he comes from. Some wear a band around the leg showing that they have tried to escape. I saw an old man with a large cross painted on his back. I knew what that signified. If you refuse to work you are fined. If you refuse to pay the fine you are imprisoned. If you refuse a second time you are sent to Germany, whence one seldom comes back alive.

"Besides civilian prisoners, the Germans have great numbers of war prisoners behind the lines, working under terrible conditions. The English are especially badly treated. All want food, but the sufferings of the Russians owing to lack of food are awful. It was while I was endeavoring to give a starving Russian a little of my own small supply of food that the guard knocked out my teeth.

"I have seen people dragged to prison for hiding a pound of potatoes. Hiding an egg involves a fine of five marks. One woman was deported to Germany for keeping three pigeons. Another was sentenced to fourteen months for hiding an Alsatian refugee. he refugee was immediately killed by a non-commissioned officer, who struck another woman with such violence that she became deaf. A little girl was shot dead without warning because she crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier for bread."

The Belgian gave dates and names of individuals in all cases.

WAR WORKERS RICH IN A DAY

Newark Sees Amazing Revolution Through High Shipyard Wages.

The citizens of Newark are slowly becoming accustomed to the economic change brought about in that city by the advent of the shipbuilders at the Port Newark Terminal. The new state of affairs is due entirely to the high wages now being earned by the workers in the employ of the Submarine Boat Corporation.

Unskilled labor, for instance, has reached an amazing mark. Men who have no mechanical knowledge but who are husky and tireless are finding unheard of sums in their weekly pay envelopes. They are employed to assist the real workers, in carrying material, handing red hot rivets to the mechanics, and doing any thing that helps to speed up the production. They are working from twelve to fourteen hours a day, but they are getting big wages and bigger overtime.

The real workers are making much more. The wave of prosperity extends to every corner of the great plant, and with it has come an expenditure that has made Newark sit up and gasp.

First comes the automobiles, in most cases cars of low price. So many workmen now own one that when work starts and again when it ends the roads to the plant resemble the Boston Post Road on the day of a championship football game at New Haven. Phonographs run the automobiles a close second, and few of them are sold on the installment plan.

There is a café of high class in that section of Newark handy to the port which for some time has been a favorite resort of the city's well-to-do business men. These have been crowded out, and the mahogany bar is lined four and five deep with customers who look like lumberjacks, who wear mackinaws and rough caps, but who spend more far more freely than ever did the former customers.

The Government's jurisdiction over the operations of the shipbuilding works has already produced a speed and efficiency that have in turn stirred the city authorities to prompter action and a general preparedness because of the certainty that there is no telling what orders will come next.

The City Engineer of Newark tried in vain for nearly a year to speed up the building of a much-needed bridge within the city limits. He couldn't get the railroad company whose duty it was to build the bridge to make a real start. Chiefly the company's excuse was that it couldn't get the materials. Then suddenly came a Government inquiry, short and sharp, "Why hasn't that bridge been built?"

The much tried engineer went to Washington to explain. He told his story and got orders to go back to Newark and get as busy as he knew how. Just ten days later trains were passing over the bridge, which is 160 feet long.

James C. Hallock, the Assistant City Engineer, who has had charge of developing Port Newark, had a couple of dummy engines which the Government laid eyes upon. He was asked what he would sell them for, and replied promptly that the city couldn't spare them.

"All right," came the voice over the phone. "It's now 10 minutes to 3. At 4 o'clock those crews will be transferred from your payroll to the United States Government's. If you want any shifting done by those engines you had better hustle, for you've got just one hour and ten minutes left."

KEEN TO JOIN GARIBALDI.

Italian Volunteers Will Wear Red Shirts Like Famous Prototypes.

ROME, Feb. 3.—Garibaldian volunteers are enlisting with great enthusiasm throughout Italy. They range from youths to aged veterans who fought in the wars of independence under the great hero.

The Government has permitted the formation of this body of volunteers, which will be commanded by General Giuseppe Garibaldi. The officers have been chosen from the regular army. The men will be allowed to wear the red shirt of ancient glory. From all the Italian colonies abroad many applications for enlistment have been received.

DOWN 5 GERMAN MACHINES.

British Aviators Disable Five Others, with Loss of One.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An official statement on British aerial operations tonight reports considerable activity on Saturday and the bombing of various enemy targets.

"Five hostile machines were brought down in air fighting," says the statement, "and five others were disabled. One British machine is missing."

SOVIET PLAN UNITES OUR BOLSHEVIKI

Russian Factions Here, After Much Wrangling, Agree On a Definite Purpose.

SING SONGS OF REVOLUTION

Convention Marked by Loud Discussions Until Delegates Swing to Support of the New Movement.

After three days of intense wrangling over the theoretical, political, and temperamental differences which existed between the various groups of the Bolsheviki and Mensheviki, the convention of the Russian-American radicals at Beethoven Hall last night took the first step toward the achievement of a definite purpose. Fully convinced that they were making history, the delegates virtually planted for the first time upon American soil the miracle working Soviet which the Russian revolution has created as the mouthpiece of the international proletariat.

Leaders of the convention in proposing to organize the Russian colonists of this country into Soviet bodies, with local entities in each of the large cities, and with a large central Soviet body over all of them, expressed the determination to make the Soviet as vital an emblem in the life of the American working classes as it has become in Russia.

It took many hours of strife and lost motion to launch the idea, a repetition, in fact, of all the talk, emotion, and gesticulation which marked the sessions of the previous day, before the plan emerged and spread through the convention hall like wildfire. Gregory Weinstein, editor of the Novie Mir, who held the delegates in a relentless grip, announced the project of the Soviet organization, and practically received the unanimous support of the convention. Beginning mildly with a statement that the delegates were not endeavoring to accomplish a revolution in this country, but merely a revolution in the Russian colony, he worked the delegates up to a tremendous pitch of enthusiasm by holding up the Soviet of the Russian Bolsheviki as the new word in the social and political regeneration of an "evil and hopelessly capitalistic world." He said it had spread its contagion into Austria, Germany, and England, and now it was to come to America.

Must Recognize Bolsheviki.

"The American Government," he shouted, "sooner or later must recognize the Bolsheviki. I hope it will be soon. Be sure that it will recognize the Bolsheviki not because it feels with them but for very different reasons. Already the American press is jumping toward the Bolsheviki, which means nothing more nor less than that somebody has warned them that something is going to happen."

From the consideration of the Soviet the delegates plunged into a discussion of the extent to which the present official representatives of the Russian Government, Professor Bahkmeteff and his colleagues at Washington, were really representative of the Russian people or the Bolshevist régime in Washington. It was the consensus of opinion that the Russian representatives in Washington represented nobody but themselves, and should, therefore, be utterly disregarded. It was also the feeling of the majority of the delegates, with the exception of the anarchistic elements, that until the Bolshevist administration sent its authorized emissaries to this country, the interests of the Russian colonists in America should be intrusted to no hands other than that of the local and central Soviets created from among themselves.

The anarchists, being anti-government of any kind, resented the intrusion of Bolshevist officialdom upon their affairs, and said they would have none of it at any time. One of the Tovershi, Koltchin, who was persona non grata with the majority of the delegates because of his Menshevist tendencies, actually had the temerity to take the platform and say what he really thought of the Bolsheviki. He was a young man about 30, with an ability to hold the crowd, no matter how much it was against him. Regardless of the jeering, hooting, and denunciation, he flayed the Bolsheviki mercilessly for fully fifteen minutes for having "undermined and ruined the Russian revolution." He called the Bolsheviki counter-revolutionary and as destructive to America as they were to Russia.

"I will never recognize the Bolshevist Government," he shouted, "never. Why should I recognize the Petrograd Government, the Moscow Government, when there are hundreds of other governments in Russia now. They grow like mushrooms, no one any better than the other. What have the Bolsheviki done? They came into power because they were sufficiently irresponsible to promise the people everything they wanted—land, socialism, peace, everything and anything, and they can give them nothing. In Petrograd, Lenine, Trotzky, and their crowd are heroes, making demands here, demands there, but look at them when they come to Brest-Litovsk. Then they subside. It is a case of 'Hush, hush, don't make fools of yourselves.' The heroes are suddenly transformed into beggars."

Cries Drown Remarks.

At this juncture the cries of the Bolsheviki developed into a tumult, and Tovarist Koltchin could no longer be heard. Out of the confusion emerged a demand that he make known whom he represents, in view of the fact that moujik seamen and the tailors for whom he was a delegate had already rejected him, and would have nothing to do with him. Before any reply could be made to this demand, voices from all parts of the hall were shouting, "Korniloff! He represents Korniloff! Kaledine! The counter-revolution! Down with him! Down with him!"

he Mensheviki stood their ground and enumerated their constituencies. When he announced the Student Intelligencia as being among his supporters, a young woman darted out of the "studentski" bloc, rushed to the platform, and, waving a fist at him, screamed:

"No! No! You speak not true! Never! Never! We are Bolsheviki!"

The charge of political manipulation was again directed toward Editor Weinstein until he urged the convention to get down to business and announced that there would be no more politics.

When the dissatisfied elements made it known that a rump convention of the Mensheviki and others who were far more representative of the Russian colony in America than the Bolshevist crowd would be held on Feb. 9, a discussion of the proposed Soviets was resumed. This apparently unified the delegates, for they left the hall in harmony with themselves if not with the world, singing en masse and with fervor the hymns of revolutionary Russia.

COUNT'S FIVE SONS SLAIN.

Kaiser Condoles von Roon, Who Has Suffered Heavily in War.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.—Count von Roon, a German nobleman, has lost his fifth son in the war. A dispatch from Breslau to the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin says Emperor William sent a telegram to the Count expressing his deep regret and adding:

"I think of the deep sorrow which had previously fallen upon you by the death of your wife, and also of your four sons fallen in battle, and express my warmest sympathy in this new loss to you and your son's widow. May your pain be soothed by the certainty that the German people are proud of the fathers and sons who, to the honor of their famous names, willingly sacrifice their lives for the Fatherland. May God stand by you with His consolation."

UNTERMYER ALLEGES PLOT.

Accuses Gov. Bamberger and Newhouse in Suit Over Utah Realty.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 3.—Governor Bamberger and Samuel Newhouse are named as defendants in a suit filed in the Federal Court yesterday by Samuel Untermyer of New York to establish the ownership to 60 per cent. of the stock of the Newhouse Realty Company, which he alleges was given to him in return for moneys advanced by him to Newhouse for financing real estate enterprises in Salt Lake City.

The action is counter to that now pending in the Federal court, in which Newhouse is seeking to recover from Untermyer 60 per cent. of the capital stock of the Newhouse Realty Company, which Newhouse alleges was given to Untermyer merely as collateral for a loan. It is contended by Mr. Newhouse that the borrowed money has been returned to Untermyer, and that the latter refuses to return the stock.

It is alleged in Mr. Untermyer's action that, after the stock had been transferred to Untermyer, Newhouse and Bamberger entered into a conspiracy to cheat Untermyer out of his interest in the Newhouse Realty Company, and that Bamberger, who, by agreement with nUtermyer, had agreed to act as agent for the latter and as his representative in Salt Lake City in the management of the affairs of the Newhouse Realty Company, undertook in January, 1917, to betray Untermyer and corruptly aid Newhouse in securing 60 per cent. of the stock of the company.

Governor Bamberger declined tonight to comment on the suit.

27TH TO LIFT QUARANTINE.

Meningitis Scourge Disappearing in Town of Spartanburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 3.—The quarantine against Spartanburg probably will be lifted next Wednesday at sundown, making ten days the period during which not a soldier has been allowed to leave the reservation. Reports made by Dr. H. C. Cody, in charge of the Public Health Service for this section, disclose that spinal meningitis has been practically wiped out in Spartanburg.

Worn out by his protective work in connection with the quarantine, Lieut. Col. Maloney, Chief Surgeon, has obtained leave for ten days in order to recuperate. In his absence the work of keeping the quarantine vigilant will devolve on Lieut. Montgomery, Sanitary Officer. For the first time in eight days the sun shone today and aside from rallying the falling spirits of the mud-bound soldiers, it went to work drying up the drill fields.

PARIS RAID VICTIMS BURIED.

State Pays Funeral Expenses—German Airdromes Bombed.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The funerals of a majority of the victims of the recent air raid over Paris were held today from the homes of the individuals, the State paying the expenses. The two policemen killed will be buried with municipal honors. "De Profundis" was sung after high mass in every church in Paris.

French flying squadrons last night again bombed enemy airdromes, including those from which the aviators who bombed Paris started.

Funeral of Joseph Kaufman.

Funeral services for Joseph Kaufman, organizer of the Motion Picture Directors' Association in the Eastern States and chief director for the Lasky Players, were held yesterday in the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, by the Rev. Dr. Goldsmith of the Free Tabernacle. Mr. Kaufman's wife was Ethel Clayton, the actress. J. Searle Dawley, President of the Motion Pictures Association, paid a tribute to the dead Director Among the 500 persons who attended the funeral were Marguerite Clark, Elise Ferguson, Billie Burke, Carlyle Blackwell, Sam Harris, Hugh Ford, Wally Van, Hobart Henley, Al Kaufman, Charles and Ashley Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Zukor.

General Thomas Shryock.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—General Thomas Shryock, leader in politics and finance circles, died today from pneumonia. He was 67 years old. He was the President of T. J. Shryock & Co., extensive lumber dealers, and a Director in various banks, public utility companies, and trust concerns. He was the only Republican ever elected State Treasurer of Maryland.

Bury Leander Richardson Today.

A requiem mass will be celebrated at St. Malachy's Church, Eighth Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, at 10:30 o'clock this morning for Leander Richardson, newspaperman and general publicity manager for the World Film Co., who died on Saturday. The pallbearers will be Daniel Frohman, William A. Pinkerton, Henry Dixey, Edward E. Rice, Al Hayman, A. O. Brown, Robert McIntyre, Charles Stone, Joseph Low, and Frederick McCloy. Burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH T. BAILEY, President of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, died in Philadelphia yesterday. He was 83 years old.

EZRA S. AXTELL, a veteran of the civil war and a contractor of Newark, died yesterday at his home in Irvington, N. J. He was 83 years old.

Captain GEORGE MASKELL, 51 years old, who was in command of the yacht Ranger for seventeen years, died on Friday at his home in Brooklyn.

ISAAC WILLET DE KAY, 60 years old, senior salesman for Francis H. Leggett & Co., of this city, died Saturday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, who served as an Assemblyman in the New Jersey Legislature in 1908 and 1909, died yesterday at his home in Maplewood, N. J.

Mrs. ANNIE LOUISE SEALE SUTFIN-MILLS died suddenly on Friday of heart trouble, at her home, 356 State Street, Brooklyn. She was a teacher of music.

JOHN DARCY of 1,359 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, of the engineering department of the Booth & Flinn Construction Company of Brooklyn, died on Thursday, in his 69th year.

Miss LOLA MONTUFAR, daughter of Dr. Lorenzo Montufar, Minister from Guatemala to this country for many years, died on Saturday at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., in her sixty-second year.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, Associate Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court from 1891 to 1907, died yesterday at his home in Concord. He was 80 years of age. His son, Arthur H. Chase, is State Librarian. Justice Chase was a Trustee of Dartmouth College.

MICHAEL WALL, 61 years old, a fireman attached to Engine 151 at Tottenville, S. I., died in Staten Island Hospital yesterday as the result of injuries he suffered on the night of Jan. 1, when he fell down the emergency pole pit in responding to an alarm.

THOMAS OLMSTEAD, 76 years old, died on Friday night, at his home, 106 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, of heart trouble. Mr. Olmstead was the father-in-law of Lieut. Col. Harry B. Baldwin of the old Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., now at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

ABRAM P. MORRIS, President of the Morris Machinery Company of Newark, died early yesterday at his home in Lyons Farms, N. J., of pneumonia. He was 54 years old. He had been President of the Hillside (N. J.) Board of Education for twenty-seven years. He is survived by his wife, three sons, and a daughter.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, 61 years old, head of the Johnstown Knitting Mills and a member of the Executive Committee of the Knit Goods Association of America, died yesterday at his home in Johnstown, N. Y., after an illness of three days, from pneumonia. He was a Democratic leader and prominent in Masonic circles in this State.

JOHN DELMOUR, 54 years old, a former Collector of Arrears and Personal Taxes, and nephew of Larry Delmour, former associate of Richard Croker, was found dead yesterday in his apartment, 102 West Ninety-sixth Street. He had been active in Democratic circles on the upper west side. Mr. Delmour's death was said to have been due to pneumonia.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BLEY.—Jan. 27, 536 West 158th St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bley, a daughter.

FRANK.—Feb. 1, 879 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Frank, a son.

WARNER.—Jan. 27, 92 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Warner, a daughter.

Engaged.

WEINBERG—EDELMAN.—Miss Irene Edelman to Mr. Louis Weinberg.

COHEN—HOCHHAUSER.—Stella Hochhauser to Samuel C. Cohen.

LEVY—COHEN.—Bertha Cohen to Julius S. Levy.

LUDEL—HAUSER.—Sylvia Hauser to Bernard Ludel.

MAINTHOW—GOLDBERG.—Estelle Goldberg to Albert Mainthow.

NEUBERGER—ADLER.—Belle Adler to Lo Neuberger.

RENTZ — BRAUNSTEIN.—Augusta Braunstein to David C. Rentz.

ROSENMAN—LEVY.—Leah Levy to Maurice Rosenman.

SCHIFF—POLLAK.—Flora Pollak to A. Schiff.

SPEAR—FRIEDMAN.—Dorothy Friedman to Corporal Leon R. Spear.

UNGER—SALOMON.—Johanna Salomon to Alvin Unger.

Married.

WESCOTT—HEFFERNAN.—Mrs. M. E. B. Heffernan announces the marriage of her daughter, Katherine, to Mr. John Lewis Wescott of New York. No cards.

TENNER—HAUSEN.—Jan. 30, Madeline H. Hausen to Edmund A. Tenner.

Died.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, at her home, Farmington, Conn., Feb. 2, Edith Crane Lefferts, wife of W. Bradford Allen and daughter of William H. and Edith Crane Lefferts. Funeral services at her late residence Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, at his residence, 124 Jewett Av., Jersey City, Feb. 3, 1918, James J., husband of Katherine Armstrong (nee Noonan.) Notice of funeral later.

BAILY.—At Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1918, Joseph Trowbridge Baily 2d, 82 years. Relatives and friends invited. Services Tuesday afternoon, 1:30 o'clock, at his late residence, 2,100 Delancey St., Philadelphia, Penn. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BANKS.—Elise Huntington, wife of Reginald M. Banks and daughter of Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and the late Leopold H. Francke, at Yerington, Nev. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, at 2:30 P. M., Tuesday. Interment private.

BROWN.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Emma E. Riker, widow of the late John P. Brown. Funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Frank E. Clayton, 89 Grove St., Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

COLUCCI.—On Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, at 1:30 P. M., Mrs. Mary Colucci, aged 57 years. Burial from her home, 1,342 Fulton Av., Bronx, New York City, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

COONEY.—On Feb. 3, at his late residence, 940 Amsterdam Av., John, beloved husband of the late Mary Cooney. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COSGROVE.—On Feb. 2, Bridget Cosgrove, widow of the late Thomas Cosgrove and mother of Michael, John, Thomas, Bart, Catherine, and Mrs. Thomas F. Cummiskey. Funeral Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock from her late residence, 51 West 128th St. Thence to All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary.

CURRIE.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, at his residence, 244 West 99th St., after a short illness, Henry G. Currie, beloved husband of Margaret Gordon Currie. Funeral services at Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Av. and 91st St., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DE KAY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Isaac Willet, beloved husband of Nancy Shepherd De Kay. Services at his late residence, 724 Carlton Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock.

DELEHANTY.—At Pelham, N. Y., Feb. 2, Captain Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., retired, beloved husband of Nannie M. Washington. Requiem mass at St. Catherine's Church, Pelham, at 10 o'clock Monday. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

DERAISMES.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, at his residence, Hotel St. George, 51 Clark St., Brooklyn, N. Y., John Adolph Deraismes, beloved husband of Caroline Biddle. Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Clinton and Montague Sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Interment private.

DRISLER.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, at 1,443 Pacific St., Brooklyn, Jane, infant daughter of W. Arthur and Jessie R. Drisler. Funeral private.

HAGEN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 1, Winston Henry Hagen of 10 West 9th St., New York City, son of the late Matthew T. and Virginia W. Hagen and husband of Lucy Trotter, in his 60th year. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HAIGH.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, at the home of his grandparents, Brooklyn, N. Y., Douglas, beloved son of Henry John and Florence Hartman Haigh, in his 3d year. Interment on Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J., at 2:45 P. M.

HALL.—John C., on Feb. 3, son of the late John C. Hall and Aletheia Burhans. Funeral services Tuesday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 35 Dominick St. Relatives and friends, Munn Lodge, 190, F. and A. M.; Columbia Commandery, Constitution Chapter 230, Royal Arch Masons, Mystic Shrine, Mecca Temple, are invited to attend. Paterson papers please copy.

HALL.—Munn Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M.: In sorrow we announce the death of W. John C. Hall. Brethren—You are hereby summoned to attend Masonic services at his late residence, 35 Dominick St., Manhattan, Tuesday, Feb. 5, 1918, at 8 P. M. sharp.

SAMUEL KRAUS, Master.
HARRY FALK, Secretary.

HOGUE.—At his home, 22 Park Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1918, Henry J. Hogue, in his 83d year. Funeral private.

HOWES.—On Feb. 2, 1918, John Townsend Howes, youngest son of the late Reuben W. and Melissa Howes, aged 63 years. Funeral at the convenience of the family.

KNELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, John Knell, in his 54th year. Funeral from his late residence, 11 Crescent Place, Littletown, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 6, 1918.

McCALLAN.—On Jan. 31, 1918, Anna, aged 29 years; beloved daughter of the late Hugh and Catherine McCallan and sister of Mrs. Edward Montague, Mary Bernard, Hugh and Michael McCallan; native of Carrickmore, County Tyrone, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of her brother, Bernard McCallan, 394 3d Av., Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 4, 1918, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung. Interment in Calvary Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

McNEIL.—Suddenly, in New York City, Feb. 3, 1918, Miss Emily McNeil, formerly of Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn. Funeral from her late home, Kincardine, Ontario, Canada.

MADIGAN.—On Feb. 1, of pneumonia, Ellen E. Callanan, widow of the late Michael Stevenson Madigan, beloved mother of Mrs. John P. O'Brien and James C. Madigan. Funeral from residence of Mrs. John P. O'Brien, 1 West 85th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 4, at 9:30; thence to Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., near Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

MARKOWITZ.—Members, seat holders, and Sisterhoods of Temple Ansche Chesed of Harlem are earnestly requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Herman Markowitz, on Monday, Feb. 4, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, 228 West 112th St.

MEYER GOODFRIEND, President.
I. M. WITT, Honorary Secretary.

MARKOWITZ.—Herman, devoted son of Mrs. Mary Markowitz, beloved husband of Ray, and dear father of Mrs. Edward Bramson, William, Isidore, Carolyn, and Lillian Markowitz. Funeral from his late residence, 228 West 112th St., Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

MARKOWITZ.—Herman. Officers and members of Constitution Council 648, R. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of our late brother on Monday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, 228 West 112th St.

CHARLES KLUGE, Secretary.
HENRY HIRSCH, Regent.

MEHLTRETTER.—John B., beloved husband of Frances Mehltretter. Funeral from John J. Fox's Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Joseph's Church, where requiem mass will be celebrated.

MORFIT.—Suddenly, at New Canaan, Conn., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, Clarence Oliver Morfit, aged 43 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MULLANEY.—On Feb. 2, 1918, at her residence, 71 Charlton St., Ann, widow of James Mullaney and beloved mother of ex-Senator Dominick F. Mullaney. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Joseph, 6th Av. and Washington Place, Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary. San Francisco papers please copy.

Died.

O'SHAUGHNESSY.—Marie Calhoun, wife of Michael J. O'Shaughnessy and daughter of George W. and M. M. Ada Calhoun Lane, at Short Hills, N. J., Sunday, Feb. 3. Funeral services Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock at Church of St. Rose of Lima, Short Hills, N. J. Nashville, New Orleans, and St. Paul papers please copy.

PALMER.—At Madison, N. J., Feb. 3, 1918, Standish, son of Albert R. and Florence M. Palmer, aged two months.

PLATT.—William Davenport, son of Mrs. W. D. Platt of Baltimore, Md., killed in action on Jan. 26 in Italy.

PLATT.—Rachael, suddenly, Sunday, Feb. 3, in her 72d year, mother of Max, Harry, Arthur, Celia Prager, and Martha Rich. Funeral from the residence of Celia Prager, 911 Fox St., Bronx, Monday, Feb. 4, at 1 P. M.

POMEROY.—Of pneumonia, Feb. 2, in San Francisco, Cal., Carter Pitkin Pomeroy, in his 59th year.

RAFFERTY.—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. Biglow, Sunday, Feb. 3, Susan McCoun, daughter of the late Colonel Thomas and Susan McCoun Rafferty. Funeral private. Friends are asked not to send flowers.

RICHARDSON.—Leander, on Feb. 2. Services St. Malachy's Church, 49th St., between Broadway and 8th Av., Monday morning, 10 o'clock. Solemn requiem high mass. Interment St. Raymond's.

ROTH.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, 1918, Dr. Frederick C. Roth, in his 49th year, beloved husband of Susie I. Roth, (nee Rice,) and son of the late Dr. Charles M. Roth. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 164 East 80th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.

SCHLUCHTNER.—On Feb. 2, 1918, Jennie A. Schluchtner, widow of the late C. W. Schluchtner. Funeral services at her late residence, 551 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 4, at 8 P. M.

SERRIERE.—Paul F., of 300 Ocean View Av., Woodhaven, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 2, aged 55, husband of Pauline Serriere, (nee Layer.) Funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock, at St. Thomas R. C. Church, Benedict Av., Woodhaven. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Survived by his widow, Pauline Serriere, (nee Layer,) one son, Paul, two daughters, Louise and Madline.

SPIEGLER.—Jacob H., on Feb. 3, at 1,015 Salle St., Bronx. Notice of funeral later.

STEVENS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 3, at her residence, Lawrence, L. I., Josephine Lucille, daughter of the late Byam Kerby and Frances Gallatin Stevens, in her 76th year. Funeral service at her late residence Wednesday morning, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

STRONG.—Catherine Heyer, daughter of the late Rev. J. Paschal Strong, Saturday, Feb. 2. Funeral at her late residence, 235 Lexington Av., Passaic, N. J., Tuesday, 4:15 o'clock. Erie train leaves Jersey City 3:14.

TOMPKINS.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Agnes Robinson, wife of the late Albert Barr Tompkins and mother of Harry Robinson Tompkins. Funeral services at her late residence, 42 William St., Brooklyn, Monday, Feb. 4, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

VAIL.—At Miami, Fla., Feb. 2, 1918, James Cummings Vail of Morristown, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

VEGHTE.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, 1918, Isaac Walter, husband of the late Rachel Ann Veghte, in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 578 Ridge St., Newark, Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

WEIL.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, Theodore Weil, beloved husband of Rosalie W. Weil and father of Eveline and Florine Posner. Funeral services at his late residence, 19 West 74th St., Tuesday morning, 9:30.

WOODWARD.—On Sunday, Feb. 3, at the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, Thomas, son of the late Thomas and Elizabeth Cromwell Woodward, aged 71 years and 10 months. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, Colonial Heights, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 2:45 P. M., on arrival of 1:35 P. M. train, Harlem Division, from Grand Central Terminal.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, Feb. 2, Frank Wright, beloved husband of Sarah Wright, (nee Leonard.) Funeral from his late residence, 615 East 32d St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

BARRETT.—Mary, 778 10th Av., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BIHLER.—Emilie, 142 West 67th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BYRNE.—John J., 336 East 156th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CLARK.—Harriet E., 309 East 119th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, noon.

COTTLE.—Catherine, 351 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DICK.—Elizabeth, 26 Horatio St., Feb. 2. Funeral notice later.

FUNK.—John B., 437 East 16th St., Feb. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOPPER.—Horace, 308 East 16th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

JOSEPHSOHN.—Solomon, 667 West 161st St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

JOSTE.—Augusta Von R., 131 East 84th St., Feb. 2, aged 73. Funeral private.

MORAN.—Theresa, 183 West 103d St., Feb. 2. Funeral notice later.

O'SULLIVAN.—Bartholomew, 75 West 100th St., Feb. 2.

ONLEY.—Elizabeth, Feb. 1. Funeral 245 East 90th St. today, 9 A. M.

REID.—Mary G., Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 2, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

RIPPEL. — John, 1,328 Herschel St., West Chester, Feb. 2, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SEGER.—Anna M., 340 East 82d St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPILLANE.—William, 163 East 56th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANSCHULTZ.—Rosina, 39 Melrose St., Feb. 1, aged 92.

BENNETT.—Margaret, 19 Wyckoff St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

DOUBE.—Mary, 395 Classon Av., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FAIRHURST.—Hope S., 263 50th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FERRIERE.—Paul F., 300 Ocean View Av., Feb. 2, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FITZSIMMONS.—Elizabeth K., 461 81st St., Feb. 1, aged 43.

GUERIN.—Mildred, 1,914 69th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HAFFNER. — Bertha E., 117 Sheridan St., Feb. 1.

HANLEY.—Bessie, 282 Carroll St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HEDBERG.—Harold, 234 Richardson St., Feb. 1.

KEATLEY.—William B., 157 Miller Av., Feb. 1.

KENNEDY.—Harriet, 1,568 East 10th St., Feb. 1, aged 75.

KEVLIN. — Captain Thomas, 102 15th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today.

LOHMANN.—Henry, 1,928 Cornelia St., Feb. 2, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow.

McDONALD.—Margaret, 1,632 57th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MARSH.—Annie M., 257 78th St., Feb. 2. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MOODY.—Charles F., 43 Bond St., Feb. 2.

MORGAN.—Octavia V., 104 Ross St., Feb. 1, aged 78.

ROGAN.—Mary, 16 Clermont Av., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SHEA.—John F., 244 Tompkins Place, Feb. 1, aged 28.

WILSON.—Margaret R., 372 Van Buren St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

BOVINGDON.—Kate, Hoboken, Feb. 2, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CROLEY.—Jerome E., 186 Lexington Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1. Funeral service today.

KEIGHRON.—Annie F., 117 Union St., Jersey City, Feb. 2, aged 16. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BATH.—Mary E., Huntington, Feb. 2, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

EVES.—Florence, 118 23d St., Elmhurst, Feb. 2. Funeral notice later.

LANNEN.—Mark, Woodhaven, Feb. 1, aged 84.

In Memoriam.

STRAHMANN.—In loving memory of our beloved husband and devoted father, John D. Strahmann, who departed from this life Feb. 4, 1917.
JOHANNA STRAHMANN AND DAUGHTERS.

BRENNAN.—Lawrence C., in memory of; died Feb. 4, 1915.

DARCY.—Patrick T., mass St. Columba's Church today, 9:30 A. M.

HEBRON.—Thomas J., mass Holy Innocents' Church today, 7 A. M.

JACOBY.—Carrie, in memory of; died Feb. 4, 1917.

KENNEDY.—Ann, mass St. Aloysius's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

KOHNFELDER.—Fannie, in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1914.

McCARTHY.—Judge John H., in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1908.

MUEHLEISEN.—William G., in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1917.

OLIVER.—Florence, mass Ursuline Convent, Feb. 9, 10:30 A. M.

REYNOLDS.—Mary J., mass St. Columba's Church today, 9 A. M.

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ONLY SEVEN LEFT IN SQUASH TITLE TOURNEY

FIVE HARVARD MEN SURVIVE AT SQUASH

Crimson Clubmen Predominate as National Championship Event Nears Close.

HYDE HAS EASY VICTORY

Ells Reaches Semi-Final Round After Spirited Match with Yale Club Player.

There is now a pronounced crimson tone to the national squash tennis championship tournament which is in progress at the Harvard Club. Of the seven survivors in the event, five are from the Harvard Club, with one each from the Columbia Club and the Princeton Club. The Harvard Club men who have come through the earlier rounds are A. E. Ells, Fillmore Van S. Hyde, D. F. Phelps, R. G. Coburn and J. V. Onatavia, Jr. The two other players left in the tournament are H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club and H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club.

Four matches were played yesterday, and in each instance a Harvard Club man was victorious. Hyde advanced through a second round encounter by defeating Harold Tobey of the Princeton Club at 15—11, 15—13. D. F. Phelps scored a victory over R. Monks, another Princeton Club contender, at 15—2, 15—6, and Coburn won his way to a third round bracket when he defeated Donald McClave of the Columbia Club by a score of 15—0, 15—6. The fourth match of the day advanced one of the Harvard Club contingent, Alfred E. Ells, to a semi-final bracket. His victory was over Donald McKay of the Yale Club, the representative of the Blue being forced to give way before a score of 12—15, 18—15, 15—13.

An exhibition match for the benefit of the Red Cross between two of the leading professionals, livened the day. In this competition William Ganley of the New York A. C. was victor over James Mullin of the Racquet and Tennis Club in a keenly fought five set match, the score being 3—15, 18—15, 11—15, 15—12, 15—8.

It was expected that Tobey would be able to draw out Hyde to his best squash tennis, and in a measure this was true. Hyde played brilliantly at times, but he could never hold his opponent lightly. For all that Hyde's game showed greater power than in his previous match. It did not appear that the Harvard Club representative was calling upon his reserve in bringing about the downfall of Tobey.

The sharpest struggle of the day was that in which Ells triumphed over McKay. It was only by the narrowest margin that the Harvard Club man succeeded in winning his way through to a semi-final round position. McKay was a worthy rival, his stinging shots from the corners many times proving a puzzle to Ells. The latter, however, had the better balanced game, and his freedom from errors did much to turn the scale in his favor.

Phelps and Coburn were not called upon to show their strongest game in disposing of their rivals. McClave could not match the versatile game set forth by Coburn, and was an easy victim. Monks did not battle with any success against Phelps, who steadily outplaced his rival either with around-the-court shots or with straight up-and-down kills when Monks had been drawn out of position.

The professional match between Ganley and Mullin was one of the best that has been witnessed hereabouts during the Winter. Mullin was runner-up to Kinsella in the recent handicap professional tournament at the Yale Club, while Ganley was put out of the tournament in an earlier round by Kinsella. It was the impression that Ganley and Mullin were about evenly matched, and the five-game contest of yesterday did not prove otherwise.

There was something of a surprise in the first game, when Mullin romped away to a big lead that Ganley could make little impression upon. Mullin really brought about the downfall of Ganley in the opening clash by a run of nine aces in the third hand. These, together with three which he had accumulated earlier, gave him a commanding position, and Ganley was forced to see the contest go against him, with only three aces to his credit.

The supremacy of Mullin was short lived. In the second game Ganley caught his stride, and, after overcoming an early lead on the part of Mullin, managed to keep just ahead of his rival. Every point was fiercely contested, and there were long rallies which furnished squash tennis of the highest quality.

After the game was set Ganley succeeded in running it out to his credit, which was fortunate from his point of view, for Mullin staged a rally in the third game which carried him through to victory. Against a handicap of 2 to 1 in favor of his rival, Ganley played a sparkling game. Mullin's play showed the fatal attraction for errors, and these counted heavily against him in the last two games, which went to Ganley at 15—12, 15—8.

The summaries:

Second Round.—F. Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated H. Tobey, Princeton Club, 15—11, 15—13; D. F. Phelps, Harvard Club, defeated R. Monks, Princeton Club, 15—2, 15—6; R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated D. McClare, Columbia Club, 15—0, 15—6.

Third Round.—A. E. Ells, Harvard Club, defeated D. McKay, Yale Club, 12—15, 8—15, 15—13.

Exhibition Match. — William Ganley, New York A. C., defeated James Mullin, Racquet and Tennis Club, 3—15, 18—15, 11—15, 15—12, 15—8.

SOLDIER WINS ROAD RUN.

Camp Upton Athlete Victor Over Bronx Harriers.

Mike Dwyer, a private in the national army at Camp Upton, registered a victory yesterday in the weekly scratch road race of the Bronx Athletic League, held over the course of the Mohawk A. C. The distance of the event was about four and one-quarter miles, and, despite the unfavorable conditions and insecure footing good times were returned.

Dwyer, a former member of the Mohawk A. C., showed the way to the field of ten harriers practically from start to finish. He went over the dangerous ground with a steady stride. Near the finish line J. Dolan of the Mohawk A. C. challenged the Camp Upton harrier for the place of honor, but a spirited spurt by Dwyer enabled him to maintain a ten-yard advantage to the end.

The order of finish follows:

Name and Club.	Time.
1—M. Dwyer, Camp Upton	24:25
2—J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.	24:30
3—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C.	24:42
4—M. Nerenberg, Mohawk A. C.	25:02
5—F. Caso, Pennant A. C.	25:08
6—William Boak, Mohawk A. C.	25:10
7—T. Wall, Mohawk A. C.	25:15
8—J. Lynch, Mohawk A. C.	26:02
9—J. Haskell, Mohawk A. C.	26:24
10—William Ryan, Camp Upton	26:26

MUIR CURLERS IN TRIUMPH.

Fraser Rink Defeated in Close Match at Van Cortlandt Park.

Curlers of the New York Caledonian Club in teams skipped by Gordon Fraser and Charles Muir played at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, and after twenty-one heads the Muir quartet won by 17 to 16. The match brought out some excellent curling.

At the end of the regulation seventeen heads the teams were tied at 12 points all. This made two more heads necessary, and at the nineteenth they were still tied, this time at 14 points all. Two additional heads were decided upon, and in these Muir skipped his team to victory by 17 to 16.

The summary:

TEAM NO. 1, (17.)	TEAM NO. 2, (16.)
1—M. MacKenzie.	1—A. Schooler.
2—George Cooper.	2—W. Erskine.
3—D. Templeman.	3—William Moncur.
Skip—Charles Muir.	Skip—Gordon Fraser.

SUNDAY SHOOTS REVIVED.

New York A. C. Again to Hold Weekly Contests at Traps.

At the request of its members, the Shooting Committee of the New York Athletic Club resumed Sunday competition at its Travers Island traps yesterday. Last year Sunday shooting was successful. Owing to the war and the general condition of the country it was not attempted so far this season. However, the club plans to have Sunday shoots until the season ends in May.

The program includes a monthly tournament and a Byronel Cup race. The last event is named in honor of Byron Eldred, the inventor, who is a member of the club. The shoot for the Byronel Cup is at 50 targets. The other events are at 25 targets a day. No high scratch or high handicap prizes are offered.

An excellent field came to the traps yesterday. The conditions were satisfactory, and the majority of the scores were high. J. P. Donovan, who has been doing good work all season, again carried off the honors. He scored the first leg on the Byronel Cup with a straight string of 50 targets. He also was the high scratch gunner, with 97 out of a possible 100 targets.

G. M. Lembeck, with a straight string of 25 targets, won the first leg on the Tournament Cup. There will be another shoot at Travers Island this afternoon.

The scores:

	Month Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Sc.&Hcp. Cups.
T. H. Lawrence	2 25	2 25	4 48	90, 12—100
J. P. Donovan	1 24	1 25	0 50	97, 6—100
F. M. Wilson	5 25	5 25	10 41	73, 20— 93
R. B. Cole	3 20	3 25	6 50	86, 20—100
C. Stein	2 23	2 23	4 50	88, 12—100
D. L. Culver	2 24	2 25	4 50	91, 9—100
G. J. Corbett	1 23	1 25	2 50	94, 6—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	1 25	1 24	2 48	93, 6—100
C. L. MacLeod	6 25	6 25	12 50	83, 25—100
A. C. Bennett	2 25	2 25	4 49	93, 12—100
H. C. Pursell	7 13	7 11	14 37	44, 30— 74
W. R. Delehanty	5 25	5 24	10 49	80, 20—100
L. W. Thompson	2 21	2 23	4 48	84, 10— 94
F. E. Williamson	6 22	6 21	12 50	70, 25— 95
Z. Rogers	1 25	1 23	2 47	91, 6— 97
R. L. Spotts	1 25	1 24	2 50	95, 5—100
C. A. Brown	6 25	6 25	12 50	80, 26—100
W. C. Bowers	4 24	4 25	8 50	87, 14—100
D. S. Curtis	1 21	1 25	2 46	88, 5— 93
J. S. Snow	0 23	0 23	0 46	92, 0— 92
A. W. Currie	5 24	5 25	10 50	79, 22—100
W. B. Ogden	2 25	2 22	4 50	91, 10—100
F. M. Fullerton	0 16	0 20	0 36	72, 0— 72
M. Murphy	0 15	0 17	0 30	62, 0— 62
G. W. Lembeck	2 24	0 25	4 47	90, 8— 98

WINNERS.

Monthly Cup—Legs scored by all gunners with 25 targets. Tournament Cup—Leg scored by G. W. Lembeck. Byronel Cup—Leg scored by J. P. Donovan.

GRANBERY LEADS AT TRAPS.

Proves Most Successful Gunner at New Rochelle Y. C. Shoot.

G. P. Granbery was the most successful gunner of the small field who faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club on Harrison Island yesterday. He won the Take Home Trophy, legs on the February and Accumulation Cups, and earned a tie with G. M. La Branche for the high handicap honors. Both had scores of 100 with their handicap allowances

Only eight trapshooters were on the firing line, and the efforts of these nimrods were noticeably affected by the snow, which fell steadily during the shoot. Another unfavorable element was a strong east wind, which militated against good shooting.

Two visiting gunners from Massachusetts took part. They were L. F. Curtis and J. N. Snow. Curtis won the fifteen-bird scratch event on the shootoff with a perfect string, and gained the day's high scratch laurels. His score for the latter was ninety-five.

The scores:

Name.	T. H.	Feb. Cup.	Acc'm Cup.	Handicap and Total.
G. P. Granbery	7 25	3 25	7 24	79 21—100
G. M. La Branche	3 25	6 24	6 20	74 26—100
L. F. Curtis	0 25	0 22	0 24	95 0— 95
Z. Rogers	0 25	1 25	1 22	91 2— 93
J. N. Snow	0 22	0 21	0 19	85 0— 85
C. A. Marsland	5 21	5 18	5 19	61 17— 78
A. B. Stoddard	0 21	0 20	0 18	77 0— 77
S. W. Fullerton	2 25	4 21	4 20	81 15— 90

WINNERS.

Ten-bird event—Won by S. W. Fullerton on shootoff.

Fifteen-bird event—Won by L. F. Curtis on shootoff.

Take Home Trophy—Won by G. P. Granbery.

February Cup—Legs won by G. P. Granbery and Z. Rogers.

Accumulation Cup—Leg won by G. P. Granbery.

High scratch—L. F. Curtis.

High Handicap—Tie between G. P. Granbery and G. M. La Branche.

HOLD NOVEL GOLF TOURNEY.

Red Cross Benefited by Unusual Contest at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3.—The largest gallery of the season turned out at Pinehurst today to follow a monkey tournament, and incidentally contributed the sum of $792 to the funds of the Red Cross. Twenty-one players took part in the contest.

The field was composed of three teams of seven players each, captained by Willie Wilson, John Peacock, and Alex Ross, professionals. One player in each team was provided with a driver; another in each team with a mashie, the third had a brassie, the fourth a putter, and so on. The contestants played in strict rotation and with the implement provided at the outset.

It was a rare sight to see M. B. Johnson of Cleveland striving for distance from the tee with the aid of a putter, and Donald Parson of Youngstown playing out of a trap with a brassie.

The contest was a nine-hole event played on the six-point system, and was won by Willie Wilson's team with a total of 22 points. Remarkably good golf was displayed considering the conditions and the unanimous and consistent attempt of the gallery to encourage their own team or to rattle opponents, as the case might be. Wilson's team played the nine holes in 57, Peacock's in 58, and Ross's in 61.

The winning team comprised Willie Wilson, driver; L. D. Pierce, Braeburn, mashie; Donald Parson, Youngstown, brassie; J. G. Nicholson, New Bedford, putter; J. H. Turner, Fox Hills, mid-iron; James Barber, Englewood, niblick, and A. C. Nason, Myopia, cleek.

Pro. Golfers Give Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 3.—Two professional teams composed of three players each took part in an exhibition match today over the most difficult nine holes of Pinehurst's four courses. Herbert Lagerblade, John Peacock, and Jim Wilson won, defeating Charles Hymers, Will Wilson, and Alex Ross by 1 up, with a best ball of 37.

Barnes Triumphs at Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLAIRE, Fla., Feb. 3.—James Barnes of Whitemarsh, paired with I. S. Robeson of Rochester, defeated Alex Smith and George Smith here today by 3 up and 2 to play. All scores were good. Barnes was the best of the four with 72.

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HOLDOUT EPIDEMIC IN MAJOR LEAGUES

Players on Many Clubs Resent Salary Cut and Refuse to Sign Contracts.

When the club owners of the major leagues decided to cut salaries this year they argued that because of the war conditions and because of the big supply of available minor league players the holdout would be a thing of the past. The baseball players have taken the salary cuts in just the opposite way, and from indications there are going to be just as many holdouts as ever this Spring and perhaps more.

It cost President Weeghman just $5,000 in cold cash last week to soothe the dissatisfied Alexander, who in addition to this bonus has a salary of $12,000 a year. Al Mamaux already refuses to play with Brooklyn unless he gets more money. Jack Smith and Rogers Hornsby are holding up President Branch Rickey of St. Louis for more money, and Erskine Mayer of the Phillies refuses to accept the cut in salary which he has received. These are only a few of the holdouts who have already bobbed up to add to the club owners' worries.

Except for a few of the prosperous clubs there was a general reduction in salaries throughout both leagues. While some of the club owners announced that the salary reductions would be small, nevertheless the tardiness of the return of signed contracts shows that there are going to be many more balky ball players this Spring than the club owners bargained for.

The Giants, the Chicago White Sox, the Cubs, and the Boston Red Sox have not adopted any wholesale plan of reducing salaries; in fact, some of the players on these clubs have had an increase for their good work last season. The other clubs, however, are not in a position to boost salaries and they have been forced to retrench.

A few of the Brooklyn players have signed, and there are a few instances throughout both leagues where players are bound by contracts holding over from last year. The Yankees sent out their contracts several weeks ago, but none of the regulars have yet signed, and Manager Miller Huggins will commence this week to round up his players and find out why the contracts have not been coming in.

The major league players figure that they can hold out for more salary or at least hold out on a demand to get as much as last season, because they believe that the major leagues will need every one of their regulars who are not taken by the draft, in order to keep up the high standard of play. Last season some one in authority passed the word among the ball players not to enlist, and to wait until they were called. This impressed the players with their importance, and made them realize that the club owners were anxious to keep them.

The major league players do not take much stock in the talk of the club owners that they can sign all the minor league players they want. If a few of the clubs are able to retain most of their regular players, the other clubs cannot afford to let their players go and substitute for them minor league players and still hope to keep up any sort of a pace in the league races. If one club is willing to pay the players the salaries they received last season, other clubs will be forced to keep their best players to make the competition keen. The players realize that baseball fans do not want to go to see a game between clubs which are not evenly matched. And it is certain that a major league club with a number of minor leaguers in the ranks could not hope to compete with clubs like the Giants and the Chicago White Sox, who from present indications will be just as strong as last season. There are no holdouts on these two clubs, for the signed contracts have been coming into the headquarters of both of last year's pennant winners without interruption.

One major league player, who is spending the Winter here, stated yesterday that he had received a cut in salary, and that he was not going to sign. He will demand just as much as he got last year. He predicted that the club owners could not afford to lose their players because of salary differences when a few of the clubs would hold their playing strength by paying the normal salaries.

There is one feature of the holdout situation this season, however, which may work to the disadvantage of the baseball players. On account of war conditions, and because of the fact that many players have volunteered their services to the Government, the public will have little sympathy for a player who holds out for more money under such unsettled conditions. The players, however, do not give the sentiment of the fans any consideration when it comes to matters of this kind. The ball player is a fickle individual—he accepts the plaudits of the public when he does good work, but he hotly resents any criticism when he deserves it.

Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission has announced that the major league clubs will carry only as many players as they absolutely need on the road trips this season. In the past clubs have carried anywhere from twenty to twenty-five players, but to save money this year the squads will be cut down to as low as fifteen or sixteen while on the road. The managers figure that they can get along under this new arrangement, because in case of an accident to a player a substitute from the home city could join the club in a day's time. Extra pitchers, of course, will be necessary.

T. R. INVITED TO FUNERAL.

Colonel Roosevelt Asked to be Pallbearer at Sullivan Burial.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was notified last night that a place had been reserved for him on the list of pallbearers at the funeral here Wednesday of his old friend, John L. Sullivan, who died yesterday. Relatives of the former heavyweight champion said a reply was expected from Colonel Roosevelt tomorrow.

While plans for the funeral were being made today, the body was brought from the Sullivan farm in Abington to the home of his sister, Mrs. Annie E. Lennin, in the Roxbury district. Tonight a small army of friends passed through the parlor of the Lennin home to gaze for the last time on the features of the old fighter. Among them was Clarence W. Rowley, former attorney for Suulivan and his confidant for many years. Mr. Rowley told of John L.'s friendship for Colonel Roosevelt, and said that Sullivan took the pledge of temperance on the day that Roosevelt was inaugurated President. The first man to hear the good news was Colonel Cody, (Buffalo Bill,) a friend of Sullivan's for many years. Colonel Cody's show was in Lawrence at the time, Mr. Rowley said, and John L. went there to see him. As they met, John L. exclaimed:

"I've cut out the booze. I stopped drinking the day Teddy was inaugurated President." And the two clasped hands with a mighty grip.

Scores of men of note telegraphed today that they were on their way to Boston to attend the funeral. There will be eight pallbearers and eigha honorary bearers. The list includes Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Captain James P. Sullivan of the Boston Police Department, City Councillor Daniel J. McDonald, Clarence W. Rowley, "Yank" Sullivan, a boxer of Syracuse, N. Y.; William Hogarty, Sullivan's barber for many years, and Edward Curran, a boyhood friend.

QUEBEC SEVEN TO PLAY.

Wanderers to Line Up Against Canadian Hockey Team Tonight.

The Sons of Ireland Hockey Club of Quebec, holders of the Art Ross Cup, will meet the Wanderers of New York at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink tonight. This will be the only game the Wanderers will play here this week. They leave on Friday night to play at Pittsburgh on Saturday and Monday, in the intercity series of the National Hockey League.

The interborough games between Manhattan and Brooklyn teams, under the auspices of the Amateur Hockey League, have been abandoned.

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You can work every day—the 28,000 men now working on war industries alone have not lost an hour night or day this Winter because of cold nor an hour last Summer because of heat. This means efficiency and ability to live a life worth while. A recent university survey puts Seattle first among American cities as a place in which to live and get the most out of life. Government investigation shows the cost of living in Seattle far below that of Eastern and Middle-Western cities.

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February CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE gives the official rescript of the essential utterances at the first two parleys; also for the *first time* in America the full official rescript of the armistice between Russia and the Central Powers.

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An *official* summary, prepared by the United States Government—the facts of history.

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YEARLY COST 63 MILLION

First Year of Act's Enforcement Reveals Trainmen Work Generally as Long as Before.

The report of the Eight-Hour Commission, headed by General George W. Goethals, named to study the operation of the Adamson law, has been submitted to President Wilson. The commission finds, as a result of its study of the first year of the operation of the law, that it has not brought a general eight-hour day into railroad operation, and that it has increased the pay of the 400,000 trainmen of the country about $60,000,000 a year. This substantiates in large measure the statements of the railroad Presidents as to what would be the result of an eight-hour law.

When the demands of the four brotherhoods were before President Wilson in 1916, the railroad executives estimated from carefully prepared statistics that the cost would be about $60,000,000 a year, and stated that it would not be feasible to change railroad operation to provide for the actual eight-hour day named in the Adamson law. It was the contention of the brotherhoods that the eight-hour day would not cost so much as half of the railroads' estimate, and that it would be possible to speed up trains so that railroad trainmen could work on an actual eight-hour day instead of the then standard ten-hour day.

The Goethals Commission report points out that the passage of the Adamson law was followed by movements for higher wages by the 1,250,000 railroad workers not in the ranks of the brotherhoods. While the commission offered no estimate of the amount the increase so secured added to the pay account of the carriers, recent estimates made by the railroads place the increase to other workers as equaling that paid to the trainmen as a result of the eight-hour law.

What the Adamson law provided in effect was that trainmen should receive the same basic pay for eight hours' work as they got for ten hours and that overtime should be paid for pro rata, beginning, of course, at the expiration of eight hours, instead of at the end of ten hours.

The report of the Goethals commission is about 30,000 words or more. Besides General Goethals, the commission was composed of Edgar E. Clark of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and George Rublee. Dr. M. O. Lorenz was Secretary of the commission.

It is estimated by the commission that the eight-hour law gave to the trainmen an increase in pay of 24.59 per cent. The estimates are based upon figures for December, 1916, the last month under the ten-hour scale, and for January, 1917, the first month under the eight-hour scale. The commission sets forth the following estimated annual increases: Passenger service, $2,532,097; freight service, $31,668,998; yard service, $27,333,437. This, it is stated does not include increases in pay to hostlers, which would amount to about $2,000,000 more a year. The total estimated increase would thus be about $63,000,000 a year.

Under the old wage scheme the trainmen were paid on the basis of a ten-hour day of 100 miles, which meant that overtime began after a crew took more than ten hours to make 100 miles. The eight-hour law made the basic day eight hours for 100 miles, which meant that overtime accrued after the expiration of eight hours in making 100 miles. It was argued by the labor leaders that the railroads could speed up their trains from ten miles an hour to twelve and a half miles an hour, and that thus there would be no additional overtime. The commission finds that the law has not worked this way, but generally that operations, outside of the yards, have not been materially changed, but that overtime has greatly increased, the bulk of the additional wages being in the form of overtime payments.

At the time of the passage of the law the railroad Presidents told Congress that the law would add a burden which must be paid by the public. Inasmuch as the Government is now operating the roads and guaranteeing income, the Presidents spoke more truly than they knew in 1916.

"The effect of the law as applied," the report says, "is normally to leave the compensation for straight mileage or straight time unchanged. The same payment is now made for a minimum day of eight hours as was formerly made for a minimum day of ten hours. The mileage rate remains unchanged, while the rate per hour is increased. The increase in pay which the observance of the law brings to the employes is in the form of payment for overtime at an increased rate per hour. The exceptions are so unimportant as to make their discussion here unnecessary."

The report cites the payroll of the Pennsylvania Railroad for January, 1917, as showing how the Adamson law works. On this road 29,608 employes received in January of 1917, in straight pay, $2,624,078 under the 1916 schedule, and for the eight-hour schedule, kept while the eight-hour law was in litigation, their straight pay was $2,622,267, or practically the same. But in overtime charges the payment under the 1916 rate was $321,420, while under the Adamson law it was $857,661—an increase in payment for overtime of $536,241, or 166.8 per cent.

On the question of the practicability of an actual eight-hour day in train service the report says:

"Although the distinction is elsewhere noted in this report, it is well to emphasize the fact that, while the law requires eight hours to be the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for service of train employes, it does not limit the actual working time to eight hours."

At another point the report says:

"As a result of the law, even with pro rata overtime, there have been numerous instances of changes in operation of trains in road service shortening the time of runs, as shown in a previous section; but, generally speaking, no marked change in operation in road service is observable. As elsewhere stated, this is not true of yard service, in which an actual eight-hour day has been generally introduced.

"To what extent it would be practicable ultimately to limit the hours of road train employes to eight per day it is impossible to say."

A study of various plans for meeting the increased financial burden of the Adamson law brings the conclusion by the report that the cheapest thing for the railroads to do is to go on with the former basis of operation and to pay the increased wages.

Dr. Victor S. Clark made for the commission a study of employment conditions under the eight-hour law, in which he finds that an eight-hour day in railroad operation cannot be made by the mere enactment of a law by Congress. He says:

"The eight-hour law is in effect an act fixing rates of pay with a view to encouraging a shorter working day and not an act defining hours of labor.

"Furthermore, important changes in working conditions upon a group of railways so extensive and so complex as those of the United States can be introduced only gradually; and the practices of a transportation system working under such a wide variety of physical and economic conditions as our own can never be reduced to rigid uniformity by a statute."

Charles P. Howard made a study of the practicability of an actual eight-hour day on railroads. In his report, he said:

"In any discussion of the practicability of an actual eight-hour day for employes in railroad train service, we must distinguish what is physically possible, if necessary to be done at any cost, from what is practicable under given conditions. An hours-of-service law limiting the actual duration of work to eight hours per day could undoubtedly be enforced if all expense to the roads and inconvenience to employes could be disregarded. But, taking conditions as we actually find them, the writer believes that the complete elimination of overtime for train operatives is not a practical proposition, although further progress in this direction is possible."

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CLEARS SOME POINTS ON EXCESS PROFITS

Treasury Committee Completes Its Interpretation of This Part of the Revenue Act.

FRAMES SOME AMENDMENTS

Invested Capital Defined as Total Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Treasury Committee on Excess Profits, which has been studying the excess profits section of the War Revenue act for more than four months, has completed its interpretation of the law and the regulations recommended have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The provisions which deal with the definition of invested capital of corporations and partnerships, also with the treatment under Section 210 of cases in which capital cannot be satisfactorily determined, are of the most general interest.

A statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury tonight clears up many questions affecting the determination of the basis for figuring profits, but leaves a number yet to be thrashed out by individual rulings or by amendment of the law. A new draft of the War Tax act is now being prepared by the Internal Revenue Bureau, embodying proposed amendments on subjects which officials think cannot properly be passed on by executive rulings. Excess profits return forms will be available in a few days and returns must be made by March 1 on the 1917 business. Some extension of this time has been urged by business interests.

The statement follows:

"The provisions of Section 210, which permit the deduction to be computed by reference to the deductions as determined in the ordinary way in the case of representative concerns engaged in the same trade or business, are held to apply to a number of classes of exceptional cases, among which are the following:

"(1) Where, on account of defective accounting, it is impossible to accurately compute the invested capital.

"(2) In the case of a foreign taxpayer, where the Secretary finds upon application that the expense of securing the necessary data is unreasonable in view of the amount of tax involved or that it is impracticable to determine either the entire invested capital or the entire net income

"(3) Long-established business concerns, which, by reason of conservative accounting or the form and manner of their organization, would, through the operation of Section 207, be placed at a disadvantage in competition with representative concerns doing a similar business.

"(4) Where the invested capital is seriously disproportionate to the taxable income, as for example because of the realization in one year of the earnings of capital unproductively invested through a period of years, or of the fruits of activities antedating the taxable year, or because of inability to recognize or properly allow for amortization, obsolescence, or exceptional depreciation due to the present war.

Applies to Occupations.

"Section 209, which provides an 8 per cent. rate in the case of taxpayers having only a nominal invested capital, is held to apply primarily to occupations, professions, trades, and businesses engaged principally in rendering personal services, and in which the employment of capital is not necessary and the earnings of which are to be ascribed primarily to the activities of the owners. In such cases the mere size of capital, form of organization, &c., are not determining factors if the employment of the capital used is necessary because of delay or irregularity in receiving fees, &c., or if such capital is mainly used as a fund to advance salaries or wages or to provide office furniture, equipment, &c.

"In general, nominal capital is defined as a small or negligible capital whose use in a particular trade or business is incidental, and does not include a business which because of conditions arising from the war or exceptional opportunity for profits earns a disproportionately high rate of profit during the taxable year if it belongs to a class which necessarily and customarily requires capital for its operation; nor to corporations which, although their capitalization is nominal, employ a substantial amount of capital in their business; nor to a business having a substantial capital, but whose invested capital within the meaning of Section 207 is reduced to a nominal amount by the operation of the restrictive clauses of that section.

"The law provides that all of the activities of a corporation or partnership shall constitute a single business and that its income is deemed to be derived from that business. Where corporation or partnership, however, is engaged in a business having no invested capital, it is provided in the regulations that its entire income will be held to be of the same class as the income from its principal business, and to take the rate of tax applicable to that business.

"In the case of an individual engaged in one or more trades or businesses having invested capital and also having income of a class taxable at the 8 per cent. rate, the regulations provide that all the income of each class shall be lumped together and the aggregate of each class taxed separately at the rates applicable to that class. The specific exemption of $6,000 will be allowed as to each class.

"It is also provided that where dealers in securities make trading profits from the sale of investments, the income from which is exempt from the excess profits tax, there may be included in their invested capital the proportion of the amount invested in such securities which the trading profit bears to the entire return from such security during the taxable year. In such cases the trading profit is, of course, subject to the tax.

"Returns are to be made and the tax paid at the same time as the income tax.

Corporation Capital.

"The provision, which is probably of the greatest general interest, is that which lays down the rule for the computation of the invested capital of corporations and partnerships. The law provides that the invested capital shall consist of the actual capital paid in and of the paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits, exclusive of the undivided profits of the taxable year. The law also prescribes certain limitations upon the valuation of assets and other items. The regulations provide that the total of the capital, surplus and undivided profits as shown on the books, adjusted as required by the limitations just referred to and as permitted by certain other provisions of the regulations, shall constitute the invested capital. In the few cases, however, where this total exceeds the adjusted value of the admissible assets (the law expressly excludes assets the income from which is tax free,) the invested capital must be reduced so as not to exceed the total value of the admissible assets. If there be any change in the invested capital during the taxable year, the monthly average shall be taken.

"In addition to the express provisions of the law relating to invested capital, several of the provisions of the regulations supplementing those of the law are of the greatest importance. If, because of failure to provide for depletion, depreciation, obsolescence or other expenses or losses, the books of the corporation or partnership do not show its true surplus or undivided profits, the necessary corrections must be made. But, on the other hand, the amounts which have been expended in the past for plant, equipment or other tangible property still owned and in active use by the corporation or partnership and have been charged as current expense, may, unless such expense has been claimed as a deduction under the Income Tax acts of 1913 or 1916, be added to the surplus account, proper allowance being made for depletion or obsolescence. Amounts so expended for good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises, and other like intangible assets may be added only if bona fide payment was made therefor, specifically as such, in cash or tangible property. No readjustment can be allowed, however, for expenditures made for the general development of intangible assets, but such cases may, to some extent, be provided for under Section 210, to which reference has already been made.

"Another important provision relating to the invested capital of a corporation or partnership is that when it can be shown by satisfactory evidence that tangible property has been conveyed to it by gift or at a value clearly and substantially in excess of the cash or par value of the stock exchanged therefor, then the amount of the excess shall be included as paid in surplus.

"The invested capital of mutual insurance companies will consist of the sum of any surplus or contingent reserves maintained for the general use of the business and any legal reserves, the net additions to which are included in the net income subject to the tax. These companies are, of course, like all other corporations, subject to the general restriction already mentioned relating to tax-free assets.

"One other important provision relating to corporations is that every corporation must describe in its return all its relations with other affiliated corporations, and that in certain cases the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require such affiliated corporations to make a consolidated return of net income and invested capital. Further provision is also made for the assessment of the tax on the basis of such consolidated returns in certain cases.

"While the law expressly provides that in the case of a corporation or partnership all of its income shall be deemed to be derived from trade or business, in the case of an individual, however, only that portion of the income which arises from trade or business is subject to this tax, and the definition of trade or business becomes especially important. The regulations provide that all occupations and professions and all activities for gain, profit, or livelihood entered into with sufficient frequency or occupying such portion of the individual's time or attention as to constitute a vocation shall be considered trades or businesses, even though not continuously carried on during the whole of the year, and that all of the income arising therefrom shall be included in his return for excess profits tax. Gains or profits from transactions entered into for profit but which are isolated, incidental or so infrequent as not to constitute an occupation, and income from property arising merely from its ownership, including interest, rent, and similar income from investments, are in the case of an individual not subject to the excess profits tax, except in those cases where the management of such investments really amounts to a trade or business.

"Other provisions of interest to individuals are those which provide that the profits of the taxable year may, if put back into the business, be included as invested capital, and that a member of a partnership who receives a salary from the partnership is also entitled to a deduction of $6,000 in computing his excess profits tax upon the salary."

Auctions.

Important Sale of
OSTRICH FEATHERS AND MARABOU
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer will sell on
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH,
At 74 5th Ave., at 10:30 A. M.
A Large Stock, Valued at $20,000, of CHOICE SLICED MARABOU CAPES, MARABOU YARD GOODS, MARABOU OF EVERY DESCPIPTION, BANDS, ETC. LARGE STOCK OF OSTRICH FEATHERS, OSTRICH FEATHER FANCIES, PLUMES, MILLINERY GOODS, NOVELTIES, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
Complete plant of Machinery, furniture, motors, Singer machines, tables, chairs, office fixtures, safes, typewriter, etc.
The above are the contents of a complete up-to-date quipped feather manufacturing plant, being sold by order of a prominent manufacturer retiring from the manufacturing business.
Sold without reserve in lots. Dealers and manufacturers invited.

PRINTING PLANT.
FRANK E. GORE, Auctioneer,
141 B'way, N. Y. City.
On Monday, February 4th, 1918, commencing at 10 A. M., at No. 83 John Street, Borough of Manhattan, one of the largest printing plants lately offered will be placed on Public Sale in suitable lots without reserve or limit.
PRESS ROOM—Babcock Optimus Presses, Kelly Press with Auto feeder, Colts Armory and C. & P. Job Presses, number of electric motors.
COMPOSING ROOM—This department equipped with tons of latest face type; cabinets, city stands. Reliance proof press and general sundries and machinery necessary to a large printing establishment.
OFFICE—Roll and flat top desks, safe, typewriter, etc.
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546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

LUCY BURNS DECLINES JOB.

Former White House Picket Refuses Appointment as Teacher.

Miss Lucy Burns, who was a suffragist White House picket and who was appointed a teacher in the Bay Ridge High School and was to take up her duties this morning, has notified the Board of Education that she does not want the position at this time.

There have been a number of complaints against the appointment of Miss Burns for the reason that she had been sent to Occoquan Jail for annoying the President. Her appointment was recommended by Associate Superintendent of Schools John L. Tildsey, who said last night that her name had been taken from the civil service list and that he did not know she was a picket when he sent her nomination to the board. He said if he had known he did not believe it would have made any difference.

Miss Kate E. Turner, Principal of Bay Ridge High School, said she had been notified by Miss Burns that she had sent a letter to the board declining the position at this time. Miss Turner said that Miss Burns was a good teacher, having once been a member of the Erasmus Hall High School Faculty, and she regretted that Miss Burns declined the position of teacher of English at the Bay Ridge school.

MESSENGERS STILL OUT.

Strike at a Standstill and May Be Ended Today.

There were no new developments yesterday in the strike of one-third of the messenger boys employed by the Western Union. John C. Turner, Manager of the Messenger Department of the American District Telegraph Company, said no more messengers had joined the strike and that in his opinion the strikers would return to work today.

The Postal Telegraph Company has not been interfered with by the strikers.

The strikers said on Saturday that they would present their demands to the American District Telegraph Company today or tomorrow, accompanied by representatives of the Central Federated Union. A meeting of strikers will be held at Beethoven Hall, at 2 P. M., today.

APPEALS TO LABOR IN THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Workers' Representatives on Committee Confident of Support of War Measures.

TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS

C. L. Baine Says All Those Who Fail to Buy at Least One Stamp Are in Slacker Class.

An appeal to organized labor to support the war savings campaign was made here yesterday by C. L. Baine of Boston, who is the labor representative on the National War Savings Committee in Washington. Recalling the manner in which the working men and women of this country have officially backed every move the Government has made thus far, Mr. Baine said it was his opinion that the labor class would continue to support the thrift campaign.

"We appreciate the wisdom of those who are responsible for this war savings proposition," said Mr. Baine, "and we have done everything we could to encourage the members of our organizations to support it. We know as well as anybody knows that the members of our unions, as well as the wage-earners generally—those who have shown some thrift and those who have some money in the bank—not only make better members of the union but they make much better citizens of the country.

"Personally, I may say that I am in favor of this proposition. I am a firm believer in the idea that the country can boast of having the largest population holding its securities is the country that has the least to fear from revolution, upheaval, or anything of that nature which will disturb the best interests of that country. This has made it easy. There is no excuse from now on for any man or woman who is able to work at all for a living not showing loyalty to this country by buying at least one of these stamps. In a very short time there will be some investigations made in this country, and any one we find who cannot show at least one war savings stamp is going to be put in the class of slackers.

Mr. Baine stated that the time had passed for quarreling and that employers of labor and the employes should bury their differences, no matter "how acute they may be," to the end that everything possible might be done to place an adequate equipment in the hands of the army.

"We find among the manufacturers and business men many who do not seem to have awakened to the fact that we are in a serious war," he said, "We have the same on the labor side. A large number of them do not really believe that we are in a serious warfare yet, and they do not want to be disturbed from their normal way of living. When the day comes that every man and woman in this country, irrespective of his station, irrespective of the interests which he represents, stands right up and says 'I am ready to be counted; I will not do only my share, I will do more than my share, if I possibly can,' I think you will agree that Mr. Kaiser will not only give more careful consideration to the lines in the propositions submitted by our President, but I think he will try to read between the lines."

TO TEST BAYONNE WATER.

Board of Health Investigating Increase in Illness.

An investigation of the increased cases of intestinal trouble in Bayonne was begun yesterday by the Board of Health. In ninety-nine homes visited eleven cases were found, and it is thought there are several hundred in the city. Samples of the water were sent by Dr. William W. Brooke, health officer, to New York to be analyzed, and the doctor advised the public to boil all water for drinking.

The New York and New Jersey Water Company, which supplies Bayonne with water secured from the East Jersey Water Company, which gets it at Little Falls, has been asked by the City Commissioners to increase the daily supply from 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 gallons, but this cannot be done for six months. In the meantime, residents and industries will be asked to conserve the water.

LUTHERANS MAKE APPEAL.

Ask Aid for Soldiers and Sailors in Active Service.

The Lutheran churches of France are asking assistance of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers and Sailors' Welfare. The commission for some time tried to verify just how many of the Lutheran men had already crossed the water. Recent information permits the estimate that between 30,000 and 50,000 Lutherans are in France.

Dr. G. H. Knubel, Chairman of the commission, has just received a letter from N. D. Gladstone, who writes: "The French Lutheran Church will be very glad to put at the disposal of the American brethren all of its facilities if our hospitality, public or private, can be of any use to them. They might like to feel that they have special centres in Paris, and may claim our assistance in any other way."

GERMAN WORKERS AT FRONT

Building Trades Union Membership Falls to 81,000.

Six months ago the membership of the building trades unions of Germany was 81,000, against 310,000 at the beginning of the war, according to a report by August Winnig, a high official of the unions, printed in a recent issue of the Grundstein, the organ of the German building trade workers. This figure represented considerable improvement over conditions at the beginning of 1917, when the membership was at the record low mark of 73,000.

During the three years of the war covered by the report about 192,000 members of the building trade unions were called to the colors, and many thousands were lost through other causes.

More than $2,500,000 was paid out by the unions to their members, or the latters' families, in these three years, practically all of it being spent in relieving hardships due to the war. Despite this heavy drain, the property owned by the building trade unions last Summer was valued at $4,000,000. Herr Winnig says that the unions have forced two wage raises totaling 6 cents an hour during the war and that new demands are being considered.

Wouldn't Work in Missouri.

Yes, Sophrony, we notice that in many towns like Hume union midweek prayer meetings are being held in order to save coal to help win the war. No, Sophrony, we don't think it would be possible for us people of different denominations to get together in Hume and mingle our voices in praise of the Heavenly Father. It might be all right in Kansas, but 'twon't do in Missouri.—Hume (Mo.) Telephone.

Breaking the Ice.

Old Bill White is right. There seems to be a tendency to inject some Christianity into religion. A church is being built in Pittsburg which will have parlors and rest rooms open seven days in the week for the comfort of domestics and shop girls. This church believes that one's spiritual and social life is operative 365 days in the year instead of fifty-two.—Pittsburg (Kan.) Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted, Cash.—Better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

ENGLISH VENETIANS wanted, in 32 and 54 inch; can use quantity if price is right. William V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 3899.

POMPOM Wanted.—American, all shades; cash. Shapiro & Davis, 6373 Greeley. 29-33 West 35th.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, Clay, Pekin, and Quaker; will buy for cash. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st St. Madison Square 1921.

POPLINS Wanted.—American Clay 976, Sammy 966; cash. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Large jobber will look at samples in stouts; now placing big stock orders. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles; sacrificing Fall coats. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool serge, $6.75; other exceptional values. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

COATS.—Heavy velours and plushes; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Miss Harriet Goldsmith, representing Berliner Costume Co., will show their line of dresses at the Hotel Breslin, Room 402.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, to close out; immediate deliveries. Nathan Nathanson & Co., 148 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, jobs; will close out cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

GEORGETTES.—2,500 yards white and flesh, good quality; will sell cheap. Elise Waist Co., 102 Madison Av.

PIECE GOODS, wool checks, and plaids at reduced prices. Gramercy 3262.

SERGE.—S. G. L. cream, 46 pieces; $1.10 net; 1098 blue and colors, 400 pieces, 49c net. R 176 Times.

SERGES.—Peking, Copenhagen, tan, gray, taupe, French serge, for sale. Esco Woolen Co., 18 West 21st.

SERGE.—519, navy, 11433-11554. Telephone Farragut 9975.

SKIRTS.—Buyers will please see our three big sellers for style and value. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th St.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

VELOUR, Juilliards.—2054, in all colors Gramercy 6518.

WOOL.—Shawmut wool, jersey, medium weight; 10 gold, 3 rose, 2 mustard, 1 Copen., 5 green, 1 tan; price $1.87½ net cash. X 238 Times Annex.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting, army and Red Cross work. Mayflower, Madison Square 9380.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted.—Contractors who have sanitary shops; only those that are now making or have made uniform coats and can make immediate delivery need apply; applications confidential. P 201 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors, on better grade silk dresses; bring your own styles; stock orders placed. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER for dress house; one who can act as model; size 16 or 36; references, full particulars. N 42 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER, by one of the leading cotton goods converting houses, to manage a large, up-to-date and fully equipped export department; must have an intimate knowledge of the merchandise requirements of foreign markets; one who can speak Spanish fluently preferred; answer in strict confidence. Box R 152 Times.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted; a leading cotton converting house wishes to enlarge their export department; must have good knowledge of cotton goods for fine market; also speaking Spanish; answer in strict confidence. N 100 Times.

MANUFACTURER wants capable man to run factory either in New York or nearby place, for manufacturing children's popular-priced dresses; willing to put up entire plant for right party; if have own plant speedy arrangements can be made. R. H., 100 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a strong line of middy blouses for Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. Middy Blouse Co., 30 West 21st St.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and colder Mon. and Tues.; fresh n. w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon. in n. w.; colder Tues. in n. and cen.; moderate n. w. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and colder Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon.; cold wave in w.; colder in e. Tues.

Ky. and W. Va.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon., with a cold wave.

Ohio—Snow flurries and colder Mon., with a cold wave; Tues. fair and continued cold.

Ind.—Fair and colder Mon., with a cold wave; Tues. fair, continued cold.

Mich.—Fair; continued cold Mon. and Tues.

La., Ark., Okla., and E. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. fair; warmer Tues.

W. Tex.—Mon. and Tues. fair.

Ill., Mo., and Wis.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. probably fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Minn.—Fair and continued cold Mon.; Tues. unsettled, with rising temperature, probably light snow.

Iowa—Fair and continued cold Mon., slowly rising temperature in w.; Tues. increasing cloudiness and warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair with slowly rising temperature Mon.; Tues. unsettled, with rising temperature, probably light snow.

S. Dak.—Fair Mon., slowly rising temperature in s. and w.; Tues. cloudy and warmer.

Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues., with slowly rising temperature.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Tues.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received; orders taken for subscriptions for members of expeditionary forces. The Times sent to soldiers or sailors abroad or in camp for $1.00 a month.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Imperial.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Marks's Son; Chas. Marks, Miss Kyser, coats, suits, waists; Flanders.

ATLANTA—J. Saul, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Haynie, wash goods; 353 4th Av.; Latham.

AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarborough & Sons; J. C. Lynch, coats, suits; 353 4th Av.

BOSTON—Marks Bros. Co.; B. Marks, representing; Imperial.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. M. Lichtenstein, hosiery, furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss F. Snyder, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss Tarpy, costumes; Miss Murphy, dresses; 470 4th Av.; Algonquin.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; P. McHugh, silks; F. Coleman, black, colored dress goods; S. Averill, lamps; W. Fitzgerald, linings; J. A. Belyea, ladies' neckwear; E. J. Pendergast, silks; S. E. Emery, ladies' underwear; C. Berry, small wares; D. W. Edwards, millinery; Mr. Bedley, representing; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists; Mr. Moynihan, representing; Mr. Ryan, representing; D. W. Walsh, wash goods; J. J. O'Day, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss M. B. Haggerty, Miss F. Nichols, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—J. Schwab, millinery, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; Miss K. Rice, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, notions, laces, dress goods, silks, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; L. Metzenberg, jewelry, silverware; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. R. Anthony, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—M. A. Wedeles & Co.; M. A. Wedeles, furs, skins; A. Stein, furs, skins; Prince George.

CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, coats, suits; 37 West 26th.

CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; S. P. Halle, representing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; D. Hogg, silks, dress goods; 72 Madison Av., Hermitage.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Strouse & Louis Co.; J. Strouse, coats, suits; 1,170 B'way.

DAYTON, Ohio—Schilley Toy Co.; V. R. Roehm, toys; Breslin.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. H. Collins, juniors' apparel, knit goods; 23 E. 26th.

DETROIT—Russel Co.; Miss C. Grauman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; R. Owen, upholstery goods; Netherland.

DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; S. Kaufman, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.

GAINESVILLE, Texas—V. Peers Co.; E. Teague, carpets; Aberdeen.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketer & Sons; E. G. Geiselman, waists, muslin underwear, corsets; Breslin.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, domestics; 353 4th Av.; Continental.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. Koppelman, house furn. goods; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Goldstein Bros.; S. J. Goldstein, women's, children's wear; 1,133 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; H. J. Wolf, neckwear, leather goods; L. G. Wolf, notions, ribbons; 116 West 32d.

JACKSON, Mich.—McGee Bros.; H. S. Hank, piece goods; Holland House.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; Mrs. A. Moore, millinery; 44 E. 23d.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. R. T. Levy, cloaks, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 43 Leonard, Gregorian.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomber Co.; M. M. Newcomber, Mrs. M. K. Little, coats, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 45 W. 34th.

LEBANON, Ind.—Adler's Co-operative Co.; M. Adler, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way; Cumberland.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Budge & Guenzel Co.; V. Nolan, house furn. goods; Broztell.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—J. D. Back & Bro.; J. H. Kinlay, silks, dress goods; 353 4th Av.; Cumberland.

LONDON, England—Selfridge's, Ltd.; H. G. Selfridge, general mdse.; Biltmore.

LOS ANGELES—C. J. Scott, ladies' ready-to-wear; Elks' Club.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Durand-Perry Co.; Mrs. A. Hutchison, millinery; Latham.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; J. Calder, muslin underwear, hosiery, wrappers; Miss E. Meloche, Miss Kashan, ladies' wear; 230 5th Av.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—H. Weintraub, dry goods; Somerset.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; J. P. Fenton, domestics, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 105 Grand.

PADUCAH, Ky.—William Rieke & Co.; William Rieke, notions, hosiery; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

PERU, Ind.—Peru Mercantile Co.; R. H. Mimouck, general mdse.; York.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; Miss Kountz, women's neckwear; 470 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Collingwood.

RICHMOND, Va.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; F. Andrews, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; J. E. Bowman, domestics, dress goods, silks, boys' clothing; Miss Allen, ladies' wear; 1,150 B'way.

ROANOKE, Va.—Hancock D. G. Co.; W. R. Hancock, L. W. Hancock, general mdse.; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.

ROANOKE, Va.—S. H. Heironimus & Co.; G. D. Daniel, dress goods; Miss L. Kidd, Miss R. Stiff, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av., Collingwood.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books; 432 4th Av.

SAIRBURY, Neb.—M. Segil, coats, suits, dresses, waists, petticoats; Elks' Club.

SCRANTON, Penn.—A. Marcus, notions, hosiery; Latham.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; H. C. Freese, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss A. Walser, millinery; E. T. Hausman, dry goods; 1,133 B'way; Latham.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Block Bros.; A. G. Lesly, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Marx & Haas Clothing Co.; S. Goldberg, woolens, trimmings; Latham.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 116 West 32d.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hogan Bros.; T. L. Hogan, clothing; Marlborough.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; W. H. Neal, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—M. Levinson, women's, children's wear; 1,161 B'way; Cumberland.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; S. Uffenheimer, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 116 West 32d.

TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.

UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; F. B. Rathbun, domestics, dress goods; H. J. McVoy, notions; 60 Worth.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kings Sons; Miss M. Kinder, women's, infants' wear, corsets; Cumberland.

WOOSTER, Ohio—H. J. Donnelly, dry goods; Navarre.

REPLENISHING STOCKS.

Merchants finding their stock running low may replenish it by sending a letter to The New York Times, describing what is wanted. A summary of the letter will appear the next morning on the Business Page as a small advertisement. Replies can be mailed direct to the advertiser, or The Times will supply a box number.

The cost of this service is 50c an agate line of six words.—Advt.

ADDITIONAL SHOWROOM
EVERY DAY
Room 409
HOTEL IMPERIAL
Broadway and 32nd St.
CRYSTAL DRESSES
will be on display.
M. Weisman & Sons
Factory, 118 West 22nd St., N. Y. C.

LADIES' MISSES' COATS--SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
SUIT No. 2660
Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$12.75
COAT No. 3556
American Woolen Co. Poplin.
EXTRA SPECIAL
$8.75
D. M. JONAS,
3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y.
MAD. SQ. 6985

KAPLAN BROS.
To-day WE save coal
Showroom closed
To-morrow YOU can save
$ $ $ $
By Buying
THE STRONGEST LINE OF COATS
In the Market
Thousands of Coats on Racks
$6.75 to $32.50
22-26 West 32nd St.

L&G
TODAY AT THE
Hotel Breslin
B'way & 29th St.
SUITE 114
Our Extensive Line of
SILK JERSEY And COTTON DRESSES
Is Being displayed

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc
115-125 W. 30th St.

For the Convenience of
DRESS BUYERS
Our Line Will Be Shown in
HOTEL BRESLIN
On Monday, February 4th
Venus Costume Co.
159 West 25th.

OPEN MONDAY
Walk Up Two Small Flights.
Exclusive Models in
DRESSES
$16.75 to $23.75
MICHAEL SENFT,
29 West 35th St.

Acorn Brand
Munson made
S. L. Munson Co
WAISTS, SMOCKS, & DRESSES
N. Y. Salesroom
Brunswick Bldg.,
5th Ave. & 26th St.

DRYFOOS
Silk Petticoats
"At Home in Best Stores"
131-137 W. 35th St., N. Y.
PHONE GREELEY 397

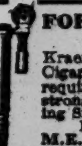
WE WILL SHOW OUR LINE AT ROOM 415
IMPERIAL HOTEL
Broadway and 32d St.
MEZERITZKY & STOLLERMAN
MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of every description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 Fifth Ave. New York.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums,
12 West 23d Street, New York.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord
North American Sales Co., 396-8 Broadway, N. Y.
Manufacturers' Agents.

DRESSES Silk and Cotton $3.75 up
M. WEISMAN & SONS, 118 W. 22D ST.



FOR ARMY & NAVY
FUSE LIGHTER
Kraemer No. 400. Lights Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette. No benzine required. Will burn in the strongest wind. Nickeled, Sterling Silver, Solid Gold.
FIT FOR ANY KIT
M. E. BERNHARDT (Sole Mfr.)
157 Chambers St., N. Y. City
Sample to wholesalers—Nickeled 25c ppd.

'BEST BY TEST'
U. S. CLOTH CUTTING MACHINE CO., INC.
414-416 W. B'way, N. Y.
Phone 9296-9297 Spring.

LEVISON & CO.
141 FIFTH AVENUE
ACCOUNTS FINANCED

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that EGERTON TOWING COMPANY, owner of the Steamtug "EGERTON," filed its Petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on July 20, 1917. Value of vessel and freight, as per order, $14,000. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, on or before April 8th, 1918, or be defaulted. Dated, January 3, 1918.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner,
No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

United States Government
Municipal, Railroad
and other
Investment Securities

Nassau and Cedar Streets
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Three Choice Short Term Investments

Running from
One to Two Years

To Yield Over
7%

If you are on the lookout for thoroughly conservative short-term investments yielding a high return, these issues merit your earnest consideration.

Write for Circular No. 1203
"Short Term Investments"

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Investment Securities
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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Canadian
Government & Municipal
Bonds

Yield 5½% to 6½%
Principal and interest payable in New York

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14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Bonds for Investment

We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes (Normal and Surtaxes)

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM
Alabama
5½% GOLD BONDS
Due Feb. 1, 1928
Optional 1920-1925

Prices to yield 5%

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

W. C. Langley & Co
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A Market Built Upon Peace Expectations

The influence of a coalless Monday was not enough to discourage the stock market through the five days that it was permitted to remain open last week. Not only did securities advance materially, but evidence was plentiful that the public, which has long resisted any desire to trade in stocks, has again become interested. The advance was very irregular, and as usual took the railroad shares along apparently as an afterthought, but when the week's results are summarized it is found that all classes profited to a marked degree. Fifty of the leading railroad and industrial issues scored an average net advance of 2¼ points, the industrials moving about two and a half times as fast as the railroads. The advance was so well sustained as to indicate a fundamental change in the public's appraisal of business conditions. Efforts have been made heretofore to lift security prices on the expectation of an early conclusion of the war without attracting any considerable following. The rise of last week was regarded as measuring the extent to which traders believe the world has progressed toward peace.

The old belief that the Allies can only make peace gained through victory was interpreted to mean victory in the immediate theatre of war. Rightly or wrongly, traders have begun to expect peace after victory won largely by economic pressure. They believe that Germany and Austria will break down industrially before they are crushed by the military strength of the opposing armies. The interesting, if in some cases conflicting, news that by accident or design got by the German censorship last week of the widespread labor disturbances fitted in nicely with this view of the future course of the war. The military experts look for a desperate offensive by the Teutons on the western front, which may either greatly prolong or practically end the war, according to the strength of the allied resistance. The average layman, weighing popular discontent and its effect on the production of things needed by the armies, is satisfied to see the opposing forces deadlocked by unfavorable weather conditions while the undermining of the enemy's power of resistance is steadily proceeding with the exhaustion of his supplies. The upward movement last week began with the decision of the Steel Corporation to continue the liberal extra dividend, but its subsequent strength was due almost entirely to the rapidly spreading belief that the Central Powers are done for, and must soon make concessions necessary to the calling of a peace council.

Doubt as to the place of the new Capital Issues Committee selected to pass upon proposed offerings of securities by agencies other than the Federal Government in the new scheme of Government control has been raised by the subsequent projection of a plan for a war finance corporation to make advances to those enterprises regarded as essential to the prosecution of the war. Formation of the committee, composed of three members of the Federal Reserve Board and an advisory committee of three practical bankers was plainly made necessary by the loose control which the Secretary of the Treasury has hitherto had over new security offerings. Bankers have been careful to consult with the Treasury Department officials before attempting any new corporation financing lest their appeal to investors be thought likely to mitigate against the financing plans of the Federal Government. Yet there was no compulsion laid upon them by law, and it was manifestly impossible for the officials at Washington to pass judgment upon all issues that have been held in abeyance pending at least tacit approval. The Capital Issues Committee, at the beginning of its labors, at least, will only consider security issues of not less than $500,000 for corporations and of half that amount in the case of municipalities. At each of the Reserve Banks local committees will assume part of the work laid upon the Advisory Committee, both working to the end that no unnecessary financing shall be attempted. Railroad financing will be left to the railroad administrator. The proposed War Finance Corporation, to be formed with $500,000,000 stock, all to be owned by the Government, would seem to be designed to supplant the Capital Issues Committee, although their functions do not entirely overlap. The new corporation, which would be closely controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury, would be authorized to make advances to banks financing industries essential to the war, or to buy itself the securities of such corporations. It could also buy and sell United States Government bonds. Most of the criticism which has been aroused by the outline of the new plan turns upon the provision that it shall be authorized to issue notes or bonds to the amount of $4,000,000,000. These notes or bonds would have the standing of Government certificates as collateral for commercial paper available for rediscount. This feature, plainly providing possibilities of huge inflation, has been severely criticised in some quarters on the ground that the Reserve Banks should not be used for a further pyramiding of credit. It is quite unlikely that the new corporation would ever avail itself of its full powers in this regard, but so much would depend upon the wisdom of the Directors that conservative bankers are loath to see the plan adopted with this feature as it now stands.

Secretary McAdoo has offered for sale another $400,000,000 of Treasury certificates to mature April 22. These are convertible into the third Liberty Loan, indicating that he expects to have the next issue placed before that date. To effect this the campaign to dispose of the bonds must be inaugurated within the next six weeks. It is hoped to provide $10,000,000,000 in the next five months, of which no less than $6,000,000,000 is likely to be raised through the sale of long-term bonds. The conversion 4s sold on the New York Stock Exchange last week at a new low price of 95.76, at which figure they yield more than 4¼ per cent. It is patent that to make a success of the huge new issue contemplated the interest rate must be made 4½ per cent., or an alternative plan devised to offer some other advantage. It has been suggested that the next issue carry 4 per cent. interest with a redemption price above par, or that a high interest bearing security be put out to run for a shorter length of time. The savings banks are less seriously disturbed today over the prospect of a 4½ per cent. Government bond than they were when it was first suggested that it might be necessary to raise the interest rate on Liberty bonds to 4 per cent. They have found that depositor's withdrawals are not excessive during a selling campaign, and that the return of funds afterward is accomplished at a rapid rate.

RESTRICTING DUTCH TRADE.

Grain Cannot Yet Be Imported, Says Hague Statement.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 3.—The overseas importation of grain and cattle feed, the semi-official news agency points out, can be resumed only when a definite economic agreement is reached with the Entente.

Under the provisional arrangement with America, it is explained, Dutch ships in American ports have received permission only to make short voyages.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Jan. 28	4	4	4	4
Jan. 29	3¾	3½	3¾	3½
Jan. 30	4	3½	4	3½
Jan. 31	4	3½	3¾	3½
Feb. 1	6	4	6	4
Feb. 2	4	4	4	4
Week's range—				
High			6	4
Low			3½	3½
Same week last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	3
Same period last year—				
High			3	2½
Low			1¾	1¾

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Jan. 28	5¾	5¾	5¼
Jan. 29	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 30	5¾	5¾	5¾
Jan. 31	5¾	5¾	5¾
Feb. 1	5½@5¾	5¾	5¾
Feb. 2	5½@5¾	5¾	5¾
Week's range—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5½	5¾	5¾
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3½	3¾
Low	2½	2½	3
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3⅞@4⅛
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5½@5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¾@6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*4	†4½	4½	4½
New York	3½	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4	4½	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4	4½	4½	5
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
S. Francisco	4	4½	4½	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	4	4	4
Philadelphia	5	4	4	4
Cleveland	5	4	4	4
Richmond	4½	4	4	4
Atlanta	5	4	4	4
Chicago	5½	3½	3½	4
St. Louis	5½	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	5½	4	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	4	4
S. Francisco	5½	4	4	4

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Jan. 28	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 29	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 30	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Jan. 31	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 1	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par
Feb. 2	Par	†5c	†10c@Par	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Jan. 28	3½	4 1/32	4 1/16	27f 16c
Jan. 29	3½	4 1/32	4 1/16	27f 16c
Jan. 30	3½	4 1/32	4 1/16	27f 15½c
Jan. 31	3½	4 1/32	4 1/16	27f 15c
Feb. 1	3½	4 1/32	4 1/16	27f 5½c
Feb. 2	3½	4 1/32	4 1/16	27f 5½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols, London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Jan. 28	55½	100	58f
Jan. 29	54⅝	100	58f
Jan. 30	54⅝	100	57f 75c
Jan. 31	54⅝	100	57f 75c
Feb. 1	54½	100	57f 75c
Feb. 2	54½	100	57f 75c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Jan. 28	43½d	87½c
Jan. 29	43½d	87½c
Jan. 30	43¼d	86⅝c
Jan. 31	43¼d	86⅝c
Feb. 1	43¼d	86⅝c
Feb. 2	43¼d	86⅝c

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received; orders taken for subscriptions for members of expeditionary forces. The Times sent to soldiers or sailors abroad or in camp for $1.00 a month.—Advt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 2, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,109,064	14,771,523
Same period a year ago	5,971,576	20,657,220

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 50 stocks	69.48	66.21	69.48	64.12
Same period a year ago	87.16	77.24	90.46	77.24

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	ADAMS EXPRESS	77	77	77	—3
2,110	Advance Rumely	14¼	12	13½	+2½
1,100	Advance Rumely pf	29½	27⅛	28⅜	+1¼
100	Ajax Rubber	50	50	50	—¼
2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
1,300	Alaska Juneau	3	2½	2¾	+¼
16,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22½	19⅝	22¼	+3¼
700	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	75½	73	75	+2
900	Am. Agricul. Chem.	87½	85	87½	+4½
200	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	92	91⅛	92	+2
6,100	Am. Beet Sugar	79½	77½	78	+1
100	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	85	85	85	+1
27,400	Am. Can	39½	37¼	38¾	+1⅞
825	Am. Can pf.	90½	90	90⅝	+⅝
14,300	Am. Car & Fdy.	73½	71⅝	72	+½
312	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	110½	110	110½	+1½
13,200	Am. Cotton Oil	32¾	29	32	+4
300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	80	80	80	..
2,800	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	12⅝	13⅛	+1⅛
6,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf	58¼	53⅝	58¼	+4¾
100	Am. Ice	12½	12½	12½	+⅝
100	Am. Ice pf.	40	40	40	+1¼
9,000	Am. International	58½	56	57½	+1⅝
14,300	Am. Linseed	34¼	32½	34¼	+1¾
2,300	Am. Linseed pf.	74⅞	73½	74⅞	+⅝
21,425	Am. Locomotive	59½	56¾	58⅝	+2⅛
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	97	96½	97	+1
1,600	Am. Malting	11	9	10⅝	+¾
1,100	Am. Malting 1st pf.	53	51	53	+2
64,750	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85¼	80¾	83⅞	+1¼
500	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	105½	105	105	..
200	Am. Snuff	90	90	90	+7
4,500	Am. Steel Foundries	62¾	60	62	+2
4,700	Am. Sugar Refining	107⅞	105⅜	107	+2
400	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	110½	109⅞	110½	+1½
7,700	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	69½	65¾	67½	+2
100	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	86	86	86	—1
10	Am. Tel. & Cable	55	55	55	..
9,400	Am. Tel. & Tel.	109¼	104½	108½	+4¼
4,115	Am. Tobacco	166	161	163	+2½
400	Am. Tobacco pf., new	98	95¼	97	+3
8,400	Am. Woolen	52¼	47⅝	51¾	+4¼
300	Am. Woolen pf.	92¾	92⅝	92¾	+⅜
8,700	Am. Writing Paper pf.	29½	22	29½	+8½
3,300	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	16⅛	14½	15	+½
200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	46	44½	46	+4
67,700	Anaconda Copper	64¾	61½	63⅞	+2⅝
100	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—2
500	Associated Oil	59	58	58¾	—½
5,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85¼	83¾	*85	+2½
3,900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	82	80	82	+1
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9	8½	9	+2
1,600	Atlantic Coast Line	91	90	91	+1
33,100	Atlantic, Gulf & W. I.	110⅛	103	110	+7⅜
440	Atlantic, G. & W. I. pf.	61	60½	61	+1
61,000	BALDWIN LOCO.	65¼	60½	63⅝	+2½
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	97	96½	96½	+½
15,700	Baltimore & Ohio	52¼	51	51¾	+⅞
100	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	+5
2,400	Barrett Co.	91¼	86	90½	+4½
200	Barrett Co. pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	—⅛
400	Batopilas Mining	1	1	1	..
3,200	Bethlehem Steel	81	77⅝	80½	+4½
139,700	Bethlehem S., Class B.	80½	75¼	78⅝	+3⅛
9,500	Bethlehem Steel 8 p. c. pf., sub. rcts., f. p.	103	98½	102½	+4
4,800	Booth Fisheries	23½	22½	22½	—⅜
4,900	Brooklyn Rap Tran.	46½	43½	46	+3
800	Brunswick Term. & Ry. Sec.	7⅝	6⅛	7⅝	+⅞
1,000	Burns Brothers	112½	109	*109	—½
10	Burns Brothers pf.	105	105	105	..
5,300	Butte & Superior	20¾	18½	19½	+1
800	CAL. PACKING	38½	38	38½	+⅛
1,100	Cal. Petroleum	15⅞	15	15½	+½
600	Cal. Petroleum pf.	43¼	43	43¼	—½
300	Calumet & Arizona	66	65	66	+1
21,600	Canadian Pacific	149¾	142	148¾	+6½
100	Central Foundry	34½	34½	34½	+1
100	Central Foundry pf.	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	—1⅞
47,500	Central Leather Co.	70⅞	65⅛	70½	+5⅞
5	Central & So. Am. Tel.	104	104	104	..
2,300	Cerro de Pasco Copper.	33⅛	31½	32½	+1½
5,800	Chandler Motor	84¼	74	81½	+8
13,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	52⅞	53⅜	+⅜
200	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	+⅛
500	Chi. Great Western pf.	21	21	21	+1
24,340	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	46½	41⅝	42½	—1¼
9,900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	79	74½	75	+1
800	Chi. & Northwestern	93¾	92½	93½	+½
100	Chi. & Northwest'n pf.	137	137	137	—½
12,400	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	21½	19⅞	20½	+⅛
2,430	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	64	62	63⅝	+2½
2,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	54¼	52⅛	53¾	+1½
10,500	Chile Copper	17⅝	16⅛	16⅞	+⅞
9,200	Chino Copper	45½	42¾	44¼	+1½
1,000	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	30	30	30	+2
150	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	61	61	61	..
100	Cluett, Peabody	51	51	51	+½
4,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	34¾	38½	+3½
500	Colorado Southern	21	20¾	21	..
9,000	Columbia Gas & Elec.	35	33⅛	*33¾	+1¾
100	Comput. Tab Recording	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+1⅝
4,800	Consolidated Gas	92⅜	88	90	+2
100	Consol. Gas, El., Balt.	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
600	Continental Can	93¾	90	93	+6
34,641	Corn Products Ref.	33⅞	32¼	33⅝	+1
1,000	Corn Products Ref. pf.	94	92½	94	+½
41,500	Crucible Steel	59⅛	55⅞	58	+1½
200	Crucible Steel pf.	89	86	89	+¾
19,300	Cuba Cane Sugar	32⅛	30¾	31½	—⅛
2,200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	80½	80	80⅜	+⅜
100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	152	152	152	+5¼
3,100	DEL. & HUDSON	115⅛	110½	114	+3½
300	Del., Lack. & Western.	179¾	177½	177½	—2½
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	7	6½	6¾	..
95,700	Distillers Securities	41¼	38⅛	41¼	+3¾
5,600	Dome Mines	9¼	8⅞	9	—½
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	2½	2½	2½	—1
10	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	7	7	7	..
8,800	ERIE	15¾	15	15⅝	+⅛
3,800	Erie 1st pf.	26¼	24¾	26	+1½
200	Erie 2d pf.	19½	19½	19½	+1
100	FEDERAL M. & S.	13	13	13	+3¼
100	Federal M. & S. pf.	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1¼
100	Fisher Body pf.	77	77	77	—2
2,400	GASTON, WM. & W.	35⅞	33¾	*35	+1¾
307	General Chemical	174	174	174	+9
19,500	General Electric	140	129¼	139¼	+10¼
1,000	General Electric rights.	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
75,200	General Motors	139½	117½	135¼	+18
2,068	General Motors pf.	88	82	85	+3¾
8,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	50	45	49	+4
300	Goodrich pf.	99¼	98	99¼	+2¼
700	Granby Consol.	77	75	77	+3
5,600	Great Northern pf.	92	89½	92	+3¼
13,000	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	28½	26⅞	27¾	+1
2,200	Greene-Cananea Cop.	42½	40	42¼	+2¾
900	Gulf States Steel	93	89	92	+3
600	HARTMAN CORP.	42¼	41¼	42	—2
4,239	Haskell & Barker	40	36¼	39¼	+3
100	Homestake Mining	81½	81½	81½	—7½
900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	96	93⅜	*96	+2¾
14,900	Inspiration Copper	47⅝	45	46⅛	+¾
2,800	Interboro Consolidated	8⅞	8	8⅜	+⅜
3,000	Interboro Consol. pf.	46⅞	44½	45½	+1⅞
2,500	Inter. Agricultural	15¼	14	14⅞	+⅞
1,400	Inter. Agricultural pf.	48½	45½	48⅛	+5¼
1,500	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	122	119	120	—½
200	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	109	108½	109	+1
1,100	Inter. Harv. Corp.	72	67½	71	+4½
50,800	Inter. Mer. Marine	25⅞	24⅞	25¼	+⅞
186,400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	96⅞	89⅞	95¼	+5⅞
10,100	Inter. Nickel	29⅝	28¼	28¼	—½
100	Inter. Nickel pf.	90	90	90	—2
20,900	Inter. Paper	31½	27½	31¼	+4
300	Inter. Paper pf. stamped	62	60	62	+4
400	JEWEL TEA pf.	97¼	97	97	+7
1,400	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N.	18⅛	17½	17¾	+½
100	Kansas City South'n pf	51	51	51	+1
100	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	104	104	104	+9
2,400	Kelly Springfield Tire	47¼	44¼	46⅝	+2⅝
16,800	Kennecott Copper	33⅞	32⅝	33¼	+⅝
167	Kings Co. El. & P.	94	94	94	—1
100	Kress (S. H.) Co.	50	50	50	+7
7,400	LACK. STEEL	79¼	76	77½	+2
52	Laclede Gas	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	..
400	Lee Rubber & Tire	14½	13	14	..
800	Lehigh Valley	59½	57	59	+2½
100	Liggett & Myers	182	182	182	+17
350	Liggett & Myers pf.	104	103½	104	+1½
200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18⅛	17½	17½	—2¼
400	Louisville & Nashville	114	113	113½	—¼
600	MACKAY COS.	75	74½	75	—½
200	Manhattan Elevated	97⅛	97	97⅛	+⅛
7,100	Maxwell Motors	30⅛	26	28⅞	+2⅞
1,800	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	61	58¼	61	+4
3,900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	24	22	23½	+1½
200	May Department Stores	52	52	52	+4½
79,200	Mexican Petroleum	94½	89⅝	93¼	+2¾
200	Mexican Petroleum	92	88	92	+4
4,800	Miami Copper	33⅛	30⅞	*31	+½
14,100	Midvale Steel	45½	43½	45	+1⅛
900	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	10	8¼	8¼	—1¼
665	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	89½	85	89½	+3
900	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	5	4¾	5	..
300	Missouri, Kan. & T. pf.	7⅛	6½	7⅛	—1⅝
11,500	Missouri Pacific	23¼	21⅜	22¼	+⅛
1,950	Missouri Pacific pf.	46¾	44	45	+1
1,400	Montana Power	72	69¾	71¼	+3¾
500	NATIONAL ACME	32	30	32	+2
400	National Biscuit	99	95¼	99	+6
200	National Cloak & S. pf.	100	100	100	..
2,400	National Conduit & C.	17	16¼	16¾	+1
18,200	National Enam. & S.	45½	43⅜	44⅛	+1⅛
3,300	Nevada Con. Copper	19¼	18½	19	+¼
900	New York Air Brake	127	124	127	+5
8,400	New York Central	72¾	70	71¾	+1½
200	New York, Chi. & St. L	14	14	14	—½
100	New York Dock	19	19	19	+½
4,100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	31½	28¾	30½	+2½
1,350	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20⅝	18¼	20	+¼
7,300	Norfolk & Western	106⅞	103	106¼	+2¾
200	North American	45	45	45	+1
6,200	Northern Pacific	86¾	84	86¼	+2¾
1,310	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	68¼	63¼	68¼	+2¼
46,380	OHIO CITIES GAS	40¼	37	39	+2⅛
700	Ohio Fuel Supply	43½	42¾	43½	—1¼
1,700	Ontario Mining	5¾	4⅝	5¾	+1½
100	Owen Bottle Machine	62	62	62	+2
700	PACIFIC MAIL	25⅝	24½	25⅝	+1⅝
300	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	19	18¾	19	—½
1,000	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	89¾	80	89¾	+¾
7,660	Pennsylvania Railroad.	46⅝	45⅞	*46⅛	+⅞
9,700	People's Gas, Chicago	55	46	51¾	+6½
1,300	Pere Marquette	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	+¼
100	Pere Mar. prior pf.	55	55	55	..
100	Pettibone, Mulliken & Co. 1st pf.	98	98	98	—1
1,100	Philadelphia Co.	26½	25½	26	..
1,950	Pierce-Arrow	36⅝	35	36	+½
600	Pierce-Arrow pf.	90½	90	90½	+¾
12,500	Pitts. Coal	48⅝	46	47¼	+1½
100	Pitts. Coal pf.	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—⅞
13,400	Pitts. & West Va.	28½	27¼	27¼	+¼
2,600	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	67½	66	67	+1¼
100	Pond Creek Coal	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+1¼
2,400	Pressed Steel Car	64½	61	63	+2
1,245	Pullman Co.	117½	115	*117	+7
12,000	RY. STEEL SPRING	53¾	51¼	53¼	+2⅛
7,400	Ray Consol. Copper	24½	23½	24¼	+⅝
80,900	Reading	77	73⅛	76⅝	+3⅜
800	Reading 2d pf.	37	37	37	..
24,825	Republic Iron & Steel	79⅜	73¾	77½	+2⅛
1,400	Republic Iron & S. pf.	95⅜	94	95⅜	+¾
700	Royal Dutch tr. rects.	76½	75⅛	75¼	—⅝
1,900	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	12½	11⅝	12	+½
100	St. L. Southwestern	20	20	20	—3
1,100	Savage Arms	69	65	69	+7½
3,000	Saxon Motor	11	8⅞	11	+2⅝
600	Seaboard Air Line	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	17⅝	17½	17½	+1¼
3,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	155½	151	*153½	+5½
500	Shattuck-Arizona	17⅝	17	17½	+1½
19,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	37¾	32¼	*37¾	+6¼
1,000	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. Co.	43	41½	42½	+3
13,800	Southern Pacific	85	82⅞	84½	+2⅛
25	South Porto Rico S. pf.	106	106	106	..
12,700	Southern Railway	24½	23⅛	23⅞	+⅝
5,500	Southern Railway pf.	60	58	60	+2
52,900	Studebaker Co.	55⅛	49⅞	52½	+2¼
8,900	Stutz Motor	47⅝	42	47¼	+5¼
3,600	Superior Steel	37⅝	34⅞	36¾	+2
21,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	17¾	15½	17	+1¾
22,600	Texas Co.	160¾	149½	160½	+11½
3,600	Texas & Pacific	18¾	18	18	..
700	Third Avenue	19⅜	18	19	+1⅝
32,900	Tobacco Products	56	54	*55¼	+2⅝
400	Tobacco Products pf.	93	91	93	+2
100	Transue & W. Steel F.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—¼
100	Twin City Rap. Tran.	65¼	65¼	65¼	+⅛
28,400	UNION PACIFIC	117	114	116	+1¾
100	Union Pacific pf.	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	+⅜
700	United Alloys Steel	39	37½	39	+1½
13,600	United Cigar Stores	96½	94	96¼	+1¾
300	United Drug	70	70	70	+½
400	United Drug 1st pf.	47	46⅞	47	..
4,205	United Fruit	128½	121½	126¾	+6¾
500	United Railway Invest.	5	4¾	4¾	..
200	United Ry. Invest. pf.	11½	11	11	—2
700	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	14⅝	13½	14⅝	+2
100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	47¾	47¾	47¾	+3¾
41,400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	128½	119¼	127	+7⅞
100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	97	97	97	+2
16,400	U. S. Rubber	58⅝	55½	58	+2¼
400	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	99¾	96⅝	99¾	+3¼
1,700	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	48	45⅞	47½	+1¾
800	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	45¾	43	44	+⅞
739,000	U. S. Steel	98½	91¾	96⅝	+5¼
4,800	U. S. Steel pf.	112⅞	110	*111½	+3¼
17,200	Utah Copper	85	81	84½	+2½
1,900	Utah Securities	14⅞	14	14	+¼
3,400	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	42½	40½	42	+1⅞
1,600	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102	100	102	+3
700	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke.	56	53	56	+4⅝
500	WABASH	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
2,700	Wabash pf. A	42⅛	41¼	42	+¾
1,000	Wabash pf. B	23	22	23	+½
100	Wells Fargo Express	83	83	83	+2
2,200	Western Maryland	14¾	13⅜	14⅛	+1
200	West. Maryland 2d pf.	20	20	20	—6
2,000	Western Pacific	15	14	15	+1¾
2,250	Western Pacific pf.	55	50	55	+5
2,200	Western Union Tel.	92	90	91	+¾
15,400	Westinghouse E. & M.	42½	40¼	41½	+1¼
800	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	+⅝
200	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	20½	20	20½	—⅞
2,100	White Motors	42	39⅛	42	+3⅞
1,700	Wilson & Co.	56⅞	53¼	55	+3
39,300	Willys-Overland	19¼	17¼	18⅞	+1⅝
800	Willys-Overland pf.	79½	76¾	79½	+2¾
400	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	120	118	120	+3¾
200	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	..
200	Worthington P. pf. A	86½	86	86	..
200	Worthington P. pf. B	60	59⅞	59⅞	+⅞

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PRUDDEN & CO.
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1 year 6s due Feb. 1, 1919
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5½% GUARANTEED
First Mortgages and Certificates
Write for Booklet "A."
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Bridge Plaza N., L. I. City, N. Y.

Now Ready
Official Regulations
(As Released by the Treasury Department)

War Excess Profits Tax
Individuals—Partnerships—Corporations

THOSE LIABLE for War Excess Profits Taxes will find the official regulations invaluable in making up their returns. We have therefore printed them for distribution, and will gladly furnish a copy free upon request.

The expert advice of our War Tax Department will also be helpful in solving problems involved in this legislation.

In addition to our War Tax Department, we have in this office a representative of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who is assigned to render service in filling out returns and giving advice.

The market valuation of securities as of March 1, 1913, will be supplied upon application to any one of our twenty-four correspondent offices.

There will be no charge for this service

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in Twenty-four Cities
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

Clark, Dodge & Co.

WE OFFER
BALTIMORE & OHIO
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds
Due July 1, 1948
To yield about 5½%

Legal investments for trustees and savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

51 Wall Street, New York

Unusual Investment Opportunities

Few realize the very unusually low prices at which safe bonds and preferred stocks are selling. Let us send you a comparative statement with suggestions as to investments.

Dominick & Dominick
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EXCESS PROFITS TAX
INCOME TAX

THE long looked for Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax Regulations were released for publication today by the Treasury Department. These regulations are in the hands of our Income and War Tax Service subscribers this morning.

THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY
37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
New York, January 23, 1918.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 76.

A dividend of One Dollar Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share will be paid February 26th, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business February 5th, 1918.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 30.

A dividend of One Dollar Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share will be paid March 6th, 1918, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business February 13th, 1918.

H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
CONSOLIDATED ARIZONA SMELTING CO.
New York, January 30, 1918.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1% (5c per share) payable on March 1, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business February 15, 1918. Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Transfer Agent.

The stock transfer books will not be closed.

FRANK W. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7
N. Y. City, January 23rd, 1918.

The second installment of Two Per Cent (2%), (1% in cash and 1% in stock) of the Eight Per Cent (8%) dividend upon the Common Stock of the Standard Milling Company which was declared on October 24th, 1917, will be payable on February 28th, 1918, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1918.

Checks and certificates will be mailed.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL COPPER COMPANY

A dividend of Fifteen cents per share has been declared, payable February 25, 1918, to stock of record February 5, 1918.

WM. A. KERR, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 4, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 33
N. Y. City, January 23rd, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year, on February 28th, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1918.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Twentieth Quarter) of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1918, to stockholders of record February 15, 1918.

T. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

United Wine & Trading Company
STOCKHOLDERS' NOTICE.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the UNITED WINE AND TRADING COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the coming year, and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 321-323 West 13th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 19th day of February, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the by-laws and pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors.

Transfer books will be closed from the 11th day of February, 1918, to the 20th day of February, 1918, both inclusive.

(Signed) HENRY VON MINDEN, President.
JOHN H. W. MEYER, Sec'y & Treas.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF G. W. FABER, INC., will be held at No. 36 West 37th Street, February 11, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. O. FRECH, Secretary.

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Pacific Gas & Elec.
Common & Preferred
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5413

Boston, Mass., January 26, 1918.

Notice to Holders of First Mortgage 5% Bonds Secured by Mortgage on the Steamer "Middlesex" Issued by Coastwise Steamship Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions contained in Article 5 of the mortgage given by the Coastwise Steamship Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, to secure an issue of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) par value First Mortgage 5% Bonds on the steamer "MIDDLESEX," dated October 1, 1912, the following bonds will be redeemed and retired on April 1, 1918:

Bonds numbered 61 to 200, inclusive, maturing from April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1923.

The holders of the above numbered bonds are hereby notified to present said bonds to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1918, to receive in cash the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to April 1, 1918.

Bonds must carry coupons due April 1, 1918, and the subsequent maturing coupons thereto belonging, and must be accompanied by the usual income tax certificates.

Interest on said bonds will cease on April 1st, 1918.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
BY COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, ASSIGNEE OF AND SUCCESSOR IN TITLE TO COASTWISE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
COASTWISE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
By JOHN G. CROWLEY, Treasurer.

TO THE OWNERS OF SIX PER CENT. BONDS, issued by the SHULTS BREAD COMPANY to The Peoples Trust Company, as Trustee under and in pursuance of a mortgage made by said Shults Bread Company to the said The Peoples Trust Company, as Trustee, dated March 1, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the SHULTS BREAD COMPANY, we have drawn by lot one hundred of the bonds secured by the above described mortgage and that said bonds with accrued interest will be paid by us at our banking office, No. 181 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on March 1, 1918, upon presentation of said bonds with all coupons accruing after March 1, 1918, attached. The numbers of said bonds so drawn are:

2231	1592	959	2225	840	2792	367	188
624	591	2506	2187	1961	2368	1687	1411
2073	316	2223	1989	158	194	811	1011
1820	2252	2251	285	890	551	1576	2883
548	182	614	295	2059	80	1825	2281
2415	2977	2574	1409	529	2796	2270	2769
1147	2555	446	2960	1364	2927	1985	2220
848	226	246	622	184	2082	2875	642
185	2156	1592	2554	1080	974	406	2906
1123	1112	2518	213	670	1097	2295	2075
2929	588	392	129	2578	167	2550	1201
1305	127	2189	1320	1996	1876	443	1031
821	2644	1891	2296				

Interest upon said bonds will cease on and after March 1st, 1918.

THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY,
By W. A. FISCHER, Secretary.

Cerro De Pasco Copper Corporation Redemption of Bonds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF TEN YEAR CONVERTIBLE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CERRO DE PASCO COPPER CORPORATION, DUE NOVEMBER 1st, 1925, AND SECURED BY THE INDENTURE BETWEEN SAID CORPORATION AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEE, DATED NOVEMBER 1st, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that all of the bonds of the above described issue of the face value of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000.00) each, not heretofore called for redemption, now outstanding have been called for redemption on May 1st, 1918, and on and after that date will be redeemed and paid out of moneys in the Sinking Fund provided for by Article IV. of the Indenture securing said Bonds, at 105% of the principal sum thereof, upon presentation and surrender of such Bonds accompanied by all coupons maturing subsequently to such redemption date, at the Office of the undersigned Trustee, 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. After May 1st, 1918, said bonds shall cease to bear interest.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice-President.
Dated, New York, January 28th, 1918.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 20-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE SPRINGFIELD COAL MINING COMPANY:

The undersigned Successor-Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of thirty-five thousand five hundred fifty-six dollars and sixty-eight cents ($35,556.68) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before **Monday, February 25th, 1918.** Bonds accepted must be delivered on February 27th, 1918, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.
Dated, New York, January 30th, 1918.

THE TRI-CITY RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of the Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3:00 P. M. on February 11th, 1918, for the sale to it of $250,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee rserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 14, 1918.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders, the preferred and common stock transfer books of this Company will close February 6, 1918, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen February 28, 1918.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.
New York, January 22, 1918.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. C. SAUNDERS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL Association, located at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

W. C. CAINE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday the 18th day of February, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing yea and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated January 25, 1918.
H. M. WATKINS, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED FEB. 2, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,996,500	$115,283,000
Same period last year	27,995,000	138,157,000

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.43	77.09	77.43	76.64
Same period a year ago	89.23	87.96	89.48	87.96

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD cv. 6s, Series B	24⅝	22¼	24⅝	4
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94	92½	94	8
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	82	82	82	1
Am. S. & Ref. 1st 5s	88½	88½	88½	36
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82	82	82	26
Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	95	93	95	196
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	88	88	88	1
Am. Thread 4s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
Am. Wr. Paper 5s	84	82½	83	75
Armour & Co. 4½s	85	84½	85	45
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	85⅛	84⅝	85	50
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	74½	74½	74½	7
A. & Ch. A. L. 1st 5s	95	95	95	5
A.C.L., L. & N. col. 4s	73	71	73	143
BALDWIN LOC. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	2
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	87½	87	87½	8
B. & O. gold 4s	78	77¼	78	60½
B. & O. ref. 5s	81⅝	80⅞	81⅜	42
B. & O. cv. 4½s	78⅛	77⅛	78¼	60
Beth Steel pur. m. 5s	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	20
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	88	87½	87½	11
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	29
Braden Copper 6s	91½	91½	91½	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96⅞	96⅜	96⅛	79
B. R. T. gold 5s	80	80	80	9
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	95	95	95	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	2
Cent. Dist. Tel. 5s	99	99	99	2
Cent. Leather 5s	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞	11
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	97	97	97	1
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	102	102	102	2
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s, reg.	102½	102½	102½	1
Cent. Pacific 4s	81	79⅛	81	11
Cent. Pacific Through S. L. 4s	71	71	71	2
Cerro de Pasco 6s	105¼	105	105¼	9
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	15
Ches. & O. cv. 5s	79	77½	78¼	221
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	69⅝	68	68½	94
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	84½	83	84⅛	24
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94	93⅛	93⅞	151
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s	98⅝	97⅝	98⅝	8
C., B. & Q., I. Div. 4s	84	84	84	1
C., B & Q., I. Div. 3½s	75½	73⅞	75½	11
C. & E. Ill. 5s, U. S. Mtg. ctfs.	70	70	70	1
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	60	58½	58½	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	77⅞	77½	77½	6
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	69	67½	69	105
C., M. & St. P. gn. 4½s	84½	83	84⅛	8
C., M. & S. P. cv. 5s	80	78⅛	79	20
C., M. & S.P. cv. 4½s	75	74	74½	64
C., M. & St. P., C. & L. Sup. 5s	97	97	97	1
C., M. & St. P., La., C. & D. 5s	98	98	98	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	66⅜	65½	66⅜	67
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77	76½	76½	4
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	66	66	66	2
Chi. Railways 5s	84	84	84	5
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	66⅜	66¼	66¼	6
Chile Copper 7s	107½	104	106⅝	40
Chile C. 6s, rec. p.pd.	77½	75½	76½	58
Col. Industrial 5s	74½	74½	74½	5
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	69⅜	68⅞	69¼	76
Col. & So. 1st 4s	83⅞	83	83⅞	23
Con. Gas conv. 6s	101	100⅜	100⅜	66
Corn Prod. ref. 5s, '31	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	2
Cuban A. S., col. tr. 6s	100	100	100	3
Cumberland Tel. 5s	93⅛	93	93	8
DEL. & H. 1st & r. 4s	83	83	83	1
D. & R. G. con. 4s	65	64	65	23
D. & R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	51	49⅞	50	24
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	76	76	76	1
Det. United 4½s	70½	70½	70½	1
Distillers' Sec. 5s	82⅞	80½	82	69
ERIE 1st con. 4s	69	68⅞	68⅞	2
Erie gen. 4s	53⅛	51	52⅞	11
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A	46	42½	46	54
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B	46	43⅛	46	40
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D	51	49⅝	50⅜	88
GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	97	96	97	30
Granby Con. cv. 6s, sta	95½	95½	95½	5
Grand River C. & C. 6s	94	94	94	3
Great Falls P. 5s	94	93¼	93¼	5
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	78	78	78	1
HUD. & M. ref. 5s	53½	51½	53	146
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	17¼	15	17	112
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	6
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. 1st 5s	90	90	90	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74½	74½	74½	19
Illinois Steel 4½s	82½	82½	82½	2
Indiana Steel 5s	96⅛	96	96⅛	7
Inter.-Met. 4½s	55⅛	55⅛	55¼	108
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	84	80⅞	84	66
Int. Agrl. col. tr. 5s	73½	72	73½	7
Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	94½	93	94	434
Iowa Central ref. 4s	44	44	44	2
KANSAS C. SO. 5s	75⅜	73⅜	75⅜	111
Kansas City So. 3s	59⅛	59	59	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	75⅜	75¼	75¼	16
LACK. STL. 5s, '23	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	11
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98	98	98	10
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	89	89	89	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	86	85	86	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	85	85	85	3
Lake Shore 3½s	73½	72	73½	5
Liggett & Myers 5s	92	92	92	1
Long Island deb. 5s	72	72	72	20
Lorillard 7s	113½	113⅛	113⅛	8
Lorillard 5s	90	89	90	5
Lou. & Nash. unif. 4s	88½	87⅜	88⅛	5
MAN con. 4s, tax. ex.	79	79	79	2
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	77	77	77	3
Midvale Steel 5s	83¼	81⅛	82⅜	23
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	44	44	44	5
M. & St. L. ref. & ext. 5s	46	46	46	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62⅛	61¼	62⅛	16
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	32	32	32	2
Mo. Pac. 1st 6s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	59	58¼	58⅜	388¼
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, '26	90	90	90	5
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, '23	91	91	91	2
Mo. P. 1st & ref. 5s, '65	85	85	85	4
Montana Power 5s	88	87⅝	88	4
NAT. TUBE 5s	93	93	93	1
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	46	45	45⅝	76
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	99⅜	99	99⅜	6
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	5
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	93⅞	93	93⅛	226
N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82¼	81⅛	82¼	26
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78⅛	78	78⅜	29
N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s	74	74	74	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	64¼	64	64¼	4
N. Y., Conn. R.R. 4½s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	2
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 4s	70½	70	70½	10
N.Y.G., E.L., H. & P. 5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	1
N.Y., N.H. & H. cv. 6s	84	84	84	5
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	19	17⅜	17⅜	43
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	50	50	50	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	87	86⅛	86⅜	57
Norf. & W. con. 4s	84	84	84	10
Norf. & W. div'l 4s	74½	74½	74½	1
Nor. Pacific 4s	84⅛	83⅞	84	35
Nor. Pacific 3s	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	1
Nor. Pac. ref. & imp. 4½s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	8
ORE. R. & NAV. con. 4s	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	1
Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	19
Ore.-W. 1st & ref. 4s	73	72	72	15
PAC. T. & T. 5s	92¼	92	92¼	7
Penn. con. 4½s	98⅛	98	98⅛	41
Penn. 4s, 1948	88	87½	87½	4
Penn. gen. 4½s	90	89⅛	89⅞	247
Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	81	80½	81	8
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	81	80½	81	48
Poca. con. col. s. f. 5s	85½	85½	85½	1
Public Service 5s	76	76	76	2
READING gen. 4s	84⅝	84	84½	27
Roch. & Pitts. 1st 6s	103	103	103	3
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	64	62⅞	64	3
ST. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	94¼	93½	94¼	9
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	70	70	70	9
St. L., I. M. & S. unif. & ref. 4s	74¼	74¼	74¼	4
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 4s, A	59⅝	57¼	59⅜	151
St. L. & San Fran. prior lien 5s, B	73	70½	73	81
St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	68	62⅝	68	89
St. L. & S.F. inc. 6s	51	48½	51	98
St. L. S W. 1st 4s	66½	66½	66½	1
St. L. S. W. cons. 4s	62	62	62	7
St. L. S. W. Term. 5s	58¼	58¼	58¼	1
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	55	52¼	52¼	28
St. P., K. C. & S. L. 4½s	59	59	59	1
Sinclair Oil 7s	88	88	88	17
Sinc. Oil, with war.	90½	89¼	90½	138
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89⅛	88	89	109
So. Pac. conv. 4s	77⅛	76⅜	77⅜	67
So. Pac. ref. 4s	82⅞	81⅞	82⅜	92
So. Pac. col. 4s	76	75⅞	75⅞	4
Southern Ry. 5s	93	90⅛	92⅞	24
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	61	60	60½	130
So. Ry., St. L. div. 4s	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	8
So. Bell Tel. 5s	91¼	90½	90¼	4
Standard Milling 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	1
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	91½	91½	91½	4
Term. of St. L. ref. 4s	82⅞	82	82	6
Texas Co. deb. 6s	99⅛	99	99	18
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	86	84	84	3
Third Av. ref. 4s	56	55	56	8
Third Av. adj. 5s	37½	35⅛	37⅛	40
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	53	52	53	8
Tri-City 5s	93⅛	93¼	93⅛	11
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	89	88	88	19
Union Pac. ref. 4s	78¼	78	78¼	30
Union Pac. conv. 4s	86½	86	86½	11
U. S. Rubber 6s	100	100	100	9
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	79⅜	76½	79⅛	567
U. S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	96½	96¼	96½	1
U. S. Steel 5s	100	99¾	99⅞	158
Utah P. & L. 5s	88⅛	83½	83½	1
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	94	93⅛	94	2
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	94¼	94¼	94¼	4
Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	92⅛	91⅞	91⅞	9
Va. Midland gen. 5s	94	94	94	1
WABASH 1st 5s	95⅛	95	95	2
Wabash 2d 5s	86½	85⅜	85⅜	11
Western Electric 5s	97½	97	97	2
Western Pacific 5s	81⅛	79⅛	79⅛	55
West. N. Y. & P.	99	99	99	1
West Shore 4s	77⅞	77½	77½	4
Western Maryland 4s	61½	60	61½	12
West. Un. col. tr. 5s	92	92	92	9
Wilson & Co. 6s	95¼	95	95¼	19
Wis. Cent., Sup. & D. 4s	76½	76¼	76½	1

Total sales $7,130,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. Liberty 3½s	98.30	97.20	98.30	3,038
U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s	96.68	96.50	96.50	823
U. S. Liberty 2d 4s	96.80	95.76	95.92	6,683
U. S. 4s, reg.	105	105	105	1
Am. For. Secur. 5s	97½	96	97¼	394
Anglo-French 5s	90	88⅞	89⅞	1,899
City of Bordeaux 6s	90	87	88⅜	329
City of Lyons 6s	90	87	88⅜	271
City of Marseilles 6s	89⅜	87	88½	230
City of Paris 6s	89½	86½	88	120
City of Tokio 5s	70½	70½	70½	9
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95½	95⅜	95½	10
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	24
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	92½	92½	92½	13
French Gov. 5½s	97½	96¼	97⅛	410
Japanese 4½s	92½	92¼	92¼	9
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	92⅞	92⅜	92½	19
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, German stamp	81	79⅞	80½	140
Japanese 4s	74½	74½	74½	2
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	99	98⅜	98⅜	1,506
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99 11/16	99 11/16	99 11/16	5
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	97⅜	96½	97⅛	314
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99½	98 11/16	99¼	1,556
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	94⅜	93⅝	94⅜	345

Total sales $17,730,

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, May, 1954	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	3
4s, 1957	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	4
4s, 1959	87	87	87	19
4¼s, 1966	90	90	90	1
4½s, May, 1957	96¼	96	96	3
4½s, 1963	96½	96	96	82
½s, 1965	96⅛	96	96¼	72

Total sales $136,

Grand total $24,996,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	Holiday.			
Tuesday	45,490	164,815	188,195	$245,000
Wednesday	42,450	153,395	182,375	135,000
Thursday	108,422	136,062	157,660	97,000
Friday	166,150	127,237	255,225	163,000
Saturday	34,050	80,780	145,550	125,000
Total	396,562	667,769	939,005	765,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'gs.
10,100	*Aetna Explos.	7⅝	6½	6½	— ¾
250	*Aetna Explos. pf., w. i.	42½	42	42½	+ 1
20	*Air Reduc.	70	70	70	— 4
30	Am.B.Mfg. pf.	17	17	17	+ 2
1,700	*Am. Writ. P.	3	2	3	+ 1
700	Brit.-Am. Tob. reg.	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ 1⅛
200	B.-A.Tob. cou.	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
25	*Can.Car & F.	20	20	20	+ 1
100	*C. C. & F. pf.	51	51	51	+ 2
400	Carwen Steel	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	..
500	*ChalmersMtr.	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
10,400	Chev.M.C., w.i.	122	110	122	+11
10,100	*CupriteSulph.	2	1⅝	1⅞	..
425	*City Ser. old	215	211	215	+ 2
4,400	Curtiss Aero.	32⅝	28	29½	+ 2
2,000	*Electric Gun	3/16	⅛	⅛	..
1,232	Emer. Phon.	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
700	Inter. Rubber	10½	9½	10	+ ⅜
1,700	*Int. Trad. C.	4½	1½	4⅜	+ 2½
300	*Int. T. C. pf.	1½	1½	1½	..
650	Keyst. T.&R.	14½	12⅜	14	+ 1
1,100	*S. S. Kresge	75	71	73	+ 3½
100	Lake Tor. Bt.	3	3	3	— ⅛
500	*Man. Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,800	Marc. of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ [illegible]
27,000	*Maxim Mun.	11/16	⅝	11/16	— 1/16
1,100	*Nat. Motors	18	13	18	+ 6
1,300	N. Y. Transp.	19	17⅞	18⅜	+ 1
2,250	N. A. P. & P.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
300	Peer. T. & M.	16½	16	16½	+ ½
4,430	*Prud. Pict.	6⅛	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
515	*Pyrene Mfg.	11	10½	11	+ ½
1,500	*St. Jos. Lead	17⅜	15⅜	17	+ 1½
222,000	Smith Mot. T.	1⅝	1¼	1 11/16	+ 3/16
1,335	*Stand. Motor	9½	9	9½	+ ¼
3,000	Submarine Bt.	13	12	12⅜	+ ½
3,300	Triangle Film	15/16	⅞	15/16	— 1/16
49,000	*United Mtrs.	26⅜	23⅝	25¼	+ 1
6,900	U. S. St'mship	5⅛	4¼	5	+ ⅛
1,700	World Film	⅝	⅝	½	..
13,100	*Wr.-Mar.A.C.	7⅝	6⅜	6⅞	..
300	*Wr.-Mar. pf.	46	45	46	+11

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'gs.
7,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	13	11¼	11¼	— 1¼
40,000	A.-Am. O. rts	2⅜	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅜
10	Ill. P. Line	192	192	192	+ 8
55	Ohio Oil	332	330	332	+ 2
387	Prai. O. & G.	500	450	500	+55
10	So. Penn. Oil	288	288	288	+ 3
20	S. Oil of Cal.	236	236	236	+ 3
10	S. O. of N. J.	563	563	563	+ 4
330	S. O. of N. Y.	285	275	285	+15
20	Vacuum Oil	357	355	355	+ 5

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'gs.
2,100	*Allen Oil	5/16	5/16	5/16	..
57,400	*Am. V. Oil	11	10	11	..
7,500	*Bar. O. & G.	1½	1 5/16	1 5/16	..
31,000	*Boston-W. O.	25	23	24	..
49,500	*Central Oil	65	45	45	—11
4,400	*Cosden Oil	7¼	6⅞	7	— ⅛
3,500	*Crown Oil	⅞	⅝	⅝	— 3/16
3,300	Cum. P. & R.	1 1/16	1	1	— ⅛
19,600	*Duthie Oil	57	54	56	+ 1
800	*Elk Basin P.	6½	6¼	6½	..
15,300	Elk. O. & G.	[illegible]	⅛	⅛	..
11,200	*Esm. Oil Co.	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	..
4,500	*Federal Oil	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
24,200	*Glenrock Oil	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	..
2,600	*Han. O. & R.	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
7,900	*Houston Oil	51½	44¼	44⅝	— 6¼
1,700	*Inter. Pet'm.	13½	12⅜	12⅞	— ½
1,520	Island O. & T.	3½	3	3⅜	— ⅛
16,600	Kenova Oil	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	..
1,775	*Lost City Oil	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
3,100	*Merritt O. Cp	23½	20¼	23	+ 1½
13,200	Met. Pet'm.	½	⅜	[illegible]	— [illegible]
32,000	*Midwest Oil	119	110	113	— 4
2,000	*Mid. Oil pf.	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜	..
3,047	*Midwest Ref.	113	104½	110	+ 4
4,450	Mineral W. P.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	..
4,700	N. Y.-Okla. O.	½	⅜	½	..
25,500	*N. W. Oil	65	61	65	+ 1
82,000	*Oklahoma Oil	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5,500	Okla. Oil pf.	12	10½	12	..
6,500	Okla. P. & R.	7¼	7	7¼	..
18,280	Okmul.P. & R	3⅜	2⅝	3¼	+ ⅜
1,000	Omar O. & G.	30	29	30	+ 1
13,450	*Overland Pet.	24	22	24	..
400	*Pan Am. Pet	48	46	48	+ 1
21,500	Penn. Gasol'e.	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅜	..
2,550	*Pa.-Ky. Oil	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
81,000	*Queen Oil	62	17	28	—32
7,800	*R. R. O. & G	1	½	⅝	..
81,785	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
900	Sap. O. & R.	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	— [illegible]
11,000	Seq. O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ [illegible]
12,400	*Sinclair Gulf.	23	16½	23	+ 6
11,760	Stanton Oil	2⅜	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅜
22,000	*Un. West O.	½	⅜	7/16	+ [illegible]
1,660	*Vic. O., new	4	3⅝	3⅝	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'gs.
8,360	Alas.-Br.G.M.	½	⅜	7/16	— [illegible]
9,400	*†Atlanta	10	9	10	+ [illegible]
27,500	Big L. Cop.	1¼	⅞	1⅛	+ [illegible]
3,000	*†Booth	3½	3	3½	+ [illegible]
32,300	†Bost. Mont.	47	43	46	..
5,300	*Bradshaw C.	⅜	..	⅜	— ⅛
11,900	Butte C. & Z.	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+ 1
9,500	Butte-Detroit	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1,400	Butte R. C.	6	5⅝	6	+ [illegible]
13,800	*†Caledonia M.	53	47	53	+ 6
23,500	*Cal. & Jer.	1 3/16	1	1 3/16	+ ⅛
4,800	Canada Cop.	2	1 13/16	2	+ [illegible]
232,700	†Cashboy	19	4½	18	+14
9,500	*CerbatS.M.M.	1½	†96	1 [illegible]	+ 8
400	Cerro G. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
900	*Coco Riv. M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
5,000	Con. Ariz S.	2	1⅞	1 15/16	..
5,000	Con. Cop. M.	6⅜	5⅜	6⅜	+ ⅜
8,200	*†Con. H'stead	25	23	25	+ 1
1,265	*Copper Val.	1	⅛	⅝	— ¼
4,900	Cresson Gold	5⅛	5	5	..
1,500	Dundee-Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	— [illegible]
28,650	*Emma Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1,900	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅜
7,000	*†Fortuna C.	39	38	39	+ 1
9,275	*Gibson C. C.	2¼	2 1/16	2⅛	..
37,000	†Globe D. C.	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
400	Goldf'd Con.	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]	— [illegible]
8,500	†Gold. Merger	4	3	3½	— [illegible]
1,000	*†Great Bend.	5	5	5	— [illegible]
7,300	†Green M. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
6,990	Hecla Min.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ [illegible]
25,925	*†Int. Mines.	15	8	14	+ 4
1,360	*Iron Blos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
11,700	*Jerome V.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
9,400	*Jer. Pres. C.	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	..
9,200	*†Jim Butler.	68	60	68	+ 8
1,500	Jos.-Kennec't	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ [illegible]
3,600	†Jumbo Ext.	18	17	18	..
1,500	Kerr Lake	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	..
2,000	*†Kewanas	8	7	7	— 1
1,900	*†Kirk.P.G.M.	50	50	50	..
700	Louisiana C.	½	½	½	..
6,000	†McK.-Dar.	58	53	54	— 4
2,000	Magma Cop.	42	40	42	+ 4
13,300	*†Marsh Min.	5	4	4½	— ½
7,200	Mason Valley	6¼	5	5⅜	+ 1
600	†Mogul Min.	28	20	20	—13
9,900	Mohican Cop.	⅜	5/16	⅜	..
85,250	*Mons. Chief.	⅛	1/16	⅛	+ 1/16
6,300	*†Moth. Lode	26½	26	26	..
17,900	*†Nat. Leas'g	4	3	4	..
28,000	*†N. Z. & L.	25	15	24	+ 7
500	†Nev. Oph. M.	19	19	19	+ 1
5,400	*New Corn.	17	16½	16½	— ¼
1,200	*†Nick. Min.	39	35	36	— 4
3,000	Nipissing	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
7,100	*Nixon Nev.	1 3/16	1⅛	1⅛	..
300	*Onon. Mines	2½	2	2½	..
12,900	*†Pole S. C.	27	25	27	+ 2
10,500	†Port. Con. C.	34	33	34	+ 1
16,900	*†Prov. Mine.	49	46	47	— 1
4,300	*Rawley Min.	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
23,200	*†Ray Herc.	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
2,500	†Rex Con M.	10	9	9½	..
13,200	†Roch. Mines	38	33	38	+ 6
8,000	†St. N. Zinc	4	4	4	..
2,500	†San Toy	12	11	12	+ ¼
2,800	Senorito Cop.	½	¼	¼	— ⅛
1,000	*†Silver Pick	5	5	5	..
2,300	Std. Sil.-Lead	13/16	13/16	13/16	..
2,500	Stewart	¼	[illegible]	¼	+ [illegible]
14,500	†Success Min.	9½	7	9½	+ 2½
1,300	Sup. Copper	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
1,350	Tonopah Ex.	1 11/16	1⅝	1⅝	+ [illegible]
2,800	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	..	¼	+ [illegible]
1,220	United Eastn.	4	3 11/16	4	+ [illegible]
3,000	*Un. V. Ex.	38	37	37½	+ 1⅛
8,400	Unity Gold	4	3⅝	4	+ [illegible]
10,000	†W. End Con.	84	74	84	+10
9,700	W. Caps Min.	⅛	[illegible]	⅛	..
4,000	†W. Caps Ex.	12	11	12	+ 1
2,700	†Wilbert Cop.	11	10	10	— 1
500	Yukon G. M.	2	1⅜	2	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$260,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99⅝	99	99⅜	+ ½
45,000	*Beth St. 5s, 2-yr. n.	97⅝	97¼	97¼	— ⅛
240,000	*Ca. Gov. 5s	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜	+ ¼
57,000	*Gen. El. 6% n.	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
15,000	*Gen. El. 6% 2-yr. n.	100	99⅞	100	+ ⅜
10,000	*Rus. Gov. n. 5½s	40½	40	40	— 2⅜
130,000	*West. Elec. 1-yr. 6s, w.i.	99⅞	98⅞	99	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low
Jan. 28	1.27⅝	1.27½	1.26⅞	1.26⅜	1.25⅜	1.25⅛
Jan. 29	1.27⅝	1.27⅝	1.27	1.26⅜	1.25¼	1.25
Jan. 30	..	..	1.27	1.26⅞	1.25⅜	1.25
Jan. 31	..	..	1.27	1.26⅜	1.25¼	1.25
Feb. 1	..	..	1.26⅜	1.26½	1.25⅛	1.24½
Feb. 2	..	..	1.27¼	1.27	1.25	1.24⅞
W'ks rge.	1.27⅝	1.27⅜	1.27¼	1.26½	1.25¼	1.24½

OATS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 28	84⅜	84	84½	83¼	81¼	79⅞
Jan. 29	84⅛	83½	84⅛	82⅝	81⅛	79⅜
Jan. 30	84⅜	83⅝	84½	82⅝	81⅛	79⅞
Jan. 31	85½	83¼	84⅝	83	81⅜	80⅛
Feb. 1	..	..	82⅞	81⅜	80⅛	78⅜
Feb. 2	..	..	82⅛	81⅝	79⅜	79
W'k's r'ge.	85½	83¼	84½	81⅝	81¼	78⅜

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 28	24.82	24.80	25.07	25.02
Jan. 29	25.02	24.85	25.25	25.07
Jan. 30	25.45	25.22	25.52	25.35
Jan. 31	25.95	25.45	25.52	25.35
Feb. 1	..	..	25.55	25.40
Feb. 2	..	..	25.77	25.52
Week's range	25.95	24.80	25.77	25.02

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 28	23.77	23.70	24.45	24.32
Jan. 29	23.85	23.72	24.60	24.45
Jan. 30	23.95	23.80	24.72	24.50
Jan. 31	23.97	23.80	24.70	24.55
Feb. 1	..	..	24.65	24.55
Feb. 2	..	..	24.80	24.60
Week's range	23.97	23.70	24.80	24.32

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 28	47.40	47.00	46.30	46.15
Jan. 29	47.40	47.30	46.60	46.20
Jan. 30	47.60	47.50	46.90	46.65
Jan. 31	47.65	47.20	46.90	46.57
Feb. 1	..	..	46.77	46.70
Feb. 2	..	..	47.25	47.00
Week's range	47.65	47.00	47.25	46.15

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Jan. 28	Holiday.					
Jan. 29	..	..	30.35	29.95	29.80	29.45
Jan. 30	30.50	30.50	30.53	30.23	30.02	29.68
Jan. 31	30.45	30.32	30.62	30.34	29.98	29.70
Feb. 1	..	..	30.42	29.89	29.83	29.25
Feb. 2	..	..	30.40	30.16	29.86	29.55
Wks rge.	30.50	30.32	30.62	29.89	30.02	29.25

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Jan. 28	Holiday.					
Jan. 29	29.40	29.05	28.05	27.80	27.80	27.65
Jan. 30	29.62	29.29	28.24	27.98	28.00	27.75
Jan. 31	29.52	29.27	28.17	27.97	27.76	27.65
Feb. 1	29.30	28.85	27.92	27.52	27.73	27.28
Feb. 2	29.36	29.08	27.99	27.75	..	..
Wk's rge.	29.62	28.85	28.24	27.52	28.00	27.28

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.11	Mexican	.11
Best & Belcher	.01	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.08	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Virginia	.08	Union Con.	.95
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.67¾
Hale & Norcross	.01		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	3.10	Florence	.13
Cashboy	.14	Goldfield Con.	.39
Halifax	.20	Goldfield Merger	.03
Jim Butler	.66	Great Bend	.04
McNamara	.18	Jumbo Ext.	.16
Midway	.10	Kewanas	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.06
Monarch Pitts.	.09	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.12	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.07	Consolidated	.10
Rescue	.09	Morning Glory	.10
Tonopah Divide	.47	Union Amal.	.04
Tonopah Ext.	1.55	White Caps	.43
West End	.82	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.16	Packard	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.38
Atlanta	.09	Round Mountain	.23
Booth	.03	United Eastern	3.80

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4 11/16	4 13/16	Granite	53½	58
Dr. Jackpot	4	5	Isabella	6⅜	7¼
Elkton	5⅞	6¼	McKinney	6½	9
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	110
Fanny R.	2	4	U. Gold M.	15¼	15½
Golden C.	177¼	179	Vindicator	34	40
Gold Sov.	2	3			

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 18, 1918, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing eleven trustees to serve until the next annual meeting, of electing two inspectors of election to serve at the next election of trustees of the company, of considering and approving the annual report and the acts of the directors and officers of the company as therein described and as reported at said meeting, and of considering and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed from February 9th, 1918, to February 18th, 1918, both inclusive.

LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 31st, 1918.

AMERICAN BALSA CORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 50 East 42nd Street, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 18th, 1918, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES J. GALE, Secretary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York City.

RESOLVED, That a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company be declared, payable on April 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 25, 1918.

GEORGE T. ZIMMERMANN, Treas.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 2, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Am. W. W. & E., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	63	66
Anac. & Pot., '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	87
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	75
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	92
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	50	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	99
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buffalo Traction, '48	5	June & Dec.	..	98
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	85	..
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	99½	101
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	98
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	92
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	95
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	..	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	88	90
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	83	90
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39	5	Jan. & July	97	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	84	87
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	82	83½
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	93	96
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	92	99
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	91
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	85	95
Eliz. & Tr. R.R., '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	87
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	87	93
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	78	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	93	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	70
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	74	76
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	94	97
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	94½	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	67	70
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	88	90
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	88	90
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	70	83
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	73	77
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	79	84
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	99
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	..	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68	70
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st ln., '46	6	Jan. & July	94	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	17	100
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	98	100
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	69	71
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	55	62
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	94	95
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	97	98¼
Norf. & Portsmouth, '36	5	June & Dec.	80	84
Norf. R. & Lt. con., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	87½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	85	89
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	78	88
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	95	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	86
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	70	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	..	100
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	97
Riverside Trac., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	90
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	70
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	95
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '84	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	89	92
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	90	92
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	80	87
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	85	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	72	77
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	89	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	72	74
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	73	78
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	93	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	74	76
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	64	67
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	96	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	94	98
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	82	84
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	95	100
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	70	72
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	93	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	84	92
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	90	93

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Feb. 2, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	98
K. C. Stk. Y. deb., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	98	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	85	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	53	63
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	..	98½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 2, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	14	16
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	70	75
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	$2¼	Q	Jan 2, 18	87	88
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	Feb 1, 18	40	40¾
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Feb 1, 18	210	213
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	92	95
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	45	48
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	70	72
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	25	26
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	53	56
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	4⅝	5
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 26,17	60	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	9	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Dec 1, 17	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	97	98
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	80	83
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Feb 1, 18	28	32
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	89	92
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	..	65
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	45	50
Cities Service	*½	M	Feb 1, 18	211	215
Do pf.	*½	M	Feb 1, 18	74½	75
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15,18	22	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 17,18	71	77
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Nov 1, 17	20	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	49	51
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	85	90
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15,18	63½	..
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 18	50½	..
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 18	75	80
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	95	100
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 15,17	93	97
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	120	126
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	5	8
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	25	30
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15,17	..	68
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	....	75	80
Hudson County Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 17	118	123
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	90	95
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 18	90	100
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	30	35
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	55
Kansas City Rys.	..	..	....	..	22
Do pf.	..	..	....	50	55
Middle West Utu. pf.	1½	Q	Dec 1, 17	60	63
Miss. River Pr. pf.	3	S	J. & J.	35	40
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	80	90
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 15,17	85	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 18	86	73
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	85	90
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jan 15,18	150	160
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15,18	55	57
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jan 20,18	60	62
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	87	88
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Dec 1, 17	55	60
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15,17	33½	34¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 15,17	81	83
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 10,18	85	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jan 15,18	24	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	57	58
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	78	78½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	94	96
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	....	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 17	115	120
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	90	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	6	7
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	22	23
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15,17	101	..
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	2	3
Do pf.	..	..	....	9	11
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 18	90	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 18	83	86
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 18	27	30
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	61	64
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 15,18	23	25
United Utilities	..	..	....	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Nov 1, 17	54	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 17	50	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 17	66	70
Western Power	..	..	....	10	12
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15,18	46	47
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	Nov 15,17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	35	40

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *¾ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 2, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Nov 15,17	218	220
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	35	36
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	65	68
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	73	74
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 15,17	76	78
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15,18	33	36
Am. Typefounders pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	82	87
Atlas Powder	d10	Q	Dec 10,17	168	173
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	95	96
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 18	109	110
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15,17	100	102
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	98	102
By Products Coke	b8	Q	Feb 15,18	120	130
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	84	88
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	....	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	80	90
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	168	172
Certainteed Products	4	..	Jan 28,18	41	42
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	85	88
Childs	1½	Q	Dec 10,17	69	72
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Dec 10,17	90	92
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15,18	95	98
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15,18	101	104
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	165	170
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	92	98
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	Jan 2, 18	420	430
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	95	100
Federal Sugar	1½	Q	Dec 15,17	80	83
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	90	94
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	106	110
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	51	54
Hercules Powder	m10	Q	Dec 24,17	240	245
Holly Sugar	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 17	94	98
Int. Silver	..	..	....	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	77	83
Kan. C. Stock Yards	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	90	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 18	78½	80
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Nov 30,17	60	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Dec 1, 17	101	107
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	92	95
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	12
Do pf.	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	a5	Q	Dec 31,17	123	124½
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Dec 1, 17	70	74
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	110	112
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	98	100
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Nov 10,17	228	231
New Niquero Sugar	3½	..	Dec 1, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Dec 20,17	118	117
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 20,17	98	105
Nipe Bay Co.	2	Q	Jan 15,18	120	130
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15,18	38	39
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15,18	66	68
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Nov 15,17	600	615
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	14½	15
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63	65
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	42	44
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31,17	124	130*
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31,17	90	92
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 24,17	54	57
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	17	19
Do pf.	..	..	....	44	47
Shredded Wheat	g2½	Q	Jan 1, 18	..	112
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	..	95
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	188	195
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	35	39
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Dec 15,17	100	110

*And 4½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. d—Incl. 8% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 8% extra. a—Incl. 2½% extra. b—Incl. 2% stock dividend.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 2, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 18	480	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	*6	S	Nov 1, 17	212	215
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	5	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 18	183	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	Feb 1, 18	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	150	175
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	..	150
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	75	90
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	320	325
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	210	215
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	..	110
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan 2, 18	375	380
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	215
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	400	403
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	205	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Dec 31,17	315	335
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 18	390	..
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	a4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	177	179
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 18	305	..
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	18
Europe	130,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 18	3400	3700
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 18	857	875
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	160	170
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	*$3	S	Feb 1, 18	135	145
G'mania, new	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 17	..	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	Jan 2, 18	640	650
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 4, 18	240	250
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 18	470	490
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	270	280
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 18	375	390
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 18	290	310
Manh'n ($50).	2,050,000	$4	S	Jan 2, 18	300	302
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	250	..
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Nov 13,17	285	295
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 18	255	200
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	295	300
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	7	S	Jan 2, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	a10	S	Jan 2, 18	415	430
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	125	150
Pacific ($50)	500,000	$1	Q	Feb 1, 18	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Dec 31,17	210	230
Park Nat.	5,000,000	b5	Q	Jan 2, 18	490	500
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	Jan 2, 18	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	435	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	100	120
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31,17	140	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 18	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	..	Jan 1, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 17	550	600

*Incl. 75c extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 3% extra. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 10% special.

TRUST COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Dec 29,17	400	405
Brooklyn	1,500,000	†10	Q	Jan 2, 18	530	560
Central	5,000,000	‡6	Q	Jan 2, 18	715	720
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	250	258
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	100	120
Empire	1,500,000	4	Q	Dec 31,17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	336	340
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Feb 1, 18	400	425
Fidelity	1,000,000	*4	Q	Jan 2, 18	206	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,17	235	245
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	Jan 2, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	340	344
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31,17	142	146
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Feb 1, 18	640	660
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	..	Jan 2, 18	98	105
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 18	100	..
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 18	130	145
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	....	198	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	..	345
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 18	585	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,17	875	905
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Dec 31,17	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,17	268	275
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	Jan 2, 18	175	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 18	355	365
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 18	915	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,17	398	410

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	..	Jan 15,18	138	150
Am. Surety	5,000,000	*75c	Q	Dec 31,17	108	111
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,17	180	..
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	97	107
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jan 8, 18	$45	$49
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jan 8, 18	265	270
Great Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15,18	448	458
Germ'a ($50).	1,000,000	11	S	J. & J.	300	330
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	Jan 2, 18	700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1.25	Q	Jan 2, 18	78	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	405	410
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	87	90
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,17	80	90
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 18	172	175
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 18	52	62
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	Jan 1, 18	165	190
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Oct 10, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jan 16,18	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15,18	73	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Weste'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	$31	$32

*And $1 extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 16% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 15,18	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15,18	137	146
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	110
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	200	240
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 18	115	140
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	80	95

War Excess Profits Tax Regulations

THE Treasury Department has issued regulations relating to the War Excess Profits Tax, which are of great importance to all concerns subject to tax under this law.

We have reprinted these regulations in booklet form, together with the full text of the War Excess Profits Tax Law.

We have also published for distribution, a 140-page booklet, containing a summary of the important Income Tax Regulations, as applying to individuals, fiduciaries and partnerships, with the full text of the Income Tax Law (as amended to date) and of the War Income Tax Law.

These booklets are ready for distribution.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
FIFTH AVE. OFFICE Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.
MADISON AVE. OFFICE Madison Ave. & 60th St.
LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E. C.
PARIS OFFICE Rue des Italiens, 1 & 3
Capital and Surplus $50,000,000
Resources more than $600,000,000

TO THE HOLDERS OF

First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Co.

issued under the Mortgage dated August 1, 1908, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee:

Default has been made in the payment of the interest due February 1, 1918, on the above bonds, although a surplus over all fixed charges was earned during the calendar year 1917 and notwithstanding the fact that, other than the Western Pacific judgment which is junior to said bonds, the Company had no unusual floating debt and its voucher account was not beyond the normal amount incident to its going business. It is possible that this default may be cured before the expiration of the period of grace provided in the mortgage, and the Committee is using every effort to bring about this result. It must, however, be evident to all bondholders that, if under such circumstances a default is permitted to take place, immediate co-operation for their protection is necessary. Bondholders are therefore requested to promptly deposit their bonds with the Depositary or Sub-Depositary named below.

All deposited bonds, whether registered or coupon, must be in negotiable form, and coupon bonds must bear the coupon of February 1, 1918, and all subsequent coupons. Upon such deposit, certificates of deposit will be issued as provided in the Deposit Agreement, dated May 28, 1917.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or Sub-Depositary or to the Secretary of the Committee.

New York, February 1, 1918.

SEWARD PROSSER,
Chairman.
C. LEDYARD BLAIR,
E. K. BOISOT,
BERTRAM CUTLER,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
ANDREW J. MILLER,
WILLIAM SALOMON,
JOSEPH H. SEAMAN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street,
New York City.

CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT,
Counsel

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Sub-Depositary,
68 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, Registrar.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 22, 1918.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of [illegible] will be held at its office, No. [illegible] John Street, on Tuesday, February 5, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of [illegible] Directors for the ensuing year.

J. F. HOLMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Claflins Incorporated for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting will be held at the office of the corporation, No. 224 Church St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of February, 1918, at [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon.

GEORGE F. CORNWELL, Secy.

SHIPMENT OF STEEL BELOW THE AVERAGE

Even War Material Is Refused in Some Cases in the Pittsburgh District.

EMBARGOES VERY STRICT

Pig Iron Production Is Restricted by Coke Supply—Tin Plate Mills Less Active.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 3.—There is no hope of early removal of the railroad embargoes that have been curtailing shipments by the steel mills. In the Pittsburgh and Youngstown districts the shipments in January averaged between 50 and 60 per cent. of mill capacity, but nearly all was war material, shipments of ordinary commercial steel being very small. Even war material is not accepted for shipment in all cases. While there is a permit system in the case of commercial steel, it is very seldom that permits are granted, and even when they are, the actual shipment is sometimes prevented by inability to obtain cars. Shipments in the last week have been at a somewhat lower rate than the average of January.

Production of steel has been slightly greater than the shipments, but the margin is not large, as the limit of storage capacity of mill warehouses and yards has been reached in many cases, making further accumulation of finished product impossible. In the circumstances the steel producers consider the Fuel Administration's plant-closing order merely a detail. It causes some trouble and extra work, but it does not operate to decrease the production of steel, since that is regulated by ability to ship, and the Monday holidays do not interfere with shipments.

The seriousness of the shipping situation is well illustrated by the case of tin plate. The facilities for storing tin plate at mills are greater than in the case of nearly all the other finished steel products, yet some of the tinplate plants have been forced to curtail production on account of their warehouses being full, while many are faced with that prospect in the near future. However, hopes are strong that better conditions are in sight after the Food Conservation Board has taken up the transportation question with the Director General of Railroads.

Pig Iron Production.

Production of pig iron is being restricted by insufficient deliveries of coke, and the only thing that is satisfactory to the iron and steel industry is that time is passing and the weeks can be counted to the period when moderately favorable weather can be expected. War orders are being placed in approximately the same volume as formerly, but, as a rule, details are not given out. Many orders for war steel have been transferred from one mill to another with a view of having the orders at mills nearer the point of actual consumption of the steel. In the United States Steel Corporation's earnings statement, published last week, it is noted that poor shipping conditions were the cause of a decrease in earnings in the fourth quarter. The corporation's war tax allowance was a trifle more than 50 per cent. of the total profits.

Transportation conditions in the Pittsburgh district remain in a mixed state. The embargoes against the receipt of freight are very strict, shipments of finished steel are below 50 per cent. of capacity, and operations are choked all along the line. With these conditions apparent there can be no market. There has been improvement in some railroad quarters, but a worse condition has appeared in others to offset this. Car supplies at the coal mines are very good, and in the coke region there was a better supply of cars until the storm came at the beginning of the week that knocked all plans in the head. Shipping conditions at the mills are worse than they were last week, and material is piling up in the yards and storage houses. The railroads are interpreting the embargo orders very broadly, and take nothing for embargo points without permits, which are difficult to obtain. The result of this is a falling off in production of steel and a crowding of the warehouses.

At many mills whole trains of cars are loaded and waiting on the sidings for the railroads to move them, a scarcity of men and locomotives also entering into the problem. With regard to coke supplies at blast furnaces, the average of the last two or three weeks was kept up, with pig iron production averaging between 60 and 70 per cent. of capacity. The majority of the mills in the Pittsburgh and Valley districts, as well as the lake front, will show shipments in January at 60 per cent. of capacity or less, some running below 50 per cent., so that the average of the whole can be set down at 50 per cent. The iron and steel trade has all eyes on the weather, which is the greatest factor just now in the solving of serious problems and the settling of the market.

Interesting Trade Books.

The beginning of the year brought several interesting trade books to light, at fewest two of which are worthy of mention. The annual analysis book of the Shenango Furnace Company of this city for its Lake Superior iron ores, Bessemer, non-Bessemer, and silicious, gives some very interesting tables, including statements of unit values of ores of different iron contents at the season prices, Lake Erie dock, vessel rates for the last eighteen seasons, and present rail rates from Lake Erie ports. The capacity of lake freighters by trip is given by companies, the Pittsburgh Steamship Company (United States Steel Corporation) leading with 814,400 gross tons capacity, while the total of all is 3,113,200 tons. The American Steel Company of Pittsburgh, with plants at Waynesburg, Penn., and Ellwood City, Penn., issued a remarkably fine book referring not only to its products, wire mills, tin mill products, cotter pins, &c., but to methods of manufacture. The existing Government prices applying to the various descriptions of sheet and tin mill products are given in full. There is a very interesting table of comparative prices for twenty-five foreign countries, in terms of their own weights and currencies.

Pittsburgh steel men are very well satisfied with the appointment of Edward J. Stettinius as Surveyor General of Army Purchases. He had a wide acquaintance here when in the boiler business some time ago, and became much better known as the purchasing agent for the Allies. As he himself delayed the announcement of his appointment until he had got a wide scope of authority in his buying, it is presumed here that he obtained his terms before accepting the position. Already his influence has been felt in Pittsburgh in relation to the breaking down of red tape methods that were holding up the filling of orders.

The scrap iron market is stagnant, as there isn't enough business being transacted to establish a price level. As to prospects for the future, everything depends on the railroads getting into regular working order again to permit the mills to run at a fair rate and also permit the movement of scrap. Prices remain the same as for several weeks, heavy melting steel running from $30 to $31.05, and hydraulic compressed steel $26 to $27. Heavy cast is quoted $29@$30, and No. 1 cast $30@$31.

In the Tin Plate Mills.

The tin plate mills are running nearly full, a better supply of steel having been granted them. At the beginning of last week they operated at 90 per cent. of capacity, but this fell off as the week wore on. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company succeeded in getting fifty carloads off to the Pacific Coast salmon canneries, containing 2,000 tons, enough for 16,000,000 two-pound cans. The company has hopes of getting 100 carloads away in the next few days. The tin plate manufacturers have convinced the Food Conservation Board at Washington that priority must be given to the tin mills now by the railroads in the transporting of finished product and the supply of steel, in order that the canning industry may be fortified with enough material to pack the foodstuffs in this country next season. The matter has been taken up with Mr. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, and the tin plate men are looking for results next week.

One of the leading interest's plants was shut down last week because the warehouse was packed to the roof, and two other plants of the independent companies are idle because of the lack of steel. It is known that the Food Administration wants to keep the tin mills running full all the year in order to meet requirements when the crops come, and it has received considerable data as to the essentials and non-essentials of the tin plate trade in relation to food conservation, especially in the making of perishable and non-perishable goods, and there will doubtless be a clearing up of the muddle in a few days.

By the end of last week the coal situation in Pittsburgh had asumed a normal appearance, the Monongahela River channel having been opened for fifty miles up into the second, htird, fourth, and fifth pools, and shipments of coal began in the middle of the week. This allowed several of the mills to resume three-quarter time, and if the river men can make time on Mondays while many of the plants are closed down the coal situation will take on a less serious turn. The railroads are not able to help much in this regard, and it takes all the harbor boats going to keep the mills supplied. No coal came down the river in the first three weeks of January, which seriously retarded the output of the iron and steel plants here and at Midland and other Ohio River points.

The Connellsville coke region is in a very bad condition and unable to ship much coke. Operations have been curtailed by the cold weather, and the water supply was cut off to the plants owing to the freezing of the river, and this was only one of the many forms of trouble that have beset the coke region for months. For the week ended Saturday, Jan. 26, the production was 221,735 tons, of which the furnace ovens made 132,055 tons and the merchant ovens 89,680 tons, showing a loss from the previous week of 16,690 tons.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Jan. 28	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 29	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645
Jan. 30	4.7535	4.7535	4.7535	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Jan. 31	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 1	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Feb. 2	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Week's range—						
High			4.7535			4.76 7/16
Low			4.75 7/16			4.76 7/16
Same week last year—						
High			4.7581¼			4.7645
Low			4.7570			4.76 7/16
Year to date—						
High			4.7535			4.7645
Low			4.75⅛			4.76 7/16
Same period last year—						
High			4.7585			4.7647½
Low			4.75½			4.76 7/16

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Jan. 28	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70	5.70
Jan. 29	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70	5.70
Jan. 30	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70	5.70
Jan. 31	5.71½	5.72	5.71½	5.69½	5.70	5.69½
Feb. 1	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
Feb. 2	5.71⅞	5.71⅞	5.71⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
Week's range—						
High			5.71½			5.69½
Low			5.72			5.70
Same week last year—						
High			5.84¾			5.83⅞
Low			5.84½			5.83½
Year to date—						
High			5.70⅞			5.68¼
Low			5.73⅛			5.71⅝
Same period last year—						
High			5.84¼			5.83¼
Low			5.84⅝			5.83½

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Jan. 28	4.48	4.46	43.75	44.125	8.52	8.51
Jan. 29	4.54	4.52	43.75	44.00	8.53⅜	8.52¼
Jan. 30	4.51½	4.49½	43.75	44.00	8.59	8.57½
Jan. 31	4.52	4.50	43.75	44.00	8.59⅜	8.58½
Feb. 1	4.52	4.50	43.625	44.00	8.57¼	8.56
Feb. 2	4.53	4.51	43.625	44.00	8.51	8.50
Week's range—						
High	4.48	4.46	43.75	44.125	8.51	8.50
Low	4.53	4.51	43.625	44.00	8.59⅜	8.58½
Same week last year—						
High	5.01½	5.00	40.75	40.81¼	7.16¼	7.16
Low	5.02	5.00⅜	40.68¾	40.75	7.30½	7.29¼
Year to date—						
High	4.36½	4.34¼	43.75	44.25	8.36¼	8.35¼
Low	4.53	4.51	42.87½	43.25	8.59⅜	8.58¼
Same period last year—						
High	5.01	5.00	40.81¼	40.87½	6.88⅝	6.87⅝
Low	5.06	5.06	40.68⅜	40.75	7.30½	7.29¼

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Copenhagen. Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Stockholm. Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Christiania. Cables.
Jan. 28	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	32.25	32.75
Jan. 29	30.87	31.25	33.00	33.50	32.00	32.50
Jan. 30	30.75	31.25	32.87½	32.87½	31.87½	32.37½
Jan. 31	31.00	31.50	33.25	33.75	32.125	32.625
Feb. 1	31.00	31.50	33.125	33.75	32.125	32.625
Feb. 2	31.00	31.50	33.25	33.75	32.125	32.625
Week's range—						
High	31.00	31.50	33.50	34.00	32.25	32.75
Low	30.75	31.25	32.87½	32.87½	31.87½	32.37½
Same week last year—						
High	27.57	27.65	29.60	29.72	27.95	28.10
Low	27.45	27.55	29.45	29.55	27.90	28.05
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	33.75	34.25	32.75	33.25
Low	30.00	30.50	32.00	32.87½	31.25	31.75
Same period last year—						
High	27.60	27.70	29.60	29.72	28.05	28.15
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cables.	Russia: *Dem.	Russia: *Cables.
Jan. 28	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 29	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 30	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Jan. 31	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 1	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Feb. 2	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Low	19.40	19.45	13.00	13.25
Same week last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	28.40	28.50
Low	20.00	20.05	28.30	28.40
Year to date—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.25	13.50
Low	19.40	19.45	12.50	12.75
Same period last year—				
High	20.00	20.05	29.90	29.95
Low	19.70	19.75	28.15	28.20

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Hongkong. Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Peking. Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Shanghai. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	72.25	72.75	110.50	110.75	103.50	103.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same week last year—						
High	57.00	57.10	92.00	92.12½	87.00	87.12½
Low	56.00	56.10	89.00	89.12½	84.00	84.12½
Year to date—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	57.00	57.10	92.00	92.12½	87.00	87.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	88.00	88.125	83.00	83.625

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Bombay. Cab's.	INDIA. Calcutta. Dem.	Calcutta. Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Manila. Cables.
Week's range—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Low	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.25	32.875	32.25	32.875	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.875	32.25	32.875	50.125	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	SPAIN. Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Kobe. Cab's.	JAPAN. Yokohama. Dem.	Yokohama. Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	24.20	24.30	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.15	24.25	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same week last year—						
High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.20	21.35	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Year to date—						
High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.60	51.75	52.60
Low	24.10	24.20	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	21.20	21.40	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½
Low	21.05	21.25	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Buenos Aires. Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Rio. Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.15	44.25	26.70	26.875
Low	43.90	44.00	26.27	26.60
Same week last year—				
High	44.00	44.12½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.75	23.87½
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.90	44.00	26.27	26.60
Same period last year—				
High	44.62½	44.87½	23.75	23.87½
Low	44.00	44.12½	23.50	23.60

GLASS PRODUCTION TO BE CUT ONE-HALF

White Sand in Newark Now $2 a Yard—Roofing Slate Goes Up in Some Lines.

TERRA COTTA CONCRETE

Scrap Used in Lieu of Crushed Stone as Wartime Emergency Expedient.

The passage of the $35,000,000 Housing Appropriation bill in the United States Senate indicates that there will be a marked change in the character of building construction from that featuring last year.

The relation between the demand and supply of building materials seems to have been realized by Government authorities in conferences last week at the Capitol, for practically every man who came back expressed himself as being optimistic, not only regarding the volume of building business that is in sight through the various departments at Washington, but in the attitude of various department heads with respect to the facilities that are going to be permitted building-material manufacturers to operate this year in meeting the abnormal building-material demand.

Construction contemplated on the Atlantic seaboard by three departments at Washington totals more than a quarter of a billion dollars, which work is yet to be started and carried out. In volume the shipbuilding yards, munition plants, warehouses, new terminals, and administration buildings make what has gone before look puny, according to committeemen who have been close to Administration circles within the last fortnight.

Wartime expedients are also beginning to appear in the building material market, first, because of a universal disposition among building material producers patriotically to suit their capacities and convenience to the Government's war-time program, and, secondly, to make it possible as far as possible, for building construction to proceed despite high prices.

Notable among the radical developments of the day is the use of terra cotta chips for use in concrete. The scrap piles of the architectural terra cotta and fireproofing plants at Perth Amboy and similar places are destined to disappear under the necessity of speedy Government construction work calling for concrete at a time when weather conditions and shortage of conveying barges make it almost impossible to obtain crushed stone and gravel. Even the vast brickbat piles in the Hudson and Raritan Rivers district plants are destined to play important parts in foundations for Government buildings, and, indeed, private operations, if the present serious shortage of these basic construction commodities continues.

Ever since building construction in this section of the country became dependent upon cement and concrete white sand for building purposes has been considered the height of construction extravagance, except where white concrete was required. The cost has been prohibitive to the ordinary building operator.

Today with yellow building sand selling at $1.25 a yard, wholesale, and that price being operative only until March 15, the white sand piles that have had practically no market for decades have suddenly loomed into importance, and it is now, in somes cases, actually cheaper to build with white sand for all concrete and mortar uses than it formerly was to use yellow sand. In Newark the retail yard price without delivery for this material is now $2 a yard.

Common brick in this market remains steady at $10 a thousand, wholesale, with no market, although there is a large tentative order for brick for shipment to Staten Island Government operations on the market. There is only one barge for sale in the wholesale market today.

In Newark Hudson and Raritan common brick prices were advanced on the first of the month $1 a thousand, making the yard price there now $12.25 for both kinds. Portland cement is quoted at $2.50 a barrel in the Essex County seat or $2.65 delivered. Rosendale Natural is listed at $1.60 a barrel yard. Wood lath is being sold over there at $7 a thousand, an advance from last month of 50 cents.

Advices from Washington from the seat of conferences with Government officials regarding the co-operation the building material manufacturers will give during the war period, show that a 50 per cent. cut will be made throughout the country on the production of plate and window glass of all kinds. The new discounts published today in The Dow Service Daily Building Reports show new jobbers discounts indicating an advance in window glass, but so far the plate glass discounts remain unchanged.

Important jobbers are advising their clients and those who contemplate being in the plate glass market in the next eight months to get their orders in as soon as possible as present stocks cannot last long even at the prospective new discount levels.

The wages of skilled labor in the hand and machine glass works have been advanced 25 to 30 per cent. as of the beginning of the present "fire." Production is, during the temporary Federal fuel schedule, down to 75 per cent. of capacity, and there are some lines and sizes of glass that are already out of the market. No glass will be obtainable in this market before April, and so the entire district is taking glass from meagre jobbers' stocks.

New roofing slate prices become effective this week. Advances of approximately a dollar a square are announced over former levels in a few of the Pennsylvania productions, and on No. 1 Sea Green and certain sizes of Vermont intermediate sea green production, in the latter case, however, the advance being only 35 cents. No. 1 clear red and mottled red is advanced $1 on all sizes, and No. 1 Maine quotations are entirely withdrawn and prices are being made only on application.

As the year develops it is apparent that most of the construction work is to be either for the Government or for building operators working very closely with Government war plans or for the Federal post-war industrial and commercial program and ship construction.

More and more even the smaller building contracting firms are concentrating upon Government operations, either in the vicinity of New York or elsewhere in the country, and so electrical appliance manufacturers, wire, instrument, and all lines are reporting considerable forward buying.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Feb. 2, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	Holiday	436,113	914,961
Tuesday	482,986	570,990	721,372
Wednesday	443,487	731,043	644,063
Thursday	915,842	1,964,753	642,067
Friday	921,196	1,276,046	893,567
Saturday	345,553	992,631	358,935
Total w'k.	3,109,064	5,971,576	4,174,965
Year to date.	14,771,523	20,657,220	19,200,265

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	Holiday	$4,241,500	$4,688,000
Tuesday	$5,824,000	4,508,500	5,143,000
Wednesday	4,360,000	4,819,000	5,118,000
Thursday	6,844,000	5,802,500	4,177,500
Friday	4,998,500	5,528,500	5,466,500
Saturday	2,970,000	3,595,000	2,704,500
Total w'k.	$24,996,500	$27,995,000	$27,297,500
Year to date.	115,283,000	140,324,800	138,156,300

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Feb. 2, '18.	Feb. 3, '17.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$7,130,000	$21,745,500	$14,615,500
Government..	17,730,500	6,113,500	*11,617,000
State	....	7,000	7,000
City	136,000	129,000	*7,000
Total all..	$24,996,500	$27,995,000	$2,998,500

*Increase.

BONDS FOR RUSSIAN GOODS.

Plan by Which Importers Can Return Them for Cancellation.

A. J. Barnaud, commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announced yesterday that, following a conference with representatives of Russia, a plan had been perfected permitting American importers to return bonds for cancellation covering goods released by the Russian Government under a protocol of agreement between the United States and Russia executed in Washington in September, 1915.

The agreement, which was signed by Secretary of State Lansing for the United States and by Ambassador Bakhmeteff, representing the then Russian Imperial Government, provided that American importers, by putting up bonds approved by the American Department of Commerce and the Russian authorities in Petrograd, might be allowed to ship from Russia certain raw materials under embargo.

Mr. Barnaud said that at a recent conference a plan for the cancellation of outstanding bonds was agreed upon. It will be necessary for merchants to file affidavits accounting for merchandise received from Russia and giving other details. Full information regarding the data to be included in the affidavits may be had from Mr. Barnaud, whose office is in Room 734, Custom House. The affidavits should also be sent to Mr. Barnaud.

FIRE IN MAIDEN LANE.

Tobacco Factory of Saunders & Karsch—Damage $25,000.

Fire last night damaged the five-story tobacco factory of Saunders & Karsch, at 141 Maiden Lane, to the extent of $25,000. The building is near the river front and extends back to Fletcher Street. Owing to the close proximity of half a dozen oil tanks of the Standard Oil Company, across the street, a second alarm of fire was sent in.

The fire was extinguished after an hour's work.

Service League Meets Tonight.

The annual meeting of the Patriotic Service League, Nineteenth Congressional District Branch, will be held tonight in the main gymnasium of Columbia University. Frederic R. Coudert will preside. Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey will take his audience "Over the Top" in characteristic style. Mlle. Ardini of the Boston Grand Opera Company, Señor A. Jiminez of the San Carlos Opera Company, and R. E. Parks of the New York Grand Opera Company will sing national airs.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A.M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Bklyn.—Criminal. —US<Paul Hennig, (on trial.)

Bankruptcy motion at 12:30, Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Re J. Feraco.

STATE.
Court of Appeals.

Frey<Eregensburg & Son.
McGinnis<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Larson<Nass El RR.
Klauber-Weldon Dyeing Mach Co<Weldon et al.
Malone<Catholic Rel & Benefit Assn.
McGuire<Barrett as President.
Anthony & Jones Co<N Y Central.
Herman<Jeffe et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gormly<Gormly.
Miller<Kremer.
Re Jurin (Treuhaft.)
People ex rel Ingle<Ingle.
Troy Auto Exchange, Inc<Homers Garage.
Horwitz<Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.
Dolaro<Bloomer.
Spindle<Spindle.
Wilsker<Wadler.
Re Keegan.
Gomila<Ibero Amer Export Co.
Carpenter<Corle.
Karlen<Bachmeier.
Kearney<Caggiano.
Block<Koehler.
Freiberg<Wucher.
McCarthy<Cushman & Wakefield.
Friedlander<Hartley.
Cavollo<B H R R.
Rudeman<NY Con RR.
Steiner<Goldstein.
Lawyers Mtg<Stanley.
Feibel<Hardcastle Rty.
Re Crown Linen Co. (Zuckerman)
Janovici<Southseas Import & Export Co.
People ex rel Cuvalier<Voorhees.
Boy Scouts of Am<US Boy Scout.
Chamberlin<Fagan.
Alper<Lovitt.
Re Dorey.
Pipe & Const Supply<Mason & Hangar.
People<Rooney.
McAleer<Park Iron Works.
Giesselmann<Liebenthal.
Peabody<Peabody.
Pollack<Shenfeld.
Sternberg<Sternberg.
Green<Great Bear Spring Co.
Spero<Borok.
Miller<Madero Bros.
Glaser<Cheesbrough.
Scandore<Scandore.
Re Allerton Av (Hutchinson Av.)
Rosenthal<Gingold Rlty Co.
Lockman<Foster.
Re Sullivan (Flagler.)
Bankers Trust Co<Orcutt.
Cusano<Harlem Bottle.
Re Cohen.
Zitmer<Connor.

PART II.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.
PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Thomas Gibney,
Rachel Jandorf,
Harriet H Spear,
Annie Dornian,
Kath F Lindermann,
P J Dunn,
C J Bromley,
Hannah C Walker,
Bridget Connolly,
Thomas Rawlinson,
E H Graham,
Catherine A Tone,
Jennie Cypress, (also known as Jennie Spring,)
Rose Murray,
Adolph Schnapp,
J L Morton,
Est W L Loew.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Burn<Sandfort.
Clark & Co<Steel Pile Foundation.
Srung<Goldstein.
Keppler<Jacobs.
Natl Nassau Bk<Forman.
Picano-Capaldo Co<Paul Klapstock Co.
Steinberg<Rosenberg.
Hochlerner<Rifkin.
Light<Gittleman.
Shaw<Hernandez.
Haradon<Lowry.
Silverman<Goldberg.
Parker<Geisenhainer.
O'Neil Co<Sylvester.
Seidman<Rutchik.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Allen, J.—(January Term continued)—At 10 A. M. Case on Lincoln Trust<Solan Const. Case on Abbey<Algonquin Hotel Co.
PARTS I., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Des Garets<Sollow et al—John H Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Preferred Mortgage Corp<San Jacinto Hotel, Inc—Arthur Ofner. Maurice Cohen<Hattie Wolf—Ely Rosenberg. Francis H Kinnicutt<Leon Sable Realty Co—Ely Rosenberg. State of Yucatan<Abel Ortz Argumedo—Samuel Weinreb.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Meiner<Meiner.
Lanzit<Jandorf.
Johnson<same.
Korn<Cordes.
Re Allen.
Herter<Title Guar & Trust Co.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—No day calendar.
PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Motions.

Estates of:
Alfred Eiseman,
Edmund Kubatsky,
John Peterson,
Simon Dressel,
Mary Foy,
Isidor M Eisenberg,
Harriet Fletcher,
Joseph Kohlmann, Jr.
Max Markowitz,
May Leake,
Patrick Lehey,
May Houlihan,
Wills for probate:
Annie Strauss,
Antoinette M Ghetti,
Louis Meckes.
Accountings:
Michael F O'Neill,
Nils A Odin.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. Contested will. Mark J Garlick.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—No day calendar.
Motions noticed for Feb. 4 stand over until Feb. 5.
PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM.—No day calendar.
CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ann Masterson,
Maria Lachner,
Pauline Smith,
Jane Bates,
Kathryne A Howe,
Arthur Berault,
Harriet E Hay,
Patrick Faul,
Franz Chierk,
Louis Schnible,
August Bergman,
Mary Redfield,
Zachariah Champ,
Sophie Jaeger,
Luigi Cangrano,
Patrick Dowling,
Mary E Donnellson.
Accounting of:
August Kraemer,
Michael Martin,
Isabella Johnson.
Estates of:
Sarah McCarthy.
Guardianship of:
Francis Donnelly.
Contested calendar:
Charles Taylor,
Delia Desrault,
Margaret Schmidt,
Martha Stephens,
Thomas Quinn.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Platt, J. Part II.—Tompkins, J. Part III—Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Westcott<Gale.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Jackson<McGuire.
Moran<Kelly.
Ercoll<NY, West & Boston Ry Co.
Zimmerman<Union Ry.
Henne<Welsh.
Witt<Purcell & Gilfether.
Ries<West El RR.
Morante<N Y C RR. (2.)
Pettite<same.
Isyzysnk<Atlas Portland Cement Co.
Clarke<Union Ry Co.
Koch<Waterbury.
Genoa<Funk.
Maxson<Bardeen.
Farley<Yonk RR, (2.)
Longacre<Yonk RR (2)
Treuer<Rossi.
English<NY C RR.
Lundy<Ames Transfer.
De Carmine<Munson SS Line.
Corcoran<Red Hook Power Co.
Griffen<R T Sub Cons.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Conklin<Kaufman.
Moulton<Moulton.
Woolff<N Y C RR.
Jamma<Frankenberg.
Niedzwiecka<West St RR Co.
Jones<Devine.
Galvin<Fed Sug Ref.
O'Reilly<Union Ry.
Murphy<Yonkers RR.
Kleber<same, (2.)
Gordon<West El RR.
Trior<Guggolz.
Grindrod<West Co Brewing Co.
Powers<West El RR.
Farrell<Cy of Yonkers.
Sunrise Stor Co<N Y C RR Co. (2.)
Wolski<Booth & Flinn.
Russell<Kelly.
Fusco<NY,NH & HRR.
Flannery<N Y Rys.
Krons<NY Int Rys Co.
Noval<Fennell.

Highest number reached on call, 739½.

SPECIAL TERM—Young, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hopper Co<Orvis.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Fairchild<Smart.
Hammond<Howe.
Fairchild<Smart.
Winkler<Gainsborg.
Yonkers Builders Sup Co<Anderson.
Leary<Geller (5.)
Smith<Smith.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Davidson<Crawford.
Hood<NY West & Boston Ry.
Hubbell Hardwood Door Co<Hinman.
Lynch<Lynch.
Farmers Loan & Tr<Salvatore, Prince B.
Carr<Baird.
Fish & Marvin<Vil of Scarsdale.
Lawrence Park Realty<City of Yonkers.
Digney<Miles.
Miller<Jamaica Manor
Morgan<Goodwin.
Darrow<Sniffin.

Highest number reached on call, 556. Also for the hearing of motions.

Surrogate's Court.

AT WHITE PLAINS—Sawyer, S.—Jury term—Will contests.

Estates of:
Theodore A Lord,
John Greene,
Elvira Purdy,
Jacob Stinard.

QUEENS COUNTY.
County Court.

Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.—Equity causes. The following causes will be called to fix a date for trial only:

Baker<Edwards et al.
Simonson<Simonson et al.
Meyer<Sturme & ano.
Gillespie<Brown et al.
Kaiser<Boggiano et al, (2.)

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on January 9, 1918, W. Freeland Dalzell et al. filed their petition praying for limitation of liability as owners of the tug C. P. RAYMOND, for any loss, damage or injury arising out of an accident which occurred on or about July 23, 1917, when the barge P. B. No. 8 collided with the steamship SAN GIOVANNI near Pier 22, Brooklyn, in consequence of which said SS. SAN GIOVANNI and said barge P. B. No. 8 are alleged to have sustained damage. The petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of said tug C. P. RAYMOND and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $20,000 with lawful interest according to law. All persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of April, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.; And that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.—I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, February 6th, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, the Steam Tug Chase S. Osborne, her engines, &c., said steam tug to be sold at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 807, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y. The above-named steam tug lies at the yard of Jas. Shewan & Sons, foot of 27th Street, South Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that ACTIESELSKABET CHRISTIANSAND, owner of the bark Stifinder, her tackle, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury arising out of the collision between the Steamship Selje and the Bark Stifinder on or about the 24th day of May, 1917, or out of any other matter or thing occurring on the voyage on which the Stifinder was then engaged. Appraised value of vessel and freight $322,585.46, with interest from June 2, 1917. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before March 11, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and file their answers to the petition herein or be defaulted.
Dated, New York, December 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that JAMES BROOKS, owner of the steam tug WESLEY A. GOVE, filed his petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on March 22nd, 1917. Value of vessel and freight as per order of Court $4,725.00. All persons claiming damage because of said loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before E. Bright Wilson, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, 141 Broadway, New York City, on or before March 18th, 1918, or be defaulted.
Dated New York, December 14th, 1917.
[Seal.] THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, New York City.

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WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
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Charming 10-room house, with 2 tile baths; huge living room, 31 feet long, with beautiful old-fashioned open fireplace and spacious verandas are features; everything modern and new—electric light, steam heat, parquet floors; all conveniences. Compare with any $11,000 house anywhere. Photos of this and other houses on request.
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Watkins, N. Y., On Seneca Lake
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A Mineral Springs Health Resort and Hotel
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The only place in America where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.
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Hotel Beechwood
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This hotel is well heated, 5 minutes from depot. Tea served every afternoon in Sun Parlor. Enclosed porches. Misses Gillan & Edwards, also of Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 1054 Summit.

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"On the Ocean Front"
Always Open Fireproof Capacity 600
Offers You Every Comfort
Orchestra of soloists. Sea water baths. 300 delightful rooms, all outside, with private bath. Private garage on the premises. Illustrated literature.
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Luxurious lobbies, spacious glass enclosed verandas and sun parlors, overlooking the ocean and thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales with complimentary Tea Service. A palatial residence for those seeking rest and recreation. Garage.

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"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
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Hotel Royal Palm Now Open. Fort Myers, Florida.
New 18 Hole Golf, Fishing, Swimming Pool. Every Room with Bath. J. L. NELSON, Mgr.

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BOSTON $2.95
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ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Wek Days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
Service Temporarily Discontinued.
For information 'phone Franklin 4675.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the Shamrock Towing Co., owner of the Steamtug "Robert J. McGuirl," has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said vessel on the 23rd day of March, 1917. Value of vessel and freight Twenty-five hundred ($2500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post-Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 11th day of March, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is given that the VIEROW TOWING LINE, INC., owner of the steamtug Downer No. 5, has filed its petition for the limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 7th day of April, 1917; value of vessel and freight, Fifty-five hundred ($5,500) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury, must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office in Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of April, 1918, or be defaulted. THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

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SPECIAL MORTGAGE FUNDS
Up to $50,000
Only choice improved property.
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SIX STORY LOFT BUILDING
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IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Will Assist in Improvement.
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Desire to sell new high-class apartment house in Prospect Park section Brooklyn producing exceptional income. Reason, my business requires all my time. Address A 443 Times Annex.

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SPECIALISTS IN
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TWO NEW HOMES, just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted & gone to war; 7 & 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees. Plots 70x150 ft. each. Water, gas, sewer, macadam walks. Will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000 each.
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For Sunday or Monday Inspection. Telephone me—1317 New Rochelle.

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Furnished and unfurnished houses for rent.
FOR SALE
Large and small places.
45 acre farm for $12,000.
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A LITTLE CASH DOWN AND
THE RENT YOU NOW PAY
will buy the daintiest little home in the Montclair-Morristown section; ready to move into now; seven rooms, tiled bath; 300 commuters to N. Y. City from this section, D., L. and W. R. R.; beautiful, exclusive, convenient locality; total price $6,000. Write Private Post Office Box 529, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

ENTIRE BUILDING
118 Nassau Street
FOR RENT
Horace S. Ely & Co.
21 Liberty Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

332 WEST 85TH STREET
Between West End Ave. & R'side Dve.
ONE APT. 5 Rooms, $1,100
ONE APT. 4 Rooms Sublet $840
Sanitary Kitchens, Baths, Tiled Floors Elevator, Service All Night, Telephone Decorated to Suit. All Conveniences Immediate Possession. Supt. on Prem. Irving Woodworth, 149 B'way, Agent

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48 EAST 61ST ST.
A superior house, charmingly situated Adjacent to best Clubs and Residences.
2 Rooms and Bath........$900
Studio of 3 Rooms & Bath.$1800
Open Fireplaces. House Just Completed.
Catering, Maid and Valet Service.
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NEW, WARM, LIGHT
UNUSUAL ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
2 or 3 Rooms and Bath.
42 E. 78TH ST.
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STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS
7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS
only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station via Queensboro Subway.
GARDEN APARTMENTS
Have Parked Street Fronts and Large Parks in rear of Buildings, which gives a maximum of sunlight and a beautiful outlook from every window.
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At Jackson Heights you will find Play Grounds for Children, Tennis Courts, Basketball Courts, Bowling Alleys, an Athletic Field, Gardens, and a private hall where dances and other social activities are held.
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Renting Office at Jackson Heights. Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Telephone Newtown 708.

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ATTENTION! You can quickly obtain all necessary information about real estate; once purchased, you have it under your sole control; have big bargain that will stand acid test; full particulars on application. Box 612, 852 Columbus Av.

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OWN YOUR OWN HOME AND GARAGE. Will sacrifice; $3,000, on easy terms; almost like rent buys it; balance of $5,500 can remain on mortgage; has ten large rooms, kitchen, pantry, laundry, sleeping porch, tiled bath, steam heat, parquet floors, running water, every convenience; beautifully situated on plot 100x180 feet; fine garden, shrubs, and flowers; near pretty lake; select, congenial neighbors; good markets; schools and churches. This is a real chance to obtain a home and garage at fraction of actual worth; could not be duplicated at less than $11,000; ideal commutation to N. Y. City. Address OWNER, Box 406 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

I have buyers for really attractive Manhattan bargains. Harry E. Hayes, 29 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Manhattan.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; 3 BATHS. CARETAKER.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Manhattan.

Great Sacrifice.—Finest private house, West 85th St., $21,500; liberal terms; cost $32,000; parquet floors; hot water, instantaneous; filtering plant; electricity; specially built conservatory and library. Mann, Schuyler 9551.

New Jersey.

Buy this home and combine the convenience of city dwelling with the freedom and health of country life; for a small cash payment, balance monthly, less than rent, you can buy this wonderful six-room home on a very large plot, with fine old shade trees, beautiful lawns, open fireplace, sleeping and dining porches, parquet floors; surrounded by refined neighbors on a highly restricted property, with every city improvement and only thirty minutes away; price $5,500. Call, write, or phone M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone 4535 Greeley.

TELEPHONE ME NOW—if sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Your rent buys 6 rooms, bath, all improved dwelling, half hour Erie. For particulars, W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 235 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

LIGHT LOFT TO SUBLET for two years, where lease may be continued, 11th floor, 25x135; light on 4 sides; 2 passenger and 2 freight elevators; adapted to showroom or light manufacturing; price $2,500. The Gill Engraving Co., 140 5th Av.

Three light floors to let in loft building; steam heat and elevator. Apply on premises, 214 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Telephone 521 Cortlandt. Wolins & Bull, Inc.

Small inner private office and portion of open office, approximately 190 square feet; $30. 120 Broadway. Telephone 3486 Rector.

At the best location for ready-to-wear and millinery store, Atlanta, Ga. Apply C. W. McClure, care of Prince George Hotel.

Store, ground floor, 46 East 34th St., near 5th Av.; suitable any business; showcase or sign; $55 monthly. Apply Gempp.

JOHN ST., 107, (near Cliff.)—Top loft, about 700 square feet; no hoist; rent $22.50 month. E. A. Tredwell, 41 Park Row.

437 5th Av.—Private office; unfurnished; service; anteroom; ideal location. Room 904.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Office accommodations for manufacturers' representative, high-class downtown building. X 264 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

22D, 39 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, steam heat, telephone. Gramercy 4593.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath; $75; every convenience. Murray Hill 9281.

70TH, 178 EAST.—Seven rooms, three baths; very well furnished; Steinway piano; rent $300 monthly till Oct. 1 or $350 monthly till June 1; immediate possession. Telephone Rhinelander 3775 or apply to superintendent.

81ST, 75 EAST, Corner Park Av.—Seven rooms, elegantly furnished; service unexcelled.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms, $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV, 543.—Nicely furnished two rooms and bath, nonhousekeeping.

FURNISHED apartments, Park Av. section. Herbert Gulick Co., Inc., 402 Madison Av.

To Sublet.—Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., (30th St.)—Corner apartment, furnished, two rooms, 18x18 each; bath, maid, elevator; $150 month. S 129 Times.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

51ST, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; business people only; also single room.

55TH, WEST, (near 5th Av.)—To sublet, high-class 4-room apartment; furniture for sale, old French style. N 4 Times.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rates.

69TH, 19 WEST.—To sublet, immediately, for five months, apartment, two rooms, bath, fully furnished. Apply Superintendent.

72D, 260 WEST.—To rent for three months, attractively furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 bath; southern exposure.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITE, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE TWO OR MORE BACHELORS.

74TH, 253 WEST.—Studio apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished; hot water, electricity, heat; private telephones.

82D, 226 WEST.—Floor, completely furnished, in private house, for housekeeping; rent reasonable.

89TH, 305 WEST.—Private house; large second floor, $100; two rooms, 3d floor, $65, $55; bath, kitchenette, electricity, service.

91ST, 27 WEST, (The Nouveil.)—High-class furnished apartments; latest improvements; one, two, three rooms, $30 to $90, including maid service; references absolutely necessary.

103D, 250 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two room and bath apartment; maid service; excellent restaurant in building; room service; exclusive locality; near West End Av.; extra large rooms; living room furnished with Chinese tapestry furniture, piano, floor lamps, bedroom, eight-piece Circassian walnut suite, twin beds; absolutely modern; bath and shower; immediate possession. Telephone Riverside 10421. Mrs. Ramme.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Wonderful furnished apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms, complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone Morningside 8249.

120TH, 428 WEST.—Elegantly furnished 3-room front apartment; $100 monthly. Apt. 91.

WHY NOT RENT YOUR APARTMENT FURNISHED?
You can facilitate the renting of your apartment to desirable tenants by consulting
MISS VAN TASSEL,
who has charge of this department. Her services are at your disposal, and she will gladly give you the benefit of her experience and advise you as to rental value and other important features without charge.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Uptown Office,
BROADWAY AT 109TH ST.
Telephone Academy 1600.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars, bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS, Beautifully Furnished
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH,
with or without kitchen; attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service; $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St., Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished; long, short subleases a specialty; choice localities. Wickliffe Gray, Agent, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE furnished apartments for rent, short or long lease. Miss Hinton, care of Butler & Baldwin, 280 Madison Av. Murray Hill 6632.

CLAREMONT AV., 180.—Attractive front apartment, five rooms, $95. Morningside 4773. Kutz.

RIVERSIDE, (near 116th St.)—Artistically furnished 6 rooms; large foyer; two baths; ample closets; cedar closet; $250 month, to October; immediate possession. Phone 3337 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 227, (95th.)—Handsomely furnished 6 rooms; grand piano, Victrola; sublet; immediate possession. Phone 1150 Riverside. Coyle.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73, (near 79th St.)—Large, attractive studio, bedrooms; bath; bachelors; private residence; references.

SUBLET.—Well-furnished ten-room apartment, three baths; new apartment house; best location in the city—72d St., between Broadway and West End Av. B. H. Karmen, 122 5th Av. Phone Chelsea 1345 or Columbus 6492.

Unfurnished—East Side.

19TH, 105 EAST.—Eight light rooms; all improvements; near Gramercy Park. Inquire at elevator.

ONE ROOM and bath with service, $50 per month to October. Apply Superintendent, 507 Madison Av.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; 2 rooms and bath, $55; 1 room and bath, $50. Duross, Chelsea 2377.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 8106.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, all modern improvements; $40 to $50 per month.

50TH, 214 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—All light, southerly exposure, 5 room single apartment. Owner.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 5 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

71ST ST., 342 WEST.—Nine immense rooms, elevator, two baths, reasonable rent.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

171ST, 720 WEST.—Very desirable, sunny, five-room apartment; new building; $52; call between 1 and 5. Apt. 51.

HIGH-CLASS elevator apartments to lease, 5-8 rooms; rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractively furnished rooms, with running water, musical art.

West Side.

11TH, 237 WEST.—Sunny, single room, dainty apartment; steam heat, hot water always; kitchen privileges; view; moderate. Henry.

37TH, 52 WEST.—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Anderson.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—Suites of two rooms, conveniences; telephone; breakfast optional; gentlemen.

48TH, 62 WEST.—Back parlor, large room, with bath; also small room.

54TH ST., 53 WEST.—Warm, comfortable rooms; running water; near bath; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH ST., 200 WEST.—Comfortable front room; business people; 7th floor.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

65TH, 142 WEST.—Large furnished room, suitable business couple; kitchenette privileges; all conveniences.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations for 3 or 4 bachelors; large, sunny, handsomely furnished living room, one double, two single bedrooms; refined surroundings; electricity, hot water, private bath, separate entrance; breakfast optional; accessible to all transportation; references. Apt. 2. Columbus 8218.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, with hot and cold running water; references. Col. 8826.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms, private baths; electricity.

69TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsome nonhousekeeping suite, adjoining bath; first floor. Buckley.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Very large beautifully furnished front room; heat, electricity; also smaller room; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Living room and bedroom, kitchenette adjoining, $10; also large double room, adjoining bath, $8; telephone service; convenient bus and subway.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, modern improvements; must see to appreciate; reference; telephone.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity, steam heat; gentleman; reference.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; rooms, en suite, with bath, or single; electricity, telephone; $6, $9, $15.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.—Large room in beautifully furnished bachelor home; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, private bath; two, three bachelors. Columbus 5158.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large front room, with bath, steam, electricity; references.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Bachelor's suite, private bath; open fireplace; reasonable.

72D, 336 WEST.—Large room, with bath, facing Hudson and Drive; electricity; references.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room, well heated; private bath.

73D ST., 158 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; near subway, elevated; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; also medium-sized room; telephone.

73D, 256 WEST.—Large furnished rooms with private baths; also smaller ones.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Beautiful rooms in exclusive house, for bachelors; hot water, heat, electricity, telephones in each room.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Sunny, warm rooms, bath adjoining, electricity, near subway; references.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated three rooms, back, kitchenette, other rooms.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—Large and small rooms; plenty of hot water and good heat. Phone or call Columbus 6140.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room, with bath; also one other large room.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, large, sunny; electricity, private bath; two small rooms.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms; well heated; electricity; $8-$10.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Comfortable room, with bath; all conveniences.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Two large, connecting, warm rooms, adjoining bath; also single room; unusually attractive surroundings; private house.

77TH ST., 170 WEST.—New bachelor home; latest comforts; warm; southern exposure; $8; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, warm, rear parlor; private bath, lavatory; kitchenette.

78TH, 223 WEST.—Attractive parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; also large front room.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; small room; subway and L.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Bright, sunny room and bath; reasonable. Apt. 2S.

81ST, 27 WEST.—One or suite; large, elegant; southern exposure; facing Park; steam heat; exclusive private house. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone 6588 Schuyler.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable front bachelor apartment; telephone, electricity; $10. Allen.

85TH, 168 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, second-floor front; also back parlor, with extension.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Beautiful front room; southern exposure; twin beds; private bath.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Splendid second floor front room; private bath; breakfast; high-class.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; phone; private.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; twin beds, bath, kitchenette, steam, electricity.

91ST ST., 5 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, electric light; board optional. Apartment 1 West.

93D, 258 WEST.—Large and small rooms in well appointed Christian home; references.

96TH, 301 WEST.—Single, en suite, warm, quiet; pleasant view; block subway, Riverside. Blake.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Apt. 2C.)—Desirable room; steam heat, conveniences; attractive.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, well-furnished room; homelike; modern. Apt. 6B.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms with lavatory; single or together. Willis.

101ST, 309 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Two attractive connecting rooms, (or separate;) every convenience; private home; gentlemen; breakfast. Apt. 3.

105TH, 248, cor. Broadway.—Attractive, comfortable front room; private family; elevator. Phillips.

106TH, WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; $14 per month; permanent gentleman only. Academy 1936.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Comfortable room, all conveniences; terms reasonable; lady preferred.

108TH ST., 301 WEST, (Corner Broadway,)—Room and dressing room, shower bath; high-class accommodation. Apartment 5B. Academy 8238. References.

109TH ST., 304 WEST, Adjoining Broadway.—Beautifully furnished large room, with dressing room, large closets, electricity; also smaller room.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 22.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light room; bath adjoining; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Homelike, medium-sized room; bath adjoining; gentleman. Apt. 3.

116TH, (Near Columbia and Riverside.)—Pleasant room, with running water. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; Morningside Heights; reasonable. Henry.

120TH ST., 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; phone.

121ST, 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants, and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12 weekly; southern front, three windows, $7; sitting room; room for dancing week days and evenings; very attractive social life; board strictly optional, at cost, in co-operative dining room; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Mrs. von Siller. Telephone Morningside 4886.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Quiet, attractive, well furnished rooms for ladies; $4-$6. Seller.

122D, 520 WEST.—Three well-furnished double, single front; elevator. 5 F. W.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large light room, elevator. Apt. 6. F. W., Morningside 3345.

145TH, (3,544 Broadway.)—Large outside room; modern conveniences; elevator; scrupulously clean. Mayer.

AMERICAN FAMILY offers congenial, permanent party library, dressing room, bedroom, bath; West End Av., near 76th; references required. Schuyler 1883.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th.)—Large room, private bath; high-class apartment; every modern convenience, for one or two gentlemen; private family; references exchanged. Apt. 3.

BROADWAY and 80th St.—Large room; private family; gentleman; references. Phone Schuyler 2035.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 418.—Three large connecting rooms, single or en suite; bath adjoining. Copeland.

CLEAN, homelike room for gentleman; new, desirable; $10 weekly; near Broadway and 116th subway. Phone Morningside 5308.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Furnished rooms; also 3-room housekeeping suite. Telephone 252 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (Apartment 85.)—Warm, well furnished, outside room with couple; attractive home; gentleman or business woman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th.)—Two rooms, single or en suite; running water; southern exposure. Apt. 31.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Sunny room; refined gentleman; upper floor. Morningside 4830. Apartment 63.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (97th,) Overlooking Hudson.—Large corner room, bath. Riverside 8973. 5B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (corner 80th.)—Comfortable room in elegant house.

WEST END AV., 896, (103d.)—Well heated single, sunny room, adjoining bath; $4; electricity.

WEST END AV., 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 3283.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive, sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 3283.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive single rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large room, private bath; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 323 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room, steam heat, electricity; French family; references.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—Homelike, attractively furnished front room, running water; high-class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

112 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable room; heated house; board; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Double front room; very warm; private bath; all conveniences.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite, singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; good home cooking; rates reasonable.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—A large second floor front room, newly furnished; parquet floors, electricity, with board; back parlor, dining room, best of food and service; extraordinary house.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home table; men or business women.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; well heated; electricity; private house. Schuyler 8609.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Double front room; excellent meals; good service; references exchanged.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; also single; superior table; parlor dining; references.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortable front room for two; home table. Riverside 5933.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside-Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence; two single, sunny rooms, near bath; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large parlor, private bath; excellent Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2128.

OPPORTUNITY for select board; complete care for girl 6 to 15 years; fine home life guaranteed. N 118 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Very desirable, sunny rooms; running water; single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board. Morningside 960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers superior accommodation, large room, facing the Drive. 4570 Audubon, Apt. 6B.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

BOARD WANTED.

Between 72d and 90th, west; gentleman and daughter, two bright rooms with board, not above second floor; conveniences. State particulars, Box 155, 2,730 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York State.

Wanted—Three boarders (pulmonary trouble) in a refined home in Liberty, N. Y. X 271 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917 six-cylinder, with new expensive Winter top, two extra shoes, slip covers, and all accessories; driven only six months; perfect condition; demonstration. Tel. 1746 John. R. B.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET; PERFECT.
SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC landaulet, 1916, mechanically perfect, low mileage, just overhauled, varnished, and renickeled; looks and runs like new; owner will accept reasonable offer. Write or phone Pearson, The Barnard Apartments. Columbus 3650.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, used 3 months; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Private party will sell beautiful 1917 Cadillac landaulet; condition new throughout; many extras. Audubon 8596, Apt. 30.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; positively new condition throughout; quick action necessary. Columbus 910.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, also roadster and sedan; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, used 3 months; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

FIAT 1917; limousine body; used 3 months; beautifully upholstered. Phone Col. 8963.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4-passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL sedan; brand-new paint; starter; excellent shoes; quick, $490. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.—Battle gray; 8 cylinder; extra fine condition; finely upholstered and stylish; reasonable. Phone 6570 Morningside, Apartment 102.

OVERLAND roadster; new top, tires, electric starter; $175; other bargains. Main 422.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66."
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REO 1917 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS ROYCE sedan, also limousine and brougham; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 1915, special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, "Light 4" model; desirable town car; most economical car in its class; newly painted thistle green and black; overhauled and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER 1917 six-cylinder, all-weather top; newly painted and overhauled; make offer; time payments; trade. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

EIGHT-CYLINDER, 7-passenger touring car; best condition; tires good; any demonstration. Lowell, phone Main 1220.

Motor Trucks.

PACKARD (1913) 3-ton truck for sale cheap; in best condition. Consolidated Machinery and Wrecking Co., 50 Church St.

MOTOR TRUCKS and teams for hire to truck coal, &c. Bell & Kilcullen, Intervale 212.

TRUCKS.—New, high-grade, 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Col. 9046. 66 Journal Bldg.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTO TRUCK.—Have 2-ton truck to hire by hour or day. Steiner, Gramercy 2963.

CADILLAC limousine to rent by week or month; new; luxurious; privately owned; competent, careful driver; exceptionally reasonable rates. Pearson, Columbus 3650.

CADILLAC limousine, attractive, monthly preferred, reasonable. Telephone 5174 Riverside. Morrison.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PIERCE ARROWS, PACKARDS.—Attractive rental service; special rates monthly; polite, liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

COMMERCIAL CARS.
322 to 328 East 47th St.
Fireproof garage; Socony gas and oil.
Reasonable rates.

Automobile Repairing.

ALUMINUM BODY REPAIRS.
We guarantee to solder any break in aluminum bodies, fenders, etc. Zetter Auto Top Co., 214 West 65th. Columbus 2422.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, full fledged, thoroughly dependable; extraordinary qualifications; complete charge; correspondent. S 83 Times.

BOOKWOMAN, skilled in MS. reading, editing, proofreading, typing, reviewing, advertising, and publicity, seeks position requiring publishing experience, plus literary ability. Business, N 113 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined young woman desires position companion, elderly couple, lady; travel. X 246 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch. Phone Martin, 2652 St. Nicholas.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants few customers; late with leading establishments; home or out. Dressmaker. Phone 7725 Col.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, with New York Public Library, desires similar position. O 293 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—Woman would like position to look after children few hours daily, day nursery or in family. N 117 Times.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wishes ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing; family hamper; references. N 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, trustworthy, pleasing personality; highest references; $25. Telephone Moss, Morningside 7318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, of ability and energy, seeks position; highest references. S 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable, accurate, two years' experience. A 614 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; accurate, good vocabulary. A 615 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced workers, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 W. 59th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (junior,) thorough bookkeeping, some accounting experience, two years' university training, wishes start with C. P. A. K 204 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 128 Liberty, Room 104. Telephone Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Am open for engagement March 15th. Have thorough knowledge of General and Public Utility Accounting, Cost and Efficiency Work, with inherent analytical ability to handle and solve large and intricate problems. Seek executive position of responsibility. Record excellent, and integrity beyond question. Salary $5,000. O 340 Times Downtown.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, of old SCANDINAVIAN FARMER family, naturalized American citizen, desires position as manager of COUNTRY ESTATE; highest references. N 277 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AUTOMOBILE FOREMAN, mechanic, highly experienced man, in charge of automobile shops for last ten years, looking for position to take charge of commercial cars for business house. H 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Office man, American, 48, own business dull, wants job; broad experience, education, responsibility; can talk and write; wages $25. Winthrop, H 234 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 30; married, thoroughly experienced; double entry, controlling accounts, modern accounting systems; excellent references; moderate salary. N 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, accountant student wishes position with chances of advancement; accurate; exempt. A. S., 4,322 4th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) married; thoroughly experienced; controlling accounts; best references. O 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man; trial balances, collections, credits; 15 years; $30. N 93 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; obliging; 3 years' experience; can do own repairs; seeks steady employment. G. A. Chapman, 11 West 118th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, experienced driver and mechanic, sober, trustworthy, wishes position private family; references. Roth, 241 East 86th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, newly licensed, wishes position, private or commercial. A. Megan, 1,395 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, neat, single, useful, careful driver; anywhere; reference. H 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 5 years last employer; exempt; 11 years' experience. H 120 Times.

CLERK.—Young man, 24, for clerical work; well educated and 8 years of business training. A 612 Times Harlem.

COOK, general houseworker, butler; experienced Japanese has best references. Aki, A 441 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, inspector machinery, mill or factory equipment or construction work; 20 years' experience; expert low cost; salary, $50 week; 46; American. Address Engineer, Box 1233, Washington, D. C.

MANAGER, automobile sales company; available Feb. 10; truck, passenger, and truck or accessory; executive, sales, or manager position; salary and percentage basis. S 79 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—College graduate; experienced assistant to manager; handle men, good letter writer, understands file system; salary basis; married. S 25 Times.

SALESMAN of good character seeks connection with house where a knowledge of business, drafting, building line, or cabinet making is required. S 111 Times.

SALESMAN, first-class, to sell blended whisky, on commission basis only. Call Monday from 11 A. M., Room 504, 1,482 Broadway.

SALESMAN, married, 33, 7 years' experience, wants connection with high-class concern; salary and commission only. S 24 Times.

SALES AND OFFICE MANAGER, (38;) VARIOUS SPECIALTY LINES EXPERIENCE. S. K., 32 WEST BROADWAY.

SECRETARY, &c.—Position as assistant or secretary to official in large manufacturing concern wanted by man experienced in purchasing supplies, correspondence and safety work; has knowledge shorthand and accounting; married; first-rate references; no pay if don't make good; minimum salary $2,500 per year. X 283 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 23, having 6 years' experience, capable and efficient, seeks evening engagements; can furnish best references. A 611 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 22, well educated, draft exempt, desires a position with a reliable firm in any capacity that has a chance for advancement; have 3 years' experience as a retail dry goods salesman, and am holding a position at present in a small town store; am willing to work. Address Philip Allen, Box 202 Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 22, exempt, desires position; college education, experienced general office work; intelligent, reliable, conscientious; best references; good appearance; used to handling big sums; accurate at figures; position in bank or reliable house desired. N 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes permanent position with chances for advancement; well educated; ineligible for draft. E. W., 531 East 11th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, wishes position at anything; 4 years' experience with men's neckwear house. O 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, honest, desires position with advancement; excellent references. K 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position; advancement. O 399 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) clerical or stock experience; $16. S 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position in office. Fred J. Keller, 862 East 232d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT to general manager, out-of-town, up-to-date, business woman, about 30; healthy and robust; stenographer-bookkeeper; drive automobile, capable, take charge office business corporation; salary commensurate with ability; no agents. X 273 Times Annex.

ATTENDANTS wanted, male and female, for the Central Islip State Hospital; employment for women ages 18 to 45, men 21 to 45; wages for women $21 to $30 per month, men $28 to $39, increasing $2 per month from minimum to maximum for each six months of continuous service; positions include full maintenance with room, board, and laundry. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, Room 703, Hall of Records Building, corner Chambers and Centre Sts.

ATTENDANT for insane hospital; state age and experience; pay $22 a month. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER.—EXPERIENCED; GOOD STEADY POSITION; HIGHEST SALARY PAID. GLOBE THREAD CO., PIERCE AND 7TH AV., LONG ISLAND CITY.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced double entry; capable taking charge business correspondence. Crescent Cap Co., 22 West 4th. Call Tuesday.

BOOKKEEPER for dress house; one who can act as model; size 16 or 36; references, full particulars. N 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—One with printing office experience preferred; state salary and reference. N 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; storage business. Box 3, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

CLERK for position in advertising adjustment department of daily publication; must be a typist and capable of handling large amount of detail; in replying state age, reference, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. X 268 Times Annex.

CLERKS.—High school graduates; no experience required; good opportunity for bright girls. American Druggists Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City.

CLERK.—Young lady for stock and shipping clerk; quick, accurate, and orderly. R 157 Times.

COLORISTS.—Air brush artists; only those experienced on pictures need apply. Rotograph Co., 512 West 41st St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR wanted for office of large commercial house in Jersey City; one with experience in iron and steel industry preferred. X 236 Times Annex.

GIRLS.
Bright, neat girls to fold and enclose circulars, $7 per week; hours, 8:30 to 5:30, 1 o'clock Saturday. Apply to Miss Ahearn, 10th floor, the Butterick Publishing Co., Spring and MacDougal Sts., New York.

GIRLS.—AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY HAVE SEVERAL DESIRABLE POSITIONS FOR GIRLS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 30; EXCELLENT WORKING CONDITIONS; RESTAURANTS; REST ROOMS; EXTRA COMPENSATION FOR GOOD SERVICES. APPLY IN PERSON, BROOKLYN REFINERY, KENT AV. AND SOUTH 4TH ST., BROOKLYN.

GIRLS (16-20) for office and clerical work large mail order house; school graduates preferred; experience unnecessary. Call Tuesday, Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. "L."

HEAD WAITRESS.—Wanted, a first-class head waitress for a select family hotel near New York. Answer, giving experience, references, and salary expected, Box B. A., care Hicks Advertising Agency, 217 B'way, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A capable, active woman wanted to take charge of comfortable house in nearby suburban city; cook and laundress provided; family consists of adult and three children. Address, with reference and terms, N 254 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—General; family of two; references. 54 East 128th St.

LEDGER CLERK.
Preferably one who has had experience in large wholesale dry goods or manufacturing concerns on purchase ledger accounts; hours 8:30 to 6; salary $12 to start. Call Monday or Tuesday after 10, A. M. Klauber Bros., 24 East 18th.

LEDGER CLERK,
young woman, neat, bright, and accurate; good opportunity for right party in large manufacturing house, Lower Bronx. Reply in own handwriting, stating religion, age, salary, C. L. S., 75 Times.

MODELS wanted for coats, size 16. Apply all week. Cassidy & Dorfman, 45 West 25th St.

MODEL for stout cloak house; bust 43; long season. Meyer Gans Co., 151 West 26th.

NURSE or attendant for a sanitarium, pay $22 per month, board and laundry. Address S. Lord, Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR NURSE, speaking French, to care for two children, 5 and 8 years old; good references required. Call, Sunday and Monday, A. L. Oppenheim, 345 West 88th St.

NURSE wanted; capable nurse with experience and first-class references for a baby 6 months old. Apply Mrs. A. G. de Sherbinin, 527 Riverside Drive. Phone 1654 Morningside.

NURSE ATTENDANT or ward maid for an institution 30 miles out of city; pay, $22 a month. Call 146 East 26th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for personal interview.

NURSE.—Infant's; experienced; city reference; call mornings, 10:30 to 12; afternoons, 3:30 to 6; car fare paid. Sixth floor, 393 West End Av.

OFFICE WORKER for general office work, stenography, and typewriting. X 244 Times Annex.

OPERATOR.—Elliott-Fisher billing machine operator; one who can also operate comptometer preferred; closed Saturday. Address with references and salary desired, Fankay Mills, 225 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN, 24 to 35 years of age, for inside selling; must have at least high school education; drawing account against commission basis. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Preferably high school graduate; for Brooklyn factory office; thoroughly experienced in commercial line, intelligent, willing, accurate, and good grammarian; must possess initiative; good salary; reply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, how soon available, and wages expected at start. N 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent young lady wanted in sales office of well-known machine manufacturers; must be rapid typist, good grammarian; ability to operate dictaphone desirable; excellent future for ambitious, capable, and refined person; salary start $15. Apply Tuesday, Jagenberg Machine Co., Inc., 131 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Well recommended; willing to work and efficient; state previous experience and salary expected. N 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; splendid opportunity; state experience, salary. X 262 Times Annex.

TEACHER.—High school; Latin, French, history; begin now. H 106 Times.

TYPIST.—J. & C. Fisher, 417 West 28th St., offer permanent position to fast, accurate typist, (Underwood,) used to dictaphone; knowledge of Spanish essential; salary to start $14.

TYPIST, experienced, capable; stenography not required; salary to start $10 to $12, according to experience. Apply by letter, giving age, education, experience, and telephone number, if any, R 160 Times.

WET NURSE wanted for a week-old baby; may bring own baby. Apply Monday, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., William T. Mullally, 121 Madison Av., corner 30th St.

YOUNG GIRL, to practice and learn kindergarten; small tuition; graduate; successful. Call 1,106 Berger St., Brooklyn, 10-12.

YOUNG LADY familiar with gas lighting supplies as assistant to salesman; state experience and salary. R 159 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, over 16, to operate switchboard. Call Tuesday, Lesher Whitman & Co., Inc., 881 Broadway, Manhattan.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN.—Business is demanding trained women to fill responsible positions, the greatest demand being for women trained in accounting and office procedures; write or phone for Bulletin 19, giving details of training course, (meeting after business hours,) preparing you to keep accounts, audit expenditures, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, and supervise. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable; call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained women, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH and SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write or phone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 92. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

CLERKS for filing can earn $12 to $30 weekly according to ability; we secure these positions for our graduates, teaching them expert filing methods in six weeks; join the day or evening classes forming now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone 2261 Franklin.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation; 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted by C. P. A. firm; attractive proposition to right men. N 253 Times Downtown.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A MAN THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO DO ESTIMATING ON INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY EQUIPMENT, REMODELING, AND REPAIRS OF FACTORY CONSTRUCTION WORK; MUST HAVE HAD ACTUAL EXPERIENCE OF A MECHANICAL OR ENGINEERING NATURE; CAN ALSO USE A WOOD PATTERN MAKER. APPLY IN PERSON, ROOM 503, 90 WEST ST.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT.
Experienced in electrical switchboard and panel board material, hardware, wire and cable, steel; state qualifications, age, and salary expected; excellent opportunity for advancement. N 38 Times.

ATTENDANTS wanted, male and female, for the Central Islip State Hospital; employment for women, ages 18 to 45; men, 21 to 45; wages for women, $21 to $30 per month; men, $28 to $39, increasing $2 per month from minimum to maximum for each six months of continuous service; positions include full maintenance, with room, board, and laundry. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, Room 703, Hall of Records Building, corner Chambers and Centre Sts.

BANK RUNNER.—Young man, 17 or 18, with some high school education, to start as runner in a bank; good opportunity for advancement. N 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—ONE WHO CAN HANDLE CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS, AND ABLE TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF OFFICE; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED EVERY DETAIL; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. SAMEK BROS., 13 EAST 22D.

BOOKKEEPER with training in public accounting office for night work checking ledger postings and balancing subsidiary ledgers with controlling accounts. Reply in own handwriting, stating salary expected, references, and telephone number, X 259 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, preferably American, not under 45, experienced in real estate office work; state qualifications, experience, religion and salary expected. N 115 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typist; experienced double-entry, capable taking charge business-correspondence. Crescent Cap Co., 22 West 4th St. Call Tuesday.

BOOKKEEPER for office position in cigar manufacturing business; one who has had experience in that line preferred. M. B. 172 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant; good penmanship required; exceptional opportunity; advancement; state salary. O 397 Times Downtown.

BOY to assist in office and run errands; splendid chance for advancement; salary $7. Apply 9 A. M., John T. Stanley Co., 642 West 30th.

BOY, IN SALES OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE. N 261 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS,
16-18; wholesale stock and correspondence departments; steady work. Call Tuesday, Arnold Constable & Co., 5th Av. and 40th, 5th floor. See Mr. Dawson.

BOY for office and messenger work; one who has worked in newspaper office preferred. Apply today at 9 A. M., Press Department, 44th St. Theatre, near Broadway.

BOY for office and messenger work; one who has worked in newspaper preferred. Apply Monday at 9, Press Department, 44th St. Theatre, near Broadway.

BOYS wanted, 14 to 16, New York Public Library, 476 5th Av., Room 210.

BRAZERS.—Bench hand men used to automobile and motor cycle work. Apply Mr. Sohner, The Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearney Av., Jersey City.

BUYER.—Wanted, by a Wall Street firm, experienced buyer of domestic manufactured goods for the Far East; practical knowledge of Orient essential. Apply, stating full particulars, D. L., N 268 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

CLERK for position in advertising adjustment department of daily publication; must be a typist and capable of handling large amount of detail. In replying, state age, reference, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. X 269 Times Annex.

CORRESPONDENT.
Young man wanted as correspondent by first-class manufacturing concern located near New York; must have good knowledge of office methods; excellent opening for intelligent man with sufficient ambition to enjoy work. Reply stating age, training, experience, and salary expected. X 257 Times Annex.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Exceptional opportunity for a cost accountant of unusual ability on cost system recently installed by certified public accountants; factory located near New York City; in first letter give full and detailed particulars; salary commensurate with ability; answers treated strictly confidential. X 220 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE, MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK; ALSO DETAILERS AND TRACERS. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. M. J. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN,
mechanical designer, and detailer light automatic machinery; knowledge of jigs and fixtures essential; state age, experience, education, nationality, and salary expected. S. A., 288 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MANAGER wanted; a leading cotton converting house wishes to enlarge their export department; must have good knowledge of cotton goods for fine market; also speaking Spanish; answer in strict confidence. N 100 Times.

FACTORY ACCOUNTANT.—Long-established firm, manufacturing brass and copper products, has opening for an experienced factory accountant above the draft age; in reply, state full particulars as to age, experience, references, and salary desired; excellent chances for advancement; answers treated strictly confidential. X 221 Times Annex.

EXPORT MANAGER, by one of the leading converting houses, to manage a large, up-to-date and fully equipped export department; must have an intimate knowledge of the merchandise requirements of foreign markets; one who can speak Spanish fluently preferred; answer in strict confidence. Box R 152 Times.

GAUGE MAKERS.
Thoroughly experienced, first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, die setter, repair man, to look after motors; steady job, 50 cents per hour; apply Monday and Tuesday, 9 A. M.; only experienced need apply. Charles Fischer Spring, 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

MACHINISTS.—Bench hands and braziers used to automobile or motor cycle work. Apply Mr. Sohner, Militor Corp., Bergen and Kearny Av., Jersey City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright, energetic young man; best of references required. R 185 Times.

OFFICE BOYS AS PAGES OR OFFICE BOYS IN LARGE DOWNTOWN BANK; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES; WRITE, STATING AGE AND BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS. ADDRESS BANK, BOX O 375 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY in the office of a large publishing house; bright and ambitious; good chance for advancement; salary $7. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., third floor.

OFFICE BOY, bright, ambitious, of neat appearance, wanted by insurance broker; answer in own handwriting, stating age and salary. N 278 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOYS to work nights; $8 weekly and overtime. Apply Vanderhoef, third floor, 229 West 43d St., 4 o'clock afternoons.

OPERATOR.—Elliott-Fisher billing machine operator; one who can also operate comptometer preferred; closed Saturday. Address, with references and salary required, Fankay Mills, 225 5th Av.

PORTER, ready to do any work around building. Call Supt., 12 West 97th St.

SAILMAKERS on small yacht work. Apply Monday, College Point Boat Corporation, 3d St. and 1st Av., College Point, L. I.

SALESMEN wanted; we desire 2 high-class men; first, with a thorough knowledge of commercial trucks, tractors, and trailers, (particularly trailers;) second, with a wide acquaintance among the various truck and car agencies in Greater New York and vicinity; third, with large sales experience; this is an extremely big proposition and will net the right man a very large income; applications must be accompanied with references, full details of experience and earning capacity; we are a well established and thoroughly reliable concern. H. G., S 127 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED
to sell "C E-Z" gas lamps; liberal commission; good opportunity for permanent position on salary. Apply Room 38, Central Union Gas Company, 148th St. and Courtlandt Av., Bronx. Take Bronx Park subway express to 149th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMAN.—A prominent school book publishing house has a vacancy for an experienced and capable man of school acquaintance in New York, Pennsylvania, or New Jersey; one whose record for results will bear investigation; permanent position; essential particulars, age, salary expected must be set forth in application to warrant consideration. Address X Y 146 Times.

SALESMAN
wanted by well-established manufacturing concern to sell highest class specialty to medical profession; real opportunity for man of high calibre to make a worth while permanent position for himself; salary and commission; address stating age, training, and experience; best references required. X 258 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted who can successfully interview deaf people and give home demonstration of greatest hearing device known to science; must have good appearance and voice; choice of territory and liberal commission to right person; leads furnished. S 120 Times.

SALESMEN.—Stock and investment securities salesmen of ability and absolutely clean record will find a most interesting business opportunity by calling upon me at once; drawing account and commission. J. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 23d St.

SALESMEN.—We have openings in our sales force for men with commercial, mercantile, and specialty experience; must be at least 25 years of age; for New York and outside territory; transportation, drawing account, and commission. B. M., 86 Times.

SALESMEN wanted who possess the ability to obtain interviews with executives of large concerns and present an electrical telephonic proposition which is of vital interest to them at this time; liberal commission; choice of territory; leads furnished. S 119 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced magazine book combination salesmen; an entirely new proposition in connection with "Current Opinion." Call or write to L. L. Horckitz, 65 West 36th St.

SALESMEN.—WONDERFUL OIL STOCK PROPOSITION; LIBERAL COMMISSION. EFFICIENCY SERVICE CO., 3,536 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN for stock wagon; straight salary; age 35 to 45; must know how to drive electric car and have license. O 398 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to carry a strong line of middy blouses for Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. Middy Blouse Co., 30 West 21st St.

SALESMAN.—High-class, experienced haberdashery retail salesman; must have references. Address D 636 Times Harlem.

SEWING MACHINE SALESMEN wanted, experienced; new territory and chance for advancement; first-class closers, $35 to $60, according to ability; salary or commission. White Sewing Machine Co., Worcester, Mass.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted who has had a wide experience in the jobbing line, hardware preferred; must have thorough knowledge of all railroad, express, steamship, and delivery lines; should be able to handle men and care for the packing and shipping of 500 orders per day; married man, draft exempt; salary to start, $100 per month. Reply, stating age, experience, and references, N 123 Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"AMERICAN FRIENDS OF MUSICIANS IN France" is an organization established to give financial assistance to musicians in France and their families who have fallen into destitution through the war. All money collected is devoted to the objects of the society without deductions, expenses being met by a fund specially contributed for that purpose. Already $1,000 has been forwarded. The society hopes to obtain an extensive membership. Walter Damrosch is President of the organization, and James M. Beck Treasurer. George Harris, Jr., 35 West 81st Street, is Assistant Treasurer.

WILL MARY AGNES DAVIS, DAUGHTER of Edward and Mary Banks Davis, who left Glasgow, Scotland, about 1887, please communicate with her uncle, James Banks, 97 Langdon St., Manchester, N. H.? Her last known address was O'Brien, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

WANTED—ANY PERSONS THAT WITnessed accident at 6th Av. and 33d St. elevated station Friday, Jan. 11, 6:20 P. M. Berns, 171 West 99th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SHIPPING CLERKS, cloak house experience, A1 reference and ability, required; good opportunity for steady and competent young men. N 41 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Bright young man, 18-20 years of age; must have A1 references; state experience and salary. X 224 Times Annex.

SIGN PAINTER.—FIRST CLASS, ALL-AROUND MECHANIC (UNION MAN) CAN SECURE A PERMANENT POSITION WITH BOFINGER BROS., SIGN MAKERS AND PAINTERS, 146 EAST 42D ST.

SOLICITOR, for high-grade commercial collections from jobbers and manufacturers; one with previous experience and a clientele; qualifications as office manager and correspondent desirable; address, with full particulars where previously employed and salary desired. J 362 Times Downtown.

SOLICITOR with experience in securing mercantile collections with a good clientage among high-grade houses; one possessing qualifications for office manager and able to handle office correspondence preferred; state previous experience, where employed, salary desired. J 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Exempt from draft; ambitious, accurate young man as assistant to general sales manager large manufacturing house in Bronx. Reply, stating religion, experience, past or present employment, salary, M. P., 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, with initiative, to fill responsible and permanent position with advertising company. Call Monday morning or Tuesday, Room 208, 110 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; competent; state age, experience, nationality, salary desired. J 364 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN.—WONDERFUL OIL PROPOSITION; LIBERAL COMMISSION. EFFICIENCY SERVICE CO., 3,536 BROADWAY.

TEACHER.—Romance languages; speak Spanish, French; good salary; begin Summer. H 108 Times.

TEACHER.—Mathematics; engineering experience; good salary; begin Summer. H 107 Times.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE
OPENED MONDAY ALL DAY.

BOYS.
Must be 18, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.
YOUNG MEN
for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
YOUNG MEN
with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1st, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
YOUNG MEN
from 18 to 21 years to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.
CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY.
CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

TOOL AND DIEMAKERS.
FIRST-CLASS ALL AROUND MEN ON BLANKING, FORMING, AND DRAWING DIES; 70 CENTS PER HOUR; NO LOST TIME. APPLY, 8-11, A. M., ROOM 101, 74 CORTLANDT ST.

TOOL and die maker on combination die and general tool work; we want an honest, conscientious, and experienced worker; 60 cents per hour; steady job. Apply Monday and Tuesday, 9 A. M., Charles Fischer Spring, 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

TOOLMAKERS wanted, first class, on experimental model machine work; wage rate right for capable men. Write, stating experience, to C. D. Lake, Tabulating Machine Co., Endicott, N. Y.

TYPIST.—YOUNG MAN (18-22 YEARS) AS OFFICE ASSISTANT; GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND WHEN YOU CAN REPORT FOR WORK. J. K., 84 TIMES.

WINDOW DECORATOR.—A leading department store in a Southern city desires the services of a competent window decorator and card writer; must be an American. Apply in own handwriting for appointment, or bring references and sample cards with you any afternoon this week, between the hours of 5 and 6, to Mr. E. R. Oettinger, Hotel Astor.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, with knowledge of printing, to assist in estimating and executing orders. Apply to Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

YOUNG MEN WANTED.
We need at once 40 young men, ages 18-21; they must be of good personality, quick, and willing to start at $10-$12 per week; work consists of packing, sorting, and filing packages, and general utility service; conditions of employment are unusually favorable; recent high school graduates will find this a good opportunity to learn the mail order business; unless you can show a clean record, or if you wish a desk position, do not apply.
Call all day Saturday.
Tuesday from 8:30 A. M. on.
SEE MR. DAVIS, NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 207 WEST 24TH ST., NEW YORK.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FRENCH AND SPANISH, the two foreign languages offering greatest opportunity now and after the war; write or phone for details of class groups meeting downtown after business hours; instructors experienced in teaching their own native language to English-speaking students. Ask for Bulletin 91, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men, and in nearly every case one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet, "Your English," will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects; write for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, City or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings. Immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Tr. Ass'n, Suite 1803-D Candler Bldg., New York.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The cyclonic depression of Saturday evening in Minnesota has advanced to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by light snows in the lake region, New England, and Northern New York. In connection with this depression there have been general rains in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. A strong anti-cyclone is moving southeastward over the Dakotas. It is attended by much colder weather, which has already extended eastward into the upper lake region and southward into the middle Mississippi.

Except for snow along the lower lakes and in New England on Monday the weather will be fair in the Washington forecast district during the next forty-eight hours. It will be colder Monday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Western Tennessee, and colder weather is indicated Tuesday for the East Gulf States and Atlantic Coast districts.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Western Tennessee. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Winds Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic: Moderate northwest gales, with snow or rain; Monday, Middle Atlantic: Fresh northwest, fair; South Atlantic: Fresh west to northwest, fair; East Gulf: Moderate northwest to north, fair; West Gulf: Fresh, possibly strong, fair.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair and colder Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England.—Snow, followed by fair and colder Monday. Tuesday fair and colder.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York.—Snow flurries and colder Monday. Tuesday fair and continued cold.

Northern New England.—Snow and colder Monday. Tuesday fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau is as follows:

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
3 A. M.	19	7	4 P. M.	33	15
6 A. M.	23	5	6 P. M.	34	14
9 A. M.	24	8	9 P. M.	31	13
12 M.	30	11	11 P. M.	29	14

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 26; for the corresponding date last year it was 10; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 31. Maximum temperature, 34 degrees at 6 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 91 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.09 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.67 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:05|Sun sets..5:16|Moon rises..12:53

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:53	1:02	7:25	7:19
Governors Island	1:04	1:13	8:13	8:10
Hell Gate	2:50	3:27	9:38	9:38

Fire Record.

P. M.
11:55—426 E. 14 St.; Modern Lunch Co. ....Slight
A. M.
1:20—97 Elizabeth St.; Biltrite Stamping Co. $300
2:45—218 E. 57 St.; P. Sohlman ....Slight
3:25—E. 140 St. & Walton Av.; H. P. Knight ....Not given
10:20—31 Montgomery St.; I. Senfur ....Slight
11:00—139 W. 18 St.; Mary Malnee ....Slight
11:10—1,399 3 Av.; G. McCoverry ....Slight
11:30—2,433 St. Raymond's Av.; J. Haffen ....Slight
P. M.
12:10—745 Riverside Av.; J. Israel ....Slight
12:30—20 Waverley Pl.; not given ....Slight
2:40—889 E. 180 St.; Francis Alamono ....Slight
4:30—323 Pleasant Av.; J. McCune ....Slight
4:55—5 Dominick St.; Empire Engineering Co. ....Slight
5:35—239 W. 34 St.; Mary Garter ....Slight
6:20—666 7 Av.; Mary Grosso ....Slight
6:55—166 Washington Pl.; Mrs. J. Matthews ....Slight
8:40—141 Maiden Lane; Saunders & Karsch ....Not given
8:45—24 Sullivan St.; Stark Quilting Co. ....Slight
8:45—152 E. 59 St.; C. B. Stewart ....Slight
8:55—323 West 37th St., Henry Williams ....Trifling

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS.
We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL,
Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming. 45 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXECUTIVE WANTED.
Active interest in established manufacturing business offered to man of character with $20,000 to invest; capital required to take care of rapidly expanding business and for increased shop equipment; orders in 1917 over double the previous year. Address Executive, K 245 Times Downtown.

Energetic man can secure prosperous growing factory making technical line selling to U. S. Government and very large concerns; no war material; numerous orders and contracts on hand; large profits guaranteed; price, $20,000; part cash, balance in goods manufactured. Expansion, N 120 Times.

Corporation with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory, on satisfactory terms. S 121 Times.

Fancy goods business for sale, as party wishes to retire; want a partner to buy said business out; reasonable terms offered; exceptional opportunity. S. B., 274 Times Downtown.

Partner with small sum, to manage selling end of established infants' coats manufacturing. Address or call H. J. Rosenthal, 1,923 Daly Av., Bronx. Tremont 2442.

CUT HIGH COST OF LIVING.
$500 BUYS 5-ACRE FARM, CORAM; 70 ACRES, $6,000; TERMS REASONABLE. FISK, 140 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Motor transportation man wishes hauling contracts or will accept responsible position with large firm. Box H 20 Times.

Sales Manager for local business; good salary and commission paid; small investment required. Address Films, R 511 Times.

5th Av. fac-simile letter plant; $500 down. Address "Opportunity," 104 East 14th St.

FOR SALE.

6,900 new white pine boxes, planed, with covers, size 25 13-16 inches length, 10¾ inches width, 10¼ inches depth, ends ¾ inch thick, top, bottom, and sides ⅜ inch thick; 1,175 new white pine boxes, planed, with covers, size 27¼ inches length, 21⅝ inches width, 5¼ inches depth, ends ½ inch thick, top, bottom, and sides ⅜ inch thick; these boxes originally made for shipment of canned goods; can be purchased reasonably. Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Edgewater, N. J. Phone 596 Cliffside.

50,000 latest type addressograph frames, suitable for re-use. Addressograph, motor-driven; two dictaphones, two transmitters, one shaver, two 19-inch face factory clocks. E. B. Leaf Co., 50 Church St. Telephone Cortlandt 2656.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 453 Broadway.

Exceptional opportunity for any one going housekeeping; complete furnishings for four rooms; everything new and of quality. R 119 Times.

Safe.—Marvin, 5 feet high, 27 inches depth, double doors; bargain. Weinstein & Renal, 110 West 27th. Tel. 3645 Farragut.

RAILWAYS BREAKING THE FREIGHT TIEUP

First Month of Government Operation Shows Decrease of Delayed Exports.

4,000 CARS ARE RELEASED

500,000 Tons of Out-of-Date Munitions for France Still Lying at Atlantic Ports.

In the first month of the operation of the railroads by the Government, the accumulations of export freight at the North Atlantic ports was reduced from 41,101 carloads to 33,593 carloads, or 18.27 per cent. Most of this freight is food and munitions for the Allies. This was shown by a report made yesterday to A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, by the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic ports.

The reduction in the accumulation of supplies for the Allies at the North Atlantic ports is due to two factors—first, the improvement in the coaling of ships and their consequent faster dispatch, and, second, the slowing up of the arrival of freight at the ports due to adverse weather conditions and embargoes. Consequently a reduction of 7,500 carloads in the amount of freight does not necessarily mean that the Allies have received that much more freight from America.

From a railroad operating viewpoint, however, the lessening of the accumulation has improved conditions to a marked degree. Not only has yard space and pier space been freed to an extent, but the greatest benefit arose from the removal of freight held in cars, which released more than 4,000 cars for active use.

The following table shows the situation at the six North Atlantic ports, by carloads, on Jan. 1, when the Government took over the roads, and a month later:

Ports.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Dec.	P. C.
Boston	1,190	998	192	16.14
New York	24,971	19,723	5,248	24.02
Philadelphia	3,531	3,307	224	6.34
Baltimore	7,164	5,878	1,286	17.95
Newport News	1,653	1,284	369	22.32
Norfolk	2,592	2,403	189	7.29
All ports	41,101	33,593	7,508	18.27

The 33,593 carloads of export freight held at the ports as of Feb. 1, and the 41,101 carloads held on Jan. 1 were divided as follows:

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.
United States Government	3,369	3,329
British Government	4,682	3,270
French Government	13,615	11,750
Russian Government	4,823	4,864
Italian Government	4,093	3,090
Commercial	10,519	7,290

On Jan. 1 there were 20,149 carloads of Government freight lying on the ground in and about the yards of the Atlantic seaports. On Feb 1 this amount had been cut to 18,281 carloads. The situation at all of the ports on Jan. 1 was, in general, as follows:

Consignee.	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
U. S. Govt.	1,965	310	1,094	3,369
British Govt.	2,044	1,456	1,182	4,682
French Govt.	1,441	1,000	11,114	13,615
Russian Govt.	34	239	4,550	4,823
Italian Govt.	1,014	870	2,209	4,093
Commercial	4,594	3,724	2,201	10,519
Total	11,092	7,659	22,350	41,101

The similar situation on Feb. 1 was:

Consignee.	In Cars.	On Piers.	On Ground.	Total.
U. S. Govt.	1,387	495	1,247	3,329
British Govt.	1,504	1,168	598	3,270
French Govt.	857	916	9,977	11,750
Russian Govt.	56	263	4,545	4,864
Italian Govt.	619	557	1,914	3,090
Commercial	2,292	3,477	1,521	7,290
Total	6,915	6,876	19,802	33,593

Lifting the Blockade Here.

The situation at New York showed the greatest improvement, the accumulations here being reduced from 24,971 carloads to 19,723 carloads, a decrease of 5,248 carloads. Of the carloads remaining at this port, 13,536 are Government freight. A survey of the export freight situation, made Jan. 15, shows that the progress of the improvement was not so rapid in the first half of January as in the latter half. The 41,101 carloads accumulated on Jan. 1 had been reduced to 38,211 on Jan. 15. The 24,971 carloads at New York were cut from 24,971 on Jan. 1 to 22,765 on Jan. 15.

The 9,977 carloads of freight for the French Government listed as on the ground included munitions of war, which became out of date by the progress of modern warfare before they could be conveyed from the American factories to the French front. It was asserted early in January that the United States Government would take over his material and ship it back to munition plants to be made over, but this has not yet been done, and 500,000 tons of munitions are lying in and about the Atlantic ports, where some of it has been for six months.

Because of the storage of a large amount of this material at the ports, from the standpoint of railroad operation, the statement of accumulated freight makes the situation look somewhat worse than it really is. At all of the six North Atlantic ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News and Norfolk—and especially at New York, much of the accumulated freight is unloaded on the ground, and is not tieing up rolling stock or occupying trackage, pier or warehouse or yard space. Of the 19,725 cars of freight held at New York, 11,651, or more than half, is on the ground. On piers or in warehouses are 4,043 carloads, and only 4,019 carloads are standing in cars, as compared with 7,086 carloads in cars a month ago.

The situation at New York as of Jan. 1 was:

	Government.	Commercial.	Total.
In cars	2,726	4,360	7,086
On piers	1,653	3,125	4,778
On ground	10,977	2,130	13,107
Total	15,356	9,615	24,971

The situation on Feb. 1 at New York was:

	Government.	Commercial.	Total.
In cars	1,928	2,091	4,019
On piers	1,284	2,759	4,043
On ground	10,324	1,337	11,661
Total	13,536	6,187	19,723

The figures for Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 show that the export of freight to Russia has practically ceased.

The tide of freight to the Atlantic ports is under a stricter regulation now than it was before the Government took hold. There are now 30,000 carloads of freight permitted for the Allies which have not been hauled to the ports. This will be allowed to come to the seaboard only as there are facilities for taking care of it.

Weather Hampers Operation.

Because of snow, rain, cold, and floods, the railroad situation as reported to the Regional Director yesterday showed a loss for the day in the fight against congestion. The increase was measured by a rise of about 5,000 cars in the number of cars above normal on the Eastern lines. The report of cars above normal yesterday was:

Eastbound loads	56,938	Decrease	307
Eastbound empties	10,405	Increase	567
Westbound loads	35,172	Increase	831
Westbound empties	46,550	Increase	3,897

The report for Saturday gave these figures:

Eastbound loads	57,245	Decrease	323
Eastbound empties	9,838	Increase	196
Westbound loads	34,341	Increase	1,098
Westbound empties	42,053	Increase	3,996

Reports made to Mr. Smith told of a dangerous condition on the Ohio River near Cincinnati, where piled-up ice yesterday moved the trestle of the Miami bridge about an inch. Efforts to break the gorge with dynamite were unsuccessful. Pile drivers, men, and materials were held in readiness last night in case of an accident to the railroad bridge. Its collapse would seriously complicate the situation at Cincinnati, where ice gorges forced the abandonment of the Union Station two days ago.

The reports showed an improvement in coal transportation. The tracks in the Pittsburgh district were reported cleared of ice and snow, and today the movement of coal and coke empties should be greatly improved. The indications were that there would be a fair supply of cars at the mines for loading today. There was a decrease of freight movement into New England due to low temperatures, necessitating reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent. in train tonnage. Seven freight derailments in New England due to broken truck frames were reported yesterday.

The Chicago situation was reported as better. From Chicago 678 cars of live stock, dressed beef, and perishables were forwarded east, practically clearing up what was on hand. Chicago received 2,094 cars of coal, a good supply. The Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern situation was reported as improving.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Saturday A. M., probably on East 56th St., brown paper wallet containing money, railroad ticket to Savannah, and personal papers. Finder will receive suitable reward on returning to L. F. F., 113 East 56th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—At Lexington Theatre Thursday evening, black velvet purse containing Tiffany opera glasses, diamond stud, small amount money; name and address is on inside of purse; liberal reward, no questions asked. Phone Columbus 956.

LOST.—In taxi, on Saturday, between Vanderbilt and McAlpin Hotels, paperloid portfolio of valuable papers; no use to finder, but important to loser. Return to Hotel Albert, or phone Farragut 3524; reward. A. Viola Smith.

LOST—Liberal reward offered for the return of brown skunk muff, cord and bone ring lost Feb. 2, either at Franklin Simon's, McCreery's, Oppenheim-Collins, or New Amsterdam Theatre. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LOST.—January 29, either at Vanderbilt Hotel or Healy's, Columbus Ave., half pair earrings; pearl and diamond, one pearl and two diamonds; $100 reward return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, on Park Av., near 51st St., a platinum and diamond wrist watch, initials inside. $50 reward, if returned to Mrs. Wood, 40 East 53d St.

LOST.—A lady's five-stone diamond ring, old English setting, either in the Wall St. section or between Mouquin's and Washington Heights; suitable reward. St. Nicholas 9144.

LOST—Gold ring with diamond solitaire, Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, corner Morningside Drive and 117th St. Return to Collins, 70 Morningside Drive. Reward.

LOST.—Blue fox neckpiece, from Yale Red Cross cloakrooms, Friday, Jan. 25, between 3 and 4 P. M.; liberal reward; no questions asked. 15 East 78th St.

LOST, Friday morning, 5th Av. Bus Route No. 4, hand bag containing sum money and important letters; reward. Return to Miss Fleeum, 790 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Liberal reward return fur scarf lost Friday, Feb. 1, 42d St., between Knickerbocker Hotel and Murray Restaurant. Return Hotel Knickerbocker.

LOST, tawny tan fox collar, between 45th and 49th Sts. on 5th Av. or in 57th St. bus about 3:30 Thursday afternoon. Return 205 West 57th St. and receive reward.

LOST Feb. 1, between Lexington Theatre and 59th and 7th Av., opal brooch, set with rubies and diamonds. Reward if returned, Barnett, 200 West 59th St.

LOST.—Chinchilla fur piece, between Plaza Hotel and 67th St., Madison Av. If finder will return to 49 East 67th St., liberal reward will be given.

LOST—On Jan. 30, on 5th Av., between 18th and 29th Sts., drawing and manuscript for poem. Return Gream, 32 West 18th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Thursday, Jan. 31, on subway or in or near Stern Brothers, seal muff. Suitable reward if returned to A. Loeb, 12 West 84th.

LOST—Package containing two pairs of shoes, 17 Battery Place, subway; suitable reward. George Schuman, Hotel Biltmore. Room 2224.

LOST—Gold initial watch bracelet, 14th St. subway, Saturday; liberal reward. Wickham, 16 Lexington Av., Montclair, N. J.

LOST.—Garnet pin, in or near Childs, 1 West 42d; sentimental heirloom; reward. M. Wagner, 2,142 Arthur Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Jan. 24, in Lyceum Theatre, gold mesh bag marked H. D. Geer. Liberal reward if returned to 246 West 72d St.

LOST—Broadway, 82d-85th Sts., gold seal ring, initials F. G. H., small diamond; reward. Hirsh, 216 West 89th.

LOST.—Signet ring; initials "W. S." Reward if returned William Strauss, Strauss & Engler, 15 West 27th St.

LOST.—Pearl and setting broken from scarf pin; $50 reward. Robertson, 41 Broad.

$200 REWARD.

LOST—Diamond and platinum flexible bracelet, at Hotel Claridge, Saturday evening; no questions asked. Osgood, 150 West 80th St.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Liberal reward, no questions asked, for return of Boston bull, strayed from 44 Gramercy Park Saturday evening, Feb. 2, between 11:30 and midnight.

LOST—Black and gray Aberdeen terrier, minus collar; answers name Garry. Return Motor Corps of America, 19 East 57th. Reward.

HENEY THREATENS ARRESTS

Determined to Gain Access to the Packers' Confidential Files.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Determined to examine the confidential files of the packing industry, Francis J. Heney, special Government investigator, arrived in Chicago today from Washington prepared to surmount obstacles placed in the path of his investigation by Henry Veeder, attorney for Swift & Co., who sealed the packers' vaults and declined to deliver the desired documents for the Federal hearing.

Intimating that criminal procedure might be instituted against certain agents of the alleged meat combine, Mr. Heney asserted that, by refusing to submit contents of the packers' vaults to the Trade Commission Mr. Veeder had violated a United States statute.

"I firmly believe," said Mr. Heney, "that when this violation is called to Veeder's attention, all difficulties will be eliminated. Any person who shall wilfully refuse to submit to the commission for purposes of inspection or for copying any necessary documentary evidence shall be liable to a fine of $1,000 to $5,000 and imprisonment of not more than three years. I am convinced that the packers will not continue to break this law. Should further obstacles be placed in the path of the commission we shall use effective legal measures to overcome them."

Mr. Heney said the Federal Grand Jury would convene in Chicago Wednesday, and declared the affairs of the packers might merit the consideration of a powerful Government judiciary body.

JERSEY TROOPS SHIFTED.

Some Sent from Camp McClellan to Camp Hancock and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP McCLELLAN, Ala., Feb. 3.—Nearly 700 enlisted men, picked from the old National Guard units of New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, have been taken from the Twenty-ninth Division, 240 being transferred to the motor mechanics regiment at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., and the remainder to the University of Washington, at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Gerald McLaughlin of Newark had charge of the transport of the Hancock delegation, and Captain James A. Green of Virginia handled the Washington men. The train carrying the soldiers from this point left here early Saturday morning, and arrived at the Washington post late this afternoon, letting off the 240 men consigned to Camp Hancock at Augusta last night.

Lieutenant George A. Stewart, Jr., of Philadelphia, director of the war risk insurance campaign, stated tonight that the division's insurance total would probably reach $125,000,000, but no compilation of figures has been made at this time to show the total to date.

Lieutenant William H. Wherry of the old New Jersey Cavalry Squadron was today named to succeed Lieutenant Charles W. Wisner as commander of the military police unit stationed in the city section of Anniston. Lieutenant Wisner was relieved from duty last week.

FUEL ORDERS STAY IN FULL FORCE TODAY

Probably Last of Heatless Mondays Sees No Relaxation in the Regulations.

HOPE TO MOVE FREIGHT

Railroads Report Large Shipments Arrived at Tidewater—Coal Trade Journal Discusses the Situation.

Today will be the third, and probably the last, of the workless Mondays ordered by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the National Fuel Administrator. Reeve Schley, the County Fuel Administrator, is in Washington, where he went to represent the State in the conference today at which the feasibility of rescinding the Monday-closing order will be discussed. Indications from Washington are that the order will be canceled, on the ground that, while the situation is still serious in the East, the workless day did not affect the saving of coal which was expected. Mr. Schley probably will vote against rescinding the order. He was quoted before leaving New York as saying that the order had accomplished good and that there was no good reason for discontinuing it at this time.

The Fuel Administration officers here do not intend to relax the restrictions today because of the report that the order may be rescinded. The local Fuel Administration, besides its regular force of Inspectors, it was reported yesterday, would have today the services of more than 100 volunteer Inspectors from Columbia University. This force will cooperate with the staff of United States Marshal McCarthy. Deputy Administrator Malone said yesterday that the exemption of one or two offices in a building did not mean that the heat and elevator service in such buildings could be maintained at a maximum. The Fuel Administration also desired to impress upon the public that in buildings where heat or light was maintained it was a violation of the order for any tenant not exempted to turn on the heat or the light.

The fact that warehouses and the receiving departments of stores may keep open and trucks may operate today without violating the law will help, it is believed, in clearing away freight at delivery stations. On the first idle Monday the freight deliveries were only 40 per cent. of normal, and on the second Monday only 55 per cent. In not calling for freight on these two days the consignees defeated one of the chief objects of the day, and the result was congestion at all local freight yards and stations.

City's Receipts of Coal.

Mr. Malone said last night that he had received reports from four of five tidewater terminals, which indicated that 9,600 tons of domestic size anthracite and 6,660 tons of steam sizes of anthracite had been received in the city, and on these figures he estimated the day's receipts at about 22,000 tons.

The report of the tidewater coal situation as received by A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads, showed that yesterday morning there were at the tidewater ports 767 cars of anthracite and 647 of bituminous coal dumped into pockets; there were in vessels, loaded and ready to be moved, 46 barges with 515 carloads of anthracite and 28 barges with 351 cars of bituminous, and there were in the yards and waiting for coal 209 barges with a capacity of 2,172 cars of anthracite, and awaiting bituminous loads 110 barges with a capacity of 1,234 cars.

The report showed that there were waiting at tidewater 1,275 cars of anthracite and 698 cars of bituminous; that there were within twenty-four hours of tidewater 1,066 cars of anthracite and 796 cars of bituminous. The report also showed that there were on the rails and within forty-eight hours of tidewater 482 cars of anthracite and 811 cars of bituminous.

Views of a Trade Journal.

The next number of The Black Diamond, a coal trade journal, will say, in a discussion of the coal situation:

"Manufacturing concerns are closing for lack of fuel, even on the days when the Government permits them to burn coal, and in some places the public utilities companies are in danger of closing down. It is almost impossible to imagine what a catastrophe it would be to have a gas plant forced to suspend, and have its mains subject to an intermittent flow of gas. Such things are always considered most extremely dangerous because of the likelihood that people will allow their valves to remain open, and then reap an explosion later as a consequence. Regardless of this great danger, gas companies and other public utilities companies of New England are not sure that they are going to be able to run. Thousands of families are going without coal at all, and factories are being compelled to close from lack of coal.

"It is almost impossible to describe accurately in a word the situation in New York. There has not been a day since the first big blizzard when shipments across the river have equaled the figured daily consumption of coal in New York. What is more, the ice jam is almost impassable, and even the ferries, which carry passengers across, are taking a half an hour more than usual to negotiate the distance through well-broken channels. Added to that, the railroads cannot get coal to the piers, and, as a consequence, the piers themselves can only work about three hours a day, when in such a condition. Normally they would be working twenty-four hours a day.

"With these facts confronting America today the people look back at the frequent assurances which were given by Dr. Garfield and the Federal Trade Commission that no one need to worry because there was going to be plenty of coal, since the Government would see to it. They are beginning to ask, which they should have asked a long time ago, what reason Dr. Garfield has for making any such statement about the fuel supply."

As a result of appeals of the Emergency Committee on Recreation for Idle Mondays, Arthur S. Somers, President of the Board of Education, announced yesterday that the public schools, auditoriums, and unused play spaces would be open to the public this afternoon and evening. The buildings will not be heated beyond the period of ordinary school sessions and lighting will be reduced to a minimum. The committee said that under this plan 600,000 industrial workers could go to the school with their children and participate in the recreation activities which the seventy organizations had planned for their amusement.

Fuel Famine in the Oranges.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 3.—The coal shortage in the Oranges is again assuming serious proportions and there is much suffering. In East Orange more than 600 homes are said to be without fuel. A sawmill has been erected which is working night and day in an effort to relieve the situation. In Llewellyn Park, West Orange, many residents have been forced to close their homes and go to hotels in New York.

OPPOSE DRAFT LABOR FOR COMING HARVEST

Western New York Farmers Ask Legislative Committee for Exemption of Skilled Toilers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Farmers of Western New York want skilled farm labor exempted from military duty and would oppose the enactment of legislation to provide them with labor from the cities by means of the draft, members of the Legislative War Committee were told, on their trip to Rochester. The members of the committee rushed to their homes yesterday, Senator Bernard Downing being the only one to come to Albany, but they will be prepared next week to start to Syracuse and other cities to hold hearings.

The committee was informed at Rochester that the use of the draft, as considered by Governor Whitman, to obtain farm labor would mean nothing but "the shunting of the bums of the cities to the farms." The committee was told plainly by many who attended the hearings that skilled labor must be obtained, and other means than the draft were suggested. The committee was so much impressed that it is considering the advisability of urging the creation in every city of the State of a war production committee. With these local committees could be registered all men who are acquainted with agricultural pursuits and who would be willing to go to the aid of the farmers in time of need, which the farmers of the western part of the State insist will come shortly.

By the exemption of skilled farm labor from military duty, the farmers say, there would be released to them hundreds of young men now with the colors. The farmers further want the suspension of all labor laws governing the employment of women and children during harvest time and the broadening of the compulsory military training law so that more school boys may be sent to the rural districts for work. So urgent was their situation, the farmers told the committee, that men who formerly lived on farms, but who were now in the cities, should arrange their vacations so that they might be available for temporary help during the harvest period next Fall.

The members of the war committee left Rochester impressed by what they had heard and by the demand of the convention of the Western New York Horticultural Society that Charles H. Betts be ousted from his post as Secretary of the Farms and Market Council and that the members of the council, as nominated by Governor Whitman, be not confirmed. Governor Whitman's friends declared today that the trip of the Brown committee was deliberately planned to injure him politically among the farmers. The friends of Senator Brown, however, denied this emphatically and said that the resolution of the Horticultural Society would not be considered by the Senate Finance Committee, where the names of the Governor's nominees are now, until the War Committee had visited other parts of the State in an attempt to learn the exact sentiment.

EDDYITE A NAVAL CHAPLAIN.

R. J. Davis First Christian Scientist to be Appointed.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has appointed Richard J. Davis of Boston, a Christian Scientist, as a Chaplain in the navy. Mr. Davis has been commissioned with the rank of Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and has been assigned for duty temporarily at the Boston Navy Yard. He is the first Christian Scientist to be appointed as a Chaplain in the navy, two having been appointed in the army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—"It is true that Richard J. Davis has been appointed a Chaplain in the navy," said Secretary Daniels tonight. "He has been connected with the Christian Science publishing house in Boston, and has done a great deal of very fine volunteer work at the Boston Navy Yard. I have talked with him personally, and was very much impressed with his character."

Chaplain Davis is from Evanston, Ill.

WHEAT MUST MOVE TO SAVE WET CORN

Grain Men Urge Washington to Provide Storage Room for Drying of Cereal.

CHANCE TO END SHORTAGE

Millions of Bushels of Corn, If Not Lost, May Lower Prices of Milk and Butter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Plans to avert a grain famine in the East and save millions of bushels of wet corn which is in danger of rotting unless it is speedily moved to terminal points where it can be dried, are being considered by representatives of the grain dealers and producers and the Railroad and Food Administrations.

A big delegation of the grain men is in conference here and have urged the Director General of Railroads, Mr. McAdoo, to begin at once the transportation of additional shipments of wheat, oats, and other cereals from elevators and warehouses along the Western railroad lines so that the wet corn may be moved in and reclaimed.

The members of this delegation told the Director General that the corn crop was far above the normal, and that there apparently was no reason for a famine in corn despite the big demands of the American overseas forces and the allied nations, if transportation could be supplied, and places provided for drying the wet corn.

Under the present conditions, they held, there was not sufficient room in elevators and warehouses suitable for drying the corn supply which was available. If oats and wheat were moved out of these establishments, they stated, and the corn moved in, a solution of the problem which threatened a severe shortage in the East would be found.

Mr. McAdoo, it is said, gave the grain men to understand that it would be possible soon to begin shipments of wheat and oats from Western to Eastern terminal points at the rate of about 1,250,000 bushels a day if arrangement was made by the Food Administration to dispose of these cereals on their delivery at seaports and other local distribution points. This matter would be taken up at once with the Food Administration, it was said.

Flour Mills Kept Busy.

At present most of the wheat moved from the Western fields to elevators and warehouses is first sent to the mills and converted into flour before it is transshipped to Europe, this policy having been adopted by the United States Food Administration. The mills are now working practically at full capacity.

It is possible because of this situation and the plea made by the grain men that exports of wheat in the original form will be increased in order more quickly to empty the elevators and warehouses of the West and Middle West. Effort also will be directed to obtain additional shipping so that cars carrying wheat and oats to the Atlantic ports for export may be unloaded quickly and returned to service.

The suggestions made by the grain men will receive the closest attention, and every effort will be made to take advantage of them, as officials of both the Railroad and Food Administrations are fully cognizant of the serious blow the nation would suffer if a large percentage of the wet corn was destroyed through delay in shipment to the drying establishments.

The success of the fight to move the corn, in fact, will probably have a very decided effect not only upon the grain situation but upon the milk, butter, and chicken industries. A shortage in feed will tend to increase prices to the consumer, which could be more easily held in check if the record corn crop, or the larger part of it, were saved.

The milder weather today came as an encouraging development to the Railroad Administration, and orders were sent out to all regional directors to work man and motive power to the utmost in a supreme effort to gain on the transportation tangle and move coal, foodstuffs, and army and navy supplies. Reports received tonight were more optimistic than in some days before.

The representatives of the grain interests in conference here include the following: E. C. Eikenberry, President of the Grain Dealers' National Association; John H. McMillan, President of the Council of Grain Exchanges; C. B. Pierce, Chicago; E. S. Westbrook, Omaha; J. O. Ballard, St. Louis; O. M. Mitchell, Buffalo; G. F. Ewe, Minneapolis; E. M. Wayne, Delevan, Ill.; Charles D. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; E. W. Crouch, McGregor, Texas; W. F. Clemons, Marshall, Okla.; H. V. Sager, Chicago; E. A. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, Ind., and F. C. Van Duser, Minneapolis.

Shortages in the East.

The Food Administration announced recently that there was danger of artificial shortages in some parts of the East because of the delays in transportation, and warned wholesalers and retailers that they must not increase prices. The grain men believe that the speedy movement of wheat and oats to the East, so that the wet corn could be handled in the Western terminals, would avert the danger of a shortage for any considerable period and would assure the nation and its allies of a sufficient supply within a reasonably short time.

The car supply situation has improved of late, according to the railroad administration, and the chance of moving many millions of bushels of corn from the Western fields by March 1 seems much brighter if the Western terminals are cleared. It is admitted that there will be a considerable loss of wet corn, but it is hoped that this loss can be kept down to the point where it will not create an actual famine.

SERVANTS JOIN FOOD SAVING

Butlers, Cooks, and Others to Pledge Support to Conservation.

Butlers, cooks, and other servants from hotels and the homes of the well-to-do will meet in the Century Theatre next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock to pledge their support to the conservation measures of the Food Administration. Great interest is being taken in the voluntary movement of the butlers by their employers, and some of those who have asked for boxes at the meeting are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Miss Juliana Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn.

The movement was organized by the butlers and chefs without suggestion from their employers. Arthur Elliott, the Chairman of the Butlers' Committee, and L. Gillet, Chairman of the Chefs' Committee, have appealed to the public to become members of the Patriotic Food League and to pledge full support to the measures for saving food. Leaflets containing war recipes will be given out to all those present at the Century meeting. The list has been compiled by a committee of seven chefs, and only the recipes found best by test have been put in the leaflet.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will talk upon measures for increasing the production of food. There will be moving pictures of Pershing's army and music by one of the Coast Artillery bands. The committee announces that persons who wish to attend the meeting may get tickets at the offices of the Patriotic Food League, 535 Park Avenue, or by telephoning Plaza 4667.

HOOVER APPROVES MENU.

Meatless, Wheatless, and Sweetless Dinner for Security League.

Food Administrator Hoover has approved the menu for the meatless, wheatless and sweetless dinner to be given at the congress of the National Security League in the La Salle Hotel in Chicago on Feb. 23. The menu contains oysters, olives, celery, mushroom soup, fish, chicken, sweet potatoes, green peas, lettuce, and ice cream. No wheat or sugar will be served in any form.

The speakers at the dinner are to be Elihu Root, ex-President Taft, John M. Parker, Charles Edward Russell, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, John R. Rathom, and Governors Lowden of Illinois, Manning of South Carolina, and Burnquist of Minnesota.

LOAN COMPANY DIVIDEND.

Model Shareholders to Get 35 Per Cent. of Their Claims.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banks, has directed counsel for the department to file an application in the Supreme Court for permission to pay to the shareholders of the old Model Building and Loan Company of Mott Haven, Bronx County, an initial dividend of about 35 per cent. of their total claims. The application shows that the total claims are $363,715.20, and the first payment will be about $127,300.32, the extent of the liquidation of the organization now. Checks will be sent to the shareholders after the application is approved by the court.

The State Banking Department took over the affairs of the building company in March, 1917, after it was disclosed that officers had misappropriated about $100,000, leaving the total resources only about $365,000. Herbert L. Reeves, counsel for the loan company, was sentenced to five years and six months in Sing Sing Prison after he had pleaded guilty to charges of grand larceny and forgery. John S. Hanson, President of the company, pleaded guilty to forging a note for $300, but sentence was suspended after he had made some restitution.

WAR AIMS COMPARED.

Comparison of the war aims of England, America and Russia, presented in parallel columns for easy reference is one of the many invaluable features of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE for February. (On sale Tuesday, Feb. 5.) Also remarkable symposium of the war aims of the labor parties in various countries, with the official manifestoes. Published by The New York Times, 25c. a copy; $3.00 a year by mail Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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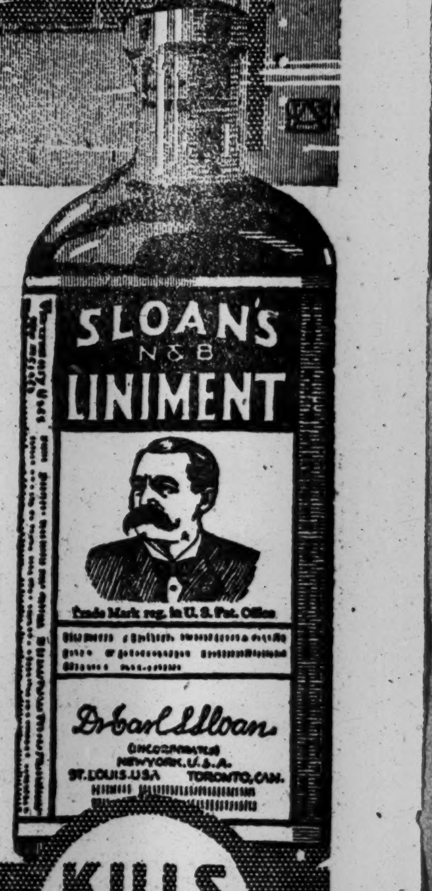

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